NUTS.

days. 1Dally except Saurdays. UKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY or Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket uth Clark-st. and at depot. Leave. | Arrive. . 7:55 a m *10:30 a m modation.... * 6:15 p m * 7:45 p m 4 Minneapp

. \$10:10 a m \$ 4:00p m 4 ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO. AND
1 & DENVER SHORT LINES,
Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Ticket Office, 80 South Clark st.

AR CENTRAL EAILROAD.

se-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st-Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran.

clac Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive. 4 Air Line)... * 7:00 a m * 8:50 p m * 9:00 a m * 7:40 p m * 10:30 a m * 4:00 p m * 10:30 a m daily)... * 5:15 p m 6:30 a m * 9:10 p m * 27:30 a m

Leave. Arrive. 8:50 a m \$ 5:50 a m \$ 9:40 p m * 7:05 p m RE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive.

CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. atl Afr-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Leave. | Arrive.

NUTS.

This year's crop just arrived at C. JEVNE'S.

110-112 Madison-st. WANTED. WANTED ME Salesman for Laundry Machinery man of middle age, good address, and who has an asiling machinery, and that can give uninscription of the property of the proline of goods for sate on too the right man can
be an permanent position. Address or apply

M. S. MUNGER & CO. 200 Woods.

VOLUME XXXIX.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

113 and 115 State-st.,

offer a large stock of low-priced, medium, and fine

PRICES.

They call special attention to

Gentlemen's Furnishings,

Which is full of choice and de-

sirable goods adapted for presents. Also to their stock of

Smoking Jackets,

Silk Umbrellas.

Il-First Floor. | Wholesale-Upper Floors.

TOLU BOCK AND BYE.

Conghs, Colds, Consumption,

LAWRENCE & MARTIN

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STATIONERY, Etc.

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HOLIDAY GOODS.

bey Articles of every description. COAL.

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COAL.

68 Kingsbury-st.

hand. Also BLOSSBURG.

Mars filled promptly.

BY BOTH TELEPHONES,

267 Archer-av.

Sole Agents U. S. and Canada. Imp Wines, Liquors, and Segars. Persale by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Dressing Robes,

their stock of



Purchasers!

We kindly invite attention to all those intent upon securing the BEST GOODS for the LEAST MONEY to call and examine our varied assortment of Suitable Gifts.

SPECIALLY For the HOLIDAY SEASON will make

"LEADING PRICES" In our Silk Department. "LEADING PRICES" In our Dress Goods Dept. "LEADING PRICES" In our Cloak and Shawl Dept. "LEADING PRICES" In our Lace and Hdkf. Dept. "LEADING PRICES" In our Novelty Dept.

"LEADING PRICES" In our Glove Dept. And "LEADING PRICES" in general throughout the House.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

To the Crane Bros. Manfg. Co. We hardly think it worth our while to reply to your continued overflow of spithets
and assertions, but it may be well to remind
you that you have not yet published agything that you did not present to the Empithall Eurerie in the same offensive manner,
and we presume they considered it at its
true value, as the public will.
It is impossible for us to try this whole
case in the newspapers, so we must be offentented with what the Experts said after
hearing all of this and much more, and here
it is:

"The Spring Safety of the Crane machine, as he proposes to counterbalance, would be, in certain positions of the car, VALUELESS."

"With regard to simplicity, the Hale Elevator has fewer parts than the Crane, and cocupies less space in the building."

"WE, THEREFORE, CONSIDER THE SAFETY APPLIANCES OF THE HALE MACHINE GREATER IN POINT OF SAFETY THAN THOSE OF THE CRANE."

obliged to change the cylindric to both of them.

Then in the spring of 1878 you sold one more on Clark-st, and we don't know that that cylinder has been changed yet.

To our knowledge, and we think we are correct in dates, you have not sold and erected in this city any other Hydraulia. Passenger Blevator (and but one or two steam) from March, 1876, to the present time. If we are mistaken you can easily

W. E. HALE & CO.

REEDY IMPROVED

ine Stationery and Stationery Articles, mula Leather Goods, old Pens, Holders, and Peneils, reusing and Tollet Cases, teket Books, Card Cases, and Bill Books, lares. **ELEVATORS**

We wish to call the attention of BUYERS to our New

An examination into the merits of our Engine cannot fail to convince the investigator of our pre-eminence in this branch of mechanism.

We are EXCLUSIVELY engaged in the Elevator business.

J. W. REEDY, Manager and Proprietor, FACTORIES, Illinois-st., Chicago.

COUCH LOZENGES. **KEATING'S** THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, Used and recommended for over 50 years by the clergy and medical profusion. Sold by all drugging. Price, 80 cts.

L FOUGERA & CO., Hew York Agents.

RIBUNE BURDING

Extra Size Suits,

Extra Size Ulsters,

Pants and Vests.

AND EXTRA SIZE

WE CLAIM

That it is no longer necessary for

you to patronise merchant tailors at the enormous prices you have been obliged to pay simply because you could not be fitted in a Ready-Made Clothing House. We can fit

you. We can save you money. We can give you HONEST GOODS. We can give you

Business Suits

Made up in the very latest style, equal to the finest custom work in every particular, at about ONE-HALF the price. Come and

CONVINCE YOURSELVES!

That we can do just what we adver-

PUTNAM CLUTHING HOUSE,

MINER, BEAL & HACKETT,

PROPRIETORS.;

THE EXQUISITE

COLOGNE

IS THE GIFT FOR CHRISTMAS.

Prices to Suit all Purses:

\$6.50, \$3.50, \$2.00, \$1.00, 50c, 25c.

Perfumery in Profusion,

English Cutlery, and

Every Toilet Luxury,

AT THE DBUG STORES OF

BUCK&RAYNER

State and Madison-sts., and 117 Clark-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STOSES.

Oysus FURCHASING AND DEPOT
COMMINSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

OMAHA. Neb., Dec. 15, 1879.

Scaled proposals, in duplicate, addressed to the undergmed, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a.

m. on Monday, Dec. 29, 1879, at which time and place
they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furslishing the Subsistence Department, United States
Army, m (the city, with:
(40, 000) Forty thousand pounds Short, Clear Bacon, in
gunnies or buriaps. The price to include the delivery
on care at Omaha, or at the Subsistence Storehouse in
this city,

made or the sample submitted, and also be the villagar necessited.

(12,000) Twelve thousand pounds Soap. Good, hard, and dry, and equal to standard sample at this depot. In horse containing about sixty pounds net.

(10,000) Ten thousand pounds S.-C. Hama. Canvased and peaked is boxes of about 100 pounds net.

(2,005) Two thousand pounds Breakrats Bacon (thin). Canvased and in boxes of about 100 pound net.

(10,000) Ten thousand, pounds Leard (pure leaf). In 5-pound size, packed 12 this in a box. The price per tin, and not per pound, to be stated in proposal.

Samples of all articles, excepting meats, to be sent in with proposals.

imples of all articles, in proposale and specifications to be obact for most proposale and specifications to be obact at this office, reposale most be inclosed in scaled envelopes,
rized "Proposale for Subsistence Stores," and adscale to the undersigned, who will furnish all further
ternation and details.
The United States reserves the right to reject any and

The United States receives the right to reject any and all proposed.

This advertisement is published by authority of the Commissary General of Substituce.

THOMAS WILSON. C. S. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS POR IMPROVING DETROIT SIVER, MICHIGAN.

Selection of the Commissary of the Commissar

Blank proposals and full information as to the mass or biddies, conditions so be observed by biddies and tarmen of contract and nayment, will be furnished application at this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for removing Ledge of Rocks, et., fro

Toilet Sets.

Odor Cases,

" MARS" COLOGNE.

and 117 MADISON-ST.

W. H. FURLONG, Manager,

131 & 133 CLARK-ST.,

Overcoats,

Dress Suits.

Ulsters,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

e Chicago Jaily Tribune.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

We offer on Monday the entire balance of Cloaks and Dolmans manufactured by the well-known House of Messrs. Stix & Shiffer, of New York, at a great reduction from the actual

200 All-Wool Beaver Coaks, richly trimmed, at \$8, \$10, \$12, and \$14.
200 Fine Germania Beaver and All-Wool Corduroy Cloaks, richly trim'd
in Silk. Satin, Velvet, Passementerie, and Fringe, at \$15, \$16, \$18,
and \$20. These are Cloaks that have been sold all season at \$20,

DOLMANS.

200 All-Wool Beaver and Corduroy Dolmans, richly trimmed in Silk Velvet and Fringe, \$10, \$12.50, and \$15. 300 Fine All-Wool Germania Beaver and Diagonal Dolmans, elegantl trimmed in Passementeries and Fringe, at \$16, \$18.50, \$20, and \$25. 100 Corduroy and Diagonal Dolmans, best styles in this market, at \$25, \$29, and \$35.

100 Extra Heavy All-Wool Beaver Shawls, Tassel Fringe, at \$5. 200 Imported Beaver and Velvet Shawls at \$7.50, \$10, \$12, and \$14. 800 Broche and Paisley Shawis, Longs and Squares, at \$10, \$12, 415, \$20, and \$25.

SILKS, SATINS, and VELVETS.

Just received from the Leading Importers of New York 500 Pieces Silks, Batins, and Velvets, bought at a great sacrifice from the actual cost to land.

100 Pieces of Rich Black Lyons Silks, 22 inches wide, Satin Finish, at \$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.75, and \$1.85; former prices from \$1.75 to \$2.50.

50 Pieces Givernaud's Celebrated Improved American Silks, 22 inches wide, at \$1, \$1.10, and \$1.25. Every yard warranted to wear. 200 Pieces Improved American Silks, 30 different colors to select from at \$1.10. We give a written guarantee if requested. 00 Pieces Silk Pekin, Satin Stripe (all the leading shades), at \$1.25.

100 Pieces Black and Colored Satin, in Dark and Evening Shades, at \$1

50 Pieces Elegant Black Brocade Silks at \$1.25, \$1.40, and \$1.50.

mming Velvet at \$1, \$1,25, and \$1.50. 250 Pieces German Mantilla Velvets, 27 inches wide, splendid quality, at 200 Pieces Colored Velvets, of our own importation, warranted perfect

PARDRIDGE'S MAIN STORE,

114 and 116 State-st.

CAVAROC & SON (Established in New Orleans 1835,) IMPORTERS OF

Brandies. Sherries, Sauternes, Burgundies, Rhine Wines, Madeiras, Rum. Champagne,

Gins, Whiskies, Olive Oil Liqueurs,

de, de. A FULL LINE OF IMPORTED CIGARS

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LIBBARY.

Give Your Friends All the New Books YEAR By a Subscription to Cobb's Library, 29 Washington-st.

ALBUM OF MUSIC.

NEW ALBUM OF MUSIC. FOR 1880. \$1.00. 58 Places of New and Brilliant Plano-forts Music, Vessi and Instrumental, selected with great care, bound in strong, solid bind-ing. Send all orders to

W. W. KIMBALL,

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

PIANOS

Are carrying the Musical Publie by storm. Admitted by all to be the most deservedly popular Pianos of the day. An elegant stock of Uprights and Squares for the Holiday Trade, now on exhibition.

STORY & CAMP 188 & 190 State-st.

The Great German Remedy.

CURES

RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA. HEADACHE. TOOTHACHE BACKACHE.

BRUISES.

SPRAINS,

SWELLINGS. CHILBLAINS SORENESS

BURNS. BCALDS SORES.

WOUNDS.

A single trial of the Great German Bemedy, ST.
JACOBS OILs, for the above complaints, will convince even the most skeptical of its incomparable
worth as a household specific. Sold by druggists at 50
Cents a Bottle. Directions in eleven languages accom-HOTELS.

CARROLLTON HOTEL, ore, Light, and German-siz-, Baltimor

CHICAGO'S CAKE

As Was Expected, This City Secures the Republican Convention.

Which Is to Be Held on Wednesday, June 3, 1880.

Senator J. Donald Cameron Wins the Committee Chairmanship.

While Keogh, of North Carolina, Succeeds to the Secretaryship.

How the Selections Are Presumed to Affect the Presidential Possibilities.

eretary Sherman Thinks Chairman Cameron Is His Own, Blaine's, and Grant's Friend.

Some Interesting Details of the Proceedings in Selecting a Location.

A GENERAL REVIEW.

WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED AND HOW.

Special Dispetch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The National Republican Convention, at its meeting here to-day, elected Don Cameron Chairman, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Zach Chandler; Thomas Keogh, of North Carolina, Secretary, to fill the vacancy caused by the reignation of Gov. Elichard McCormick; and decided that the Convention should be held at Chicago on June 3. There were but three con-siderable points in controversy,—the Chair-manship and the place and time of helding the Convention. The contest for the Chairman particularly, was exciting, although conducted with the best of feeling. The result showed that the Cameron party had good reason for being anxious yesterday, as the Cameron ticket was elected by exactly the number of votes (twenty-two) necessary to a choice. It would seem that the claims of the supporters of the

Averill ticket, that if they had organized earlier hey might have been successful, were well founded. There was no organization agains the Cameron ticket until late last evening when, at a meeting at the house of Mr. Frye, it was determined that the friends of Blaine should unite on Gen. Averill, of Minne SAID ONE OF BLAIRE'S ADHERENT to-night, "We would have won if they had made the canvass on the basis which I proposed, that was, to make the issue squarely for or against Blaine's Presidential candidacy. In

to show their hands." To an outs ticket was barely conducted affirmatively in the crests of Blaine. Possibly it would be more

tuterests of Blaine. Possibly it would be more exact to state that the Averill vote represented the positive opposition in the Committee to Grant's candidacy, rather than that it affirmatively represented Mr. Blaine.

The friends of Blaine, indeed, are quite unwilling to admit that the Averill vote showed Blaine's full strength. They claim at least five men who voted the Cameron ticket as avowed supporters of Blaine. The Blaine, anti-Grant, or Averill ticket, whichever its supporters may be pleased to call it, would perhaps have received more votes, and have been successful but for 'the positive assurance made by Don Cameron this afternoon that his own candidacy oron this afternoon that his own can ought not to be construed as favoring one residential candidate or another; that he was beclutely neutral; and his friends for him deelare that, if he should be selected to the Chair-manship of the Campaign Committee by the National Convention at Chicago,

of the Committee to the election of the Republican candidate, whoever that might be. The supporters of the Averill ticket, in analyzing the result, arge that the vote clearly shows that Don Cameron could not have been elected except for the earnest support of Secretary Sherman; and the fact, too, that several votes were cast for him by carpet-baggers and alleged Republicans who now represent no constituencies, and who do not even live, or claim to live, in the States which they pre-

claim to live, in the States which they pre-Purman, of Florida, for instance, whom the Committee refused to reject, lives in Pennsylvania, and not in Florida, and in a speech in Congress, pending the Electoral count, was understood by those who heard it to have practially abandoned both his Florida citizenship and his Republicanism together. At all events he made a speech on the Florida election bearhe made a speech on the Florida election bearing directly in favor of Tliden, and for that reason has since been considered a Democrat by the Republicans, and has never returned to Florida to live. Indeed, he is now a resident of Pennsylvania, a State which he originally left as a carpet-bagger, and at the last Congressional election gave his support to Yocum, the Greenback-Democrat. The State Central Committee had sent a Mr. Wentworth to take Purman's place, on the ground that the latter was not a resident of Florida.

PURMAN BOTEN CONTESTED THE RIGHT

PURMAN HOTEY CONTESTED THE RIGHT of the State Central Committee to appoint where there was no vacancy, and the National Committee to-day decided that it in turn had no

Committee to-day decided that it in turn had no power to go behind the returns. Had he been unseated, Wentworth's vote would have been cast for Don Cameron.

Patterson, of South Carolina, late Senator, now connected with street-railroads in Baltimore, certainly does not represent the State of South Carolina any where, and it is not believed that he intends ever again to reside there.

There were three colored men, too, who formerly resided in the South, but who are now tide-waiters or employes of the Treasury Department at some of the Northern Custom-Houses, who claim to represent the States of North Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia. These, too, voted for Don Cameron, and are understood to be supporters of Sherman. There was no question of Utvil-Service raised by their presence. It seems clear that the interence to be drawn from the selection of Don Cameron is that if Gen. Grant is a candidate be is likely to receive the nomination, although some of the candidates may be disposed to contest for the prize. If Grant is not a candidate the contest is likely to be hot and close, and the developments of the last two or three days show that while Sherman may not have the support of popular clamor, he is an astute political manager whose plans and combinations are not to be despised.

THE PROCEEDINGS. THE CONNITTED AT WORK.

Special Dispoint to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The pro-

tives of the press were admitted. Gov. Mc-Cormick insisted upon resigning his position as Secretary of the Committee. He is known to be largely interested in Western mines, and wishes to devote his attention to private buness. Mr. Enos, of Wisconsin, being elect Chairman, there was an animated debate over credentials. Mr. New, of Indiana, who held the credentials. Mr. New, of Indians, who held the proxies of Mr. Cumbeck, of that State, and a Postmaster, and of the delegate from Washington Territory, was allowed to vote only the Indiana proxy, the not being himself a member of the Committee. Chaffee, of Colorado, however, voted the proxy of Senator Jones, of Nevada.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

The proposition to unsest Patterson, of South Carolina, and Gorham, of California, was not even mentioned, and the attempt to unseat Purman failed, as stated. Col. T. S. Keogh, of North Carolina, after the resignation of Gov McCormick, was unanimously elected Secretary

THE REPORT THAT JAMES P. ROOT of Chicago, was a candidate for this position. The friends of Mr. Keogh, upon learning this, ntimated their intentions to combine to defeat and it is possible that they would have been able to do this. Mr. Root subsequently stated in the meeting of the Committee, however, that he was not a candidate, and did not intend to be. The report seems to have been started by a suggestion of Chaffee, of Colorado, that Root should become a candidate. Whatever may

should become a candidate. Whatever may have been Root's personal desires in that direction, his candidacy, if he was a candidate, came to a very untimely end, as Farwell and (there of the Cchicago delegation insisted that Root should openly deny all reports that he was a candidate.

After the organization had been effected the delegates from the different ciaies were admitted experienced. ted separately, to be heard in advocacy of their respective claims. The cities were called in the following order: Chicago, Cincinnati, Indian-

claim to the honor. and the result showed that while it had abur alloted to each city. James P. Root presented the claims of Chicago. He said in substance: "Chicago is a good deal in the condition that Massachusetts was when Daniel Webster said: 'There she stands; look at her; everybody can see her.' In presenting Chicago I present the claims of the entire Northwest. Chicago is the greatest railroad centre; more people can conveniently reach that city than they can any other point in the United States; there are better railroad com-munications. We can give everybody a bed. We have gas is our buildings, and it don't go out. We have an Exposition Building; many of you have seen the plans. We have received a dispatch stating that the Exposition Committee had decided to appropriate \$35,000 to build an amphi-theatre. The entire control of the building will be placed in the hards of the Republican Committee. They shall have the key. The people of Chicago do not ask that you make them a committee, and authorize a mob to enter the undertake to see that this Com undertake to see that this Committee shall con-trol the building. The architect of the building is directed to confer with any sub-committee that the National Committee may select relative to the arrangements that are to be made. More at a season when the weather will be pleas-ant and the air is refreshing. Chicago always

over the beds at hight.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING
is within a few minutes' walk of any of the hotels or depots. No horse-cars are needed to reach it. It is conveniently arranged for committee-rooms. Rooms unitable to the purposes of the Executive Commitmittee will be furnished free at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Whatever derical force is necessary for the use of the Committee will be furnished free of cost. The printing of the Committee, including the report of the proceedings in bound form, will be done free, and, in short, anything that you may suggest," conover the beds at night. ceedings in bound form, will be done free, and, in short, anything that you may suggest," concluded Mr. Root, "will be free." Receiving suggestions from Dan Shepard, Mr. Root said that the Chicago press would report the proceedings fully and fairly.

Mr. Farwell added that the hotels would not

rease their regular rates. Dan Shepard-" And we have not put up the

price of beer."

Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, made the inquiry whether, so far as the official business of the Committee went, the expenses would be borne by Chicago.

expense to the Committee whatever.

Mr. William E. Chandler said that he understood that the Republican party would not be at

was next admitted. Richard Smith spoke for the delegation. He said in substance: "Ohio always comes to the front when there is a demand ways comes to the front when there is a demands for men. We are not always strong, but we are always sure. I have been delegated to extend to this Committee an invitation to hold the Convention at Cincinnati. When the Republican party has nominated a man for the Presidency Cincinnati has always elected him. We have the finest hall in the United States, it is the hall in which the Convention was held in 1878. It cost \$300,000." Mr. Smith here described at length the advantages of the new Music Hall, its location, seating capacity, etc., and said he was author vantages of the new Music Hall, its location, seating capacity, etc., and said he was authorized to tender that hall free of expense, including all the printing that the National Committee should deem necessary. "The key of the building will be piaced in the hands of the National Committee. Cincinnati will entertain the Committee as its guests. The Committee shall be at no personal expense whatever. shall be at no personal expense whatever, and, on my own responsibility. I will state that the price of beer shall not be increased beyond five cents per glass, and you may have a schooner or ordinary glass, as you please, and you know that we make the best beer in Cin-

you know that we make the best beer in Cincinnati."

A delegate—" That's so."

Mr. Smith—" Cincinnati makes its application
in the modest way characteristic of our people.
There is wealth enough there to entertain all
the delegates." But Mr. Smith did not think it
proper to make such an offer. Referring to the
complaints in connection with the last National
Convention, Mr. Smith said that the building
was an old one, which had been made ready
for demolition, and that the gas-pipes
were injured. The fact that the
gas went out gave rise to the story that it was
turned off in hostility to a certain candidate,
when the fact was that the committee which
had charge of the building was friendly to thatcandidate.

candidate.

REFFERENCE TO CHARGES

that had been made against the press, Mr. .

Smith said that the press had promised to behave itself, and, as it had proved itself to be a power for good behavior.

George Gorham—"Do you also give this assurance for Mr. Halstead?"

Mr. Smith had seen a dispatch from Mr. Halstead giving such an assurance.

stead giving such an assurance.

Mr. Frye—"I should like to inquire whether the supply of Bristow pictures, which appeared in every store window in Cincinnati at the time of the last Convention, was exhausted?"

Mr. Smith—"The windows area toll of Re-

BASTERY ILLIYOTS RAILBOAG 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and De-

KANKAKEE LINE

DR. KEAN,

8:5 am 4:20 pm 7:30 pm 17:25 am touth Clark-st., Chicago, naily of by mail, tree of cases, on a second discussed. 17. J. Kean is the tag tag way way warrant party with the case wit with the case with the case with the case with the case with th

tow, and Cincinnati was a Bristow city. selecting Cincinnati on the ground that Ohio was not necessarily a criain State; that it had given a larger vote last year than it did for President in 1876, and, on the ground of president in 1876, and on the ground in 1876, and on the ground of president in 1876, and on the ground in 1876, and on the ground of president in 1876, and on the ground in 1876, lige, it would be proper to locate the Convention of Convention of Convention

than any other city suggested for the Convention. It would give a bed to everybody attend

A member-tiow about bear [Lenghter.] Mr. Root-The price of beer will not

raised.

Mr. Snowden, of the Chicago Times, promised, on the part of the press of that city, that the proceedings of the Convention, if held there, would be reported petter than they ever had been before.

THE CLAIMS OF CINCINNATI

guests the members of the National Republican Committee, and to furnish them with such headquarters as they might select, without any personal expense. He might add, he said, on his own responsibility, that the price of beer should not be increased. [Laughter.] Cincinnati made this application in the modest anisit that characterized her people. [Laughter.] They would have offered free entertainment to all the delegates and alternates if they thought that that would be acceptable.

Mr. Sener (Va.)—Will you give bonds for the good conduct of the gentlemen of the press?

Mr. Smith—The press has promised to behave itself, and as it proved itself to be a power on the last occasion, the will also prove itself a power on this occasion.

Mr. Sener.—How about Prother Halstand, of

on this occasion.

Mr. Seper—How about Brother Haistead, of the Commercial?

The Commercial bad an editorial

the Commercial!

Mr. Smith—The Commercial had an editorial yesterday in which that assurance is given. He also made an explanation as to the absence of gas to light the half during the last Conven-

Mr. Frye inquired whether or not all the Bristow nictures that adoraged every store in Cincinnati at the time of the last Convention had been exhausted.

Mr. Smith admitted that Cincinnati was ther in favor of Bristow, but now it was a Republic

In conclusion he dwelt upon the political importance of holding the Convention in Cincinnati.

Mr. Sackett presented the claims of Saratoga Springs and the importance of securing the thirty-five Electoral votes of New York.

The Chairman mentioned that he had received a letter from the President of the Permanent Expesition, Philadelphia, offering the use of

CHICAGO WAS BELECTED.

Chicago Saratoga Clucipusti... Indianapolia

Another recess was taken until evening, when resolutions in memory of the late Sensior Chandler were adopted, and the Committee ad-

The news that Obleago had secured the Convention was received here so late vesterday that it was not generally known, nor was there very much excitement among those who did hear of it, since it had been pretty well understood for

some days back that the hard work had been done before even the Committee met, and Chi-

cago was sure of the meeting. Now that it has been obtained, the gentlemen who have the matter in charge can go on and make all the

preparations that are necessary to have the best time, the best entertainment, the biggest turnout, and the most comfortable and satisfactory Convention that ever was held in any city. Mr. E. G. Assy, of the Exposition, said last night that \$20,000 would be laid out in fixing up the building for the result the Convention and in

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE SECRETARY, Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17,—A correspond

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—A correspondent of This Tribune called upon Secretary Sherman this evening, and found him unconcerned with regard to the proceedings of the National Committee, as if his own name had never been mentioned in connection with a possible candidacy for the Presidency. In reply to an inquiry as to the political significance of the election of Senator Cameron to the Chairmanship, the Secretary said that in his opinion it had none whatever. "The Senator," he said, "had been chosen by a small majority, and the election was an eminently wise one." He thought that his majority would have been larger if n had not been given out that Mr. Cameron was a Grant man, and sought the position of

ourned. . Take and today . onbit see the

Exposition, Philadelphia, offer that building free. A vote was then taken, and

tion. It would give a bed to everybody attending the Convention. It would supply one of the finest halls in the country, the Exposition Building, roofed with glass; and its architect was instructed to make any alterations that might be suggested. The building was on the lake shors. There was always a cool breeze, and no coal-smoke. It was within five minutes walk of the railroad depots and hotels, and would be placed under the entire control of the Executive Committee. Rooms and accommodation would also be furnished free to members of the Executive Committee at the Grand Pacific Hotel. All the clarked force desired by the Committee would be supplied free to members of the printing and hinding of the official report of the proceedings of the Convention. Anything else that the Committee might suggest would be furnished [laughter]; and he promised that the Chicago papers would deat fairly with everybody. INDIANAPOLIS WAS NEXT CALLED, and Col. Martindale, of the Indianapolis Jour-no', made a very vigorous ples for that city. In addition to the point made for the other cities, elative to convenience of location, botels, etc., ir. Martindale urged that the Convention reight not to be held in a State which furnishes a sidential candidate. Mr. Richard Smith and tindale succeeded in securing just two votes ims of New York were presen

by a New York lawyer, Mr. Sadler, who made the strongest speech of the day. He treated the arguments which had seen made for the other cities as trivial, and inisted that it was necessary to give the plycha State of New York all the prestige that wor come from the Convention. But his efforts were unavailing, and a bailot was immediately en, showing a vote of 23 for Chicago, 18 fo New York, 2 for Judianapolia, and 2 for Cincin-nati,—not a full vote of the Committee. PIXING THE DATE.

After choosing Chicago as the place for holdwork of fixing on the date was much easier that had been expected. The majority were in favor of making it an early day in June, and a few the 8d day of June was fixed upon. The Comtee then took a recess until after dinner, -- RESPECT TO CHANDLER.

Upon reassembling, Mr. Martin, of Kansas, offered the following resolution:

The intelligence of the death of Zachatiah Chandler, late Chairman of this Committee, was received by all of its members with profound sorrow. Personal association had made us acquainted

received by all of its members with profound sorrow. Personal association had made us acquainted with his devoted and aggressive patrictism, and the thorough sincerity of his convictions, and the thorough sincerity of his convictions, and the sterling and stordy henesty of his nature. He died with his armor on, and in the performance of the exacting duties which substed all the ardor of his heart and all the energy of his mind. Recognizing his sminent and faithful services as a public officer and citizen, and a staiwart Republican, his associates upon the Committee deem it proper to put on record their high appreciation of his character and abilities: therefore, be it

Resolved. That in the death of the Hon. Zacharlah Chandler, late Chairman of the National Republican Committee, patriotism has lest one of its greatest urbolders, the Union one of its mobilest defenders, liberty an earnest and devoted friend, the public a servant, and this Committee.

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved family, in their affiction, our deepest sympathy, realizing that his memory will ever be fresh and green, sustaining and comforting them through life's journey.

taining and comforting them to be presented in these resolutions be spread upon the journal of the Committee, and a copy thereof be farwarded to the family of our late Chairman.

Jour A. Martin, James P. Root, William P. Fritz, William P. Fritz, James P. Root, James P. Root, William P. Fritz, James P. Root, Jam MARSHALL JEWELL, C. C. FULTON.

Mr. James P. Root then read a enlogy of about ten minutes on Chandler as chief of the Stalwarts. Other eulogies were delivered by Frye, Gorham, Clayton, Sener, W. E. Chandler, Deveaux, Enos, Filley, and Buchanan.
THEIR ROOMS ENGAGED.

Gen. Robinson, Chairman of the Ohio Republican Committee, telegraphed to night to the ROOT'S EULOGY.

Mr. Martindale presented the claims of In-dianapolis as being quite as accessible as any other city named, and promised all hotel and hall secommodations that could be desired. He also dwelt upon the importance of it in a political point of view, as tending to make Indiana a Re-publican State.

SARATOGA. lican Committee, telegraphed to-night to the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, for fifty rooms for the Ohio delegation during the June Con THE COMMITTEE'S WORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The an National Committee assembled at noon to-day and remained in continuous session until 8:30, when a recess was taken for half an hour Secretary McCormick called the Committee to order, and Elinu Enos (Wisconsin) was chosen emporary Chairman.

After the roll-call the presentation of proxies in lieu of absent members was conside CHANGES AND PROXIES. J. B. Chaffee, member for Colorado, presented credentials as proxy for Nevada. Accepted.

John C. New (indians) was admitted as a

proxy for Cumback, but his claims to be admitted as proxy for Washington Territory was rejected,—yeas, 17; nays, 90.
William Heath, Michigan, was admitted to fill
the vacancy caused by the death of Z. Chandler.
The resignation of William H. Kemble, for

The resignation of E. V. Noyes, of Ohio, was

his place.

The resignation of A. B. Cornell, of New York, was accepted, and Thomas C. Platt succeeded.

The resignations of Cumback, of Indiana; McCormick, of Arizona; and Rule, of Tennessee, were not accepted.

PLORIDA THEN CAMB UP. It was claimed on the part of some Florida
Republicans that the State could not properly
be represented by Purman, on account of his
being a non-resident, and that Wentworth
(chosen for the purpose) should be admitted.

After a long discussion Wentworth's claim
was rejected, and Purman was continued.

E. G. Assy, of the Exposition, said last night that \$20,000 would be laid out in fixing up the building for the use of the Convention, and in making the most satisfactory assembling-place that any politician—Republicae or Democrathad ever seen in his life. The time is ample, and the gentlemen who have charge of the Exposition Building, the hotel-keepers, and all who are interested in the matter, will do their level best.

The news was received with marked enthusiasm by the hotel men, the parties most interested financially.

Mr. Potter Palmer received a telegram from the Hon. John C. New, of Indianacolis, announcing Chicago's good fortupe, and bespeaking quarters for the Indiana celegation. Mr. Palmer claims to be able to accommodate 2,000 people by extra exertions. Cots will be placed in the club-rooms and the larger rooms. At the time of the Grant receptions the Falmer House accommodated 1,483 persons by actual count, and it is believed that 2,000 can be crowded in during the Convention.

At the Grand Pacific the news was conveved by the following telegram: "John B. Draks, Chicago: We are victorious. The Republican Convention will be held in Obicago. John B. Jeffern." This hotel will hold 1,000 people on a pinch. Telegrams were received engaging quarters for the delegations from Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, and Joys.

The Tremont and Sherman can each find room for at least 600 people, and a close estimate of capacity of the Chicago hostelries during a jam is 10,000, their normal capacity being about 7,000.

The time is so far ahead that the hotel men are able to promise but little in the way of accommodations other than sleeping and eating. The matter of heafquarters for the different earlies and the probability that the Grand Pacific will be the rallying-point for the Western delegations, and the stamping ground of the pre-liminary lobbyists. THE FULL COMMITTEE.

The Secretary then read the corrected list of members and proxies, as follows:

Alabama—Jere Harakon.
Arkansas—Powell Clayton.
California—George C. Gorham.
Colérade—J. B. Chaffee.
Connecticut—Marsanil Jeweil.
Florida—William I. Purman.
Georgia—James T. Deveaux.
Illinois—James P. Root.
Indiana—John C. New.
Iowa—John Y. Stone.
Kansas—John A. Martin.
Kentucky—William C. Goodloe.
Louisiana—P. S. Finchhack.
Maine—William P. Frye.
Maryland—C. C. Fulton.
Massachnetts—John M. Forbes.
Michigan—Lewis Heath.
Minnesota—John T. Averill.
Mississippi.—G. M. Buchanan.
Missouri—C. I. Filley.
Neuraska—E. K. Valentine.
New Jersey—George A. Halsey.
New Hampsbire—William E. Chandler.

hkota Newton Edmunds.
Vashington, D. C.—S. J. Bowen,
dabo—Thomas Donaldeon.
dontana—S. S. Huutley.
sew Maxico—Stephen B. Elkins,
tah—John R. McBride.

The election for permanent Chairman was then begun. Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado, put in nomination Mr. Averill, of Minnesota, and Geo. C. Gorbam, of California, nominated J. D. Cameron, of Penasylvania, Whole number of votes cast, 42; necessary to a choice, 22. Cameron received 23 yotes, Averill 19, Flatt (of New York) 1.

THE SECRETARISHIP.

The resignation of S. C. McCormick as Secretary to the Committee was presented by that gentleman, who stated in the course of his remarks that no person ought to be required to perform such laborious duties for more than one campaign, and disavowed the idea of his having aspired to the Chairmanahip of the Committee. After some discussion, in which McCormick was urged to withdraw his resignation, it was accepted, and Thomas B. Keorh, of North Carolinia, was elected Secretary unanimonaly.

RESOLUTIONS.

A Committee was then appointed to draft resolutions in honor of the memory of the late Chairman Chandler.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment by the Exsentive Committee of a committee of five, including the Chairman and Secretary, to take charge of all matters touching the control of the hall to be occupied by the Convention in 1880.

PLACE OF MERTING.

After a recess, claims were presented of several places for halding the control of acceptable of the several places for halding the control of acceptance of the several places for halding the control of acceptance of the several places for halding the control of the several places for halding the control of acceptance of the several places for halding the control of the several places of the several places for hal

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resolution was adopted for the appointing the the Executive Committee of a committee of a

WASHINGTON.

d Convention. Mr. Root of Illinois, advo-Ohicago. He said he represented in this er not only Chicago, but the great North-of which Chicago is the great railwood cen-That city had better notel accommodations Another Amendment to the Constitution Proposed in Congress:

> This Particular One Having Reference to Manufacturers' Trade-Marks.

An Important Bill Introduced on the Subject of Railroad Land Grants.

Lands to Be Forfeited Where the Provisions of the Act Have Been Ignored.

were presented by Richard Smith, of the Gazette. He said be had been commissioned by the citizens of that city to extent to the Committee a hearty invitation to elect Cincinnatia as the place for holding the next Republican Convention. They would present to the Quivantion the fluest hall in the world—not the hall in which the Convention of 1876 was held, but a new hall built at a cost of \$500,000 for musical purposes, and for holding conventions and expositions. In the body of this hall there were 4,700 seats, while 1,200 more could be scated on the stage. This hall was reached from all the hotels by street railroads. He was atthorized to tender that hall free of exposes. That would include the printing and everything necessary for the convenience of the Committee. The key of the building would be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee, free from all control on the part of the local committee. Cincinnati would be pleased to entertain as its guests the members of the National Republican Committee, and to Turoish them with such peadounters as they might asleet, without any Morgan, of Alabama, Strongly Opposed to the Bayard Resolution.

Measure Proposed to Do Away with Federal Supervisors at Elections.

Secretary Sherman Explains the Difference Between His and Hayes' Financial Ideas.

The McCabe-Orth Contested-Election Case to Be Put Aside Temperarily.

TRADE-MARKS. PROPOSITION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17,—The House

of a bill reported from the Committee on Man ufactures, proposing an amendment to the Con-stitution to enable Congress to grant, protect, and regulate the use of trade-marks for the promotion of the trading and manufacturing interests of the country. By the recent decision of the Supreme Court, Congress has no power or the Supreme Court, Congress has no power to regulate this subject. Mr. McCoid, who had charge of the bill, explained that under the law of 1870, which conferred the right of copyright and trade-mark upon any person, firm, or corporation engaged in legitimate business for the protection thereof, 7,785 such trade-marks have been registered, for which \$211,750 have been paid into the Treasury. By he recent decision of the Supreme Court, the m given by the issue of these trademarks is entirely removed. More than this, the United States has entered into treaty obligations for the mutual protection of trails-marks with Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Bel-gium, Russia, and Brazil, all of whom have laws imilar to the act of July 8, 1870.

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT outs the United States under the moral obli tion of naving back to the unrehears of trad marks the \$211,750 which they have paid for the marks the \$21,700 which they have part for the protection which is now withdrawn. The House was divided as to the necessity for the kind of remedy the bill proposes, the Democrats for the most part holding that a proposition to amend the Constitution should come from the Judiciary Committee at least. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and that Committee will take the subject into consideration to-morit will be reported favorably before the end of the week. The necessity for prompt action consists chiefly in the fact that twenty-one State Legislatures will meet the beginning of the New Year, and their ratification of this amendment would be necessary to give it force and validity. If action is deferred until next year many of hese Legislatures, which are blennial, will not be in session, and a dejay of two years will be necessitated. The loss occasioned to owners of trade-marks in this contingency would be very

WHILE THE TRADE-MARK BILL was pending, Mr. Horr, of Michigan, who has acquired some, celebrity as a humorist since his peace oration at the extra seasion, in which he said, "The South should raise more cotton and less hell; more ham and less Hamburg," said that when he came to Copgress it was with a vacue hope that he might be assigned to a a vague hope that he might be assigned to a committee with a very big name and a very small docket. Had the Speaker been gifted with the clairvoyant sense he could not have read his wish more accurately than he had done in placing him upon the Committee of Manufactures. "This little bill," he said, "is the rectures. "This little bill," he said, "is the only child the Committee has, and the only one it ever nad." Mr. Cox, interrupting Mr. Horr, alluded to him as his friend from North Carolina. Mr. Horr replied that he could stand allmost anything in the shape of contumely from his political opponents, but to he mistaken for a North Carolinian was "the last straw." "I can stand anything but that," he shouted in mock tragic tones. There was some further sparring of a very amusing character between the two wits, in the course of which Mr. Cox, recurring to the metaphor which Mr. Horr had used, referred to the bill as an "illegitimate baptling," to which Mr. Horr replied, quickly, that, as he had already acknowledged its patternity in open cours, its legitimacy was beyond all question.

This little passage afforded the first break in the dull monotony which has characterized the assion thus far, and was heartily enjoyed, both by members on the floor and visitors in the galleries.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

SECRETARY SHEWAN'S YIEWA

Secal Dispatch to The Tebuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Speaking of the financial question to night, Secretary Sherman said: "I think that a change is taking place in Congress, and that the recommendations with resard to the repeal of the legal-tender feature is gaining favor. They misunderstood us at first. The President differed with me in regard to the retirement of greenbacks. My own connou was, and is, that the legal-tender quality of greenbacks should be taken away, but I would not reduce the volume in circulation at all. The President recommended, on the other hand, their gradual retirement. It was thought that there was a kind of conspiracy between us to reduce the volume of the currency. The greenbacks would still circulate without their legal-tender quality exactly the same as National-bank notes. They are not a legal-tender, and you might legally refuse to receive them to-day, but you do not refuse them. The Bank of England notes are not a full legal-tender, and, in fact. notes are not a full legal-tender, and, in fact, no paper money in the world except our own greenbacks is a full legal-tender."

greenbacks is a full legal-tender."

A PROMINENT WESTERN REPUBLICIAN SENATOR, speaking of the financial situation in the Senate, to-night said: "They seem to be forming a coalition of Eastern men of both parties, North and South, in support of the repeal of the legal-tender feature of the greenback clause. The result of that will inevitably be to form a coalition between the Northwest and Southwest scross party lines. It will be sectionalism still, and we shall see who is strongest."

The same gentleman is considering the propriety of moving an amendment to the Bayard resolution, which shall embody an indorsement of the principles of the Warner Silver bill. His theory is that this may either load down the original resolution so as to kill it, or, if it should pass, will give to the country a silver substitute for the greenbacks.

THE LAWRESS HEND

by the Supreme Court on the legal-tender feature of greenbacks. The Court has of Jate ahown a dhanclination to give de-cisions on political questions, and will hardly advance the Butier-Chittenden case for this pursome good lawyers doubt,—there is, however, a bons fide case, lower down on the docket, involving the constitutionality of the legal-tender feature of greenbacks. It is based on the reto accept greenbacks tendered him by a debtor, accompanied by a demand for gold or silver in payment of the debt. When that case is reached, unless it should be postponed or withdrawn, the Supreme Court will have to give an opinion on the legal-tender feature of the

DAVIS' SCHEME. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Senator Davis

of West Virginia, to day introduced a harmless-looking bill, but one that contained a hidden plan for getting rid of Supervisors of Election, without exciting general debate, which an avowed proposition to accomplish this end would induce. His bill simply provides for reform in the method making permanent appropriations. This is a matter that has attracted general attention from Congressmen for some time, and the advantage of a change of some kind has been recognized. The bill of Senator Davis repeals all the laws making permanent appropriations, except those providing for a sinking fund for the payment of the interest of the public debt on bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies. The repeal is to take effect on and after June 30 next. The hidden purpose of the bill, however, appears from the fact that it contains an indirect method of placing Supervisors of Elections in the power of the Dem-ocrats. The pay of this class of officers is now provided for in permanent appropriations, and is, therefore, altogether independent of the annual appropriation bills.

THE RESULT OF THIS, at the extra session, was that the Democrats were only to stop the pay of Deputy Marshals, as any attempt to repeal the clause of the law viding for the regular pay of Supervisor would have surely encountered the veto of the President, Mr. Davis' attention was called to this effect of his bill, and he was questioned privately pretty closely in regard to it. At first he was inclined to dismiss the matter with the eyasive remark that it did not affect the payment or employment of Marshals at elections; but, when his attention was called to the effect of his measure on Supervisors, he was much amused, and merely said in reply: There is my bill, and every one must construe

NEW BILLS.

WASHINGTON, D. G., Dec. 17.—The text of Mr. Price's bill, adopted by the House Committee as a substitute for Buckner's, is as follows: Be if enacted, etc., That the National-bank act be and it is hereby so amended as to require every banking association to keep in gold or silver coins of the United States one-half of the reserve fund

of the United States one-half of the reserve fund now required by law.

SRC. M. Any banking association falling to comply with the requirements of the first section of this act shall not be allowed to increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange navable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits until the required proportion of coin has been restored, and the Controlley of the Currency may notify any association whose lawful money reserve shall be below the amount and preportion of the coin as above required to be lawful money reserve shall be below the amount and proportion of the coin as above required to be kept on hand to make good that reserve, and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter to make good its reserve of lawful money in proportion aforesaid the Controller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a Receiver to wind up the business of the association as provided in Sec. 5, 324.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS.

Be it enacted, etc., That all laws heretofore made for the appropriation of money from the General Treasury for permanent specific, perma-pent indefinit, and permanent anomal objects, ex-General Treasury for permanent specific, permanent indefinit, sud permanent annual objects, except so far as they provide appropriations for the sinking fund, for the payment of interest, premium, or principal of the pablic debt, or of bonda issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, be and the same are hereby repealed, to lake effect on and after June 30, 1880, and it shall be the duty of the head of each Department of the Government, immediately upon the passage of this act to trapemit to Congress in the usual way the estimates of the amounts required for expenditure under the appropriations effected for the next fiscal year, and thereafter to include in the annual estimates submitted to Congress such amounts as may be required for the subsequent verre; Provided, however, nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with any provision of law relating to subic buildings, or prevent the payment of annuities to Indians of any money received and held in the nature of a trust for a specific purpose, or for which the Government is to be reimbursed, or for excess of duties which have been paid into the Treasury.

Senator Pendleton's Census bill provides for Senator Pendleton's Census bill provides for the striking out of the Census act the clause requiring inquiry relative to the ownership of the public debt of the United States. Also, to amend the act so that the enumeration shall commence the jet day of June, instead of the first Monday in June, 1880, and shall end within two weeks thereafter.

Agricultural and Mining.

Senator Euton's bill, creating a tariff commission, provides for nine members, to be selected from civil life by the President and approved of by the Senate, whose duties are to

proved of by the Senate, whose duties are to investigate all questions relating to the agricultural, manufacturing, and mining interests of the United States, so far as may be necessary to the establishment of a judicious tariff, and report to Congress.

RAILBOAD LAND-GRANTS.

RAILBOAD LAND-GRANTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Senator Morgan, of Alabams, took the initiative in the Senate this afternoon in a debate which many think must produce a breach in the Democratic party that cannot be healed. He espoused the cause of Senator Thurman, who sat near him interior approximation of the senator of the se listening approvingly, and he dealt some hard blows at Senator Bayard, intimating that he was the tool of New York capitalists who were using him that they might buildoze the Democratic party. Mr. Morgan not only advocated the known oppositions of Thurway to describe the companion of the compan tion of Thurman to depriving greenbacks of their legal-tender feature, but he gave utterance to the views of the Senator from Ohio on the growing power of the large railroad corpora-tions as demanding attention. After having concluded his remarks, Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, providing that those land-grant roads which have falled to comply with the require-ments of their charters shall forfeit their lands, after having had sixty days in which to perfect

THE M'GABE-ORTH CONTEST.

The McCane-Orth contested election case took a new turn to day, and one that will probably result in giving it a place before the House. McCabe has filed an affidavit with the Committee on Elections setting forth the reasons why he failed to complete his evidence for a contest within the time provided by law. The facts stated in the affidavits are such as will appeal strongly to the sympathy of members. He says that the prolonged sickness of a favorit son, ending in his death, rendered him so unfit for business that death, rendered him so unfit for business that he was obliged to neglect everything, even to the extent of allowing a case in court to fail through default, which cost him \$4,000. This affidavit is one that will appeal very strongly to the members of the Committee and of the House, and it will be a difficult matter to refuse his request, especially as there are precedents for granting it. There is little doubt out the case will be given place before the Committee and the House. It is thought by Republicans that it will not be called up for decision ustil next winter, and not then, unless the indications are that the election of a President may be thrown into the House, which will make the vote of Indiana a matter of grave importance to the Democracy.

THE CENSOS.

The Republicans having exhibited much disastisfaction in regard to what was said to be the President's purpose to divide the Supervisors of Census equally between the two parties, it is

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The Se of the Treasury informs the Separation of the House that he can draw aliver cert instead of eliver for 80 per cent of the

Hearing was berun to-day in the contested case of Bradley vs. Sismons, Second Arkanas, District, Judge Martin, of Arkanas, counsel for Bradley, will conclude his argument to-morrow,

Mr. McCabe, contesting the seat of Representative Orth, of the Ninth Indiana District, filed his sworn petition and statement to-day, accompanying it with additive setting forth fraud and intimidation, belowy, and Higgs voting on the part of the Republicans. The affidavit of T. E. Ballard, a lawyer of Lafsyetze, sets forth that thirty-five students of Wabash College voted for Orth, not having any legal residence in the precincts where their votes were east; also that fourteen minors and twenty-nine persons imported from other counties were east; also that fourteen minors and twen ty-nine persons imported from other counties of the State voted for Orth, and that all these votes were canvassed and counted for Orth Two other affidavits—one of them by John C Dobelbower, editor of the Lafayette Denoted-assert that a secret society exists at Lafayette having for its object the procuring and selling of votes to the highest bilder, and that with two or three exceptions, all its members voted for Orth.

CONFIRMED. The Senate to-day confirmed the following:
Receivers of Public Maney F. J. Barton
East Saginaw, Mich.; G. B. Falsam, Taylor's
Falls, Mion.; T. H. Pressnell, Duluth, Minn.
H. C. Sletten, Crockston, Minn.; R. R. Har
rington, Beatrice, Nob.; N. H. Fitch, Pueblo
Colo.

Colo.
Registers of Land-Office—S. Listoe, Fergus Falls, Minn.; E. stevenson, Reed City, Mich., J. H. Moe, Helenn, Mont.; A. D. Buckwarth, North Platte, Neb.
Indian Agenta—C. Haltan, Michigan, for the Indians of the Shoshone Agency, Wyoming; J. Tuffts, Iowa, Union Agency, Indian Terri Royal M. Hubbard, Postmaster at Longmont

are autaronistic to those of the whole country. Capital and labor are necessary to each other, and no country, however rich in natural resources, progresses in civilization unless it knows how to avail steelf of capital. But capital results from the intelligent, labor of the people, and aboutd not be organised against them as in this movement for destroying the legal-tender quality of the greenbacks. Our seople have unbounded confidence in our paper money, because they know its resumption depends on their own credit, and they have determined and are able to pay it in coin. These petitioners wish to be able to lend Nationalbank notes to the people and pay them for their crops in this currency, but when the noone pay their debts capitalists demand a description of money whose volume shall be entirely within the control of the National banks. The industrial classes are content to receive United States notes. They have confidence in their own money, if there ever was a time when the legal-tender clamas should have been abeliabed, it was when the notes were below par. People had tried to maintain this currency through war and calamity to the face of so oppressive law to keep it down, and, when they had been successful, it was attempted to be destroyed by the men organd in business of manipulating money. It would be raising an unjues suspicion of the good faith of the people to take away the legal-tender quality when people had actually begun resumptions. Copress had been successful, it was the before the raise of the people to take away the legal-tender quality when people had actually begun resumptions. Copress had been successful, it was the before the raise of the people to take away the legal-tender quality of this money, and so vitiate courage, then it had so do the same with other money. It was his beitef such a JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

The Senate Judicial Committee has agreed to report favorably the nomination of ex-Congress man Sener (Va.) to be Chief Justice of Wyoming Territory. BILVER PURCHASE. The Treasury Department to-day purchase \$18,000 ounces of silver buillon for the Mint a

Philadelphia WAB CLARIS Representative Thompson, of Kentuck Chairman of the Sub-Committee having charge of the classification of all claims now before the House Committee on War presented its report to the full Committee to day.

The main feature of the report is the declar tion that the dovernment is not legal responsible for what are popularly known a Rebel War claims, and that the claimants are d pendent entirely upon the generosity of the Government for the payment of them. The re-port and recommendations of the Sab-Commit-tee will doubtless be adopted by the full Com-

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Mr. Davis (W. Va.) introduced a bill to repeal certain permanent appropriations. Referred. nent appropriations. Referred.

Mr. Thurman presented a memorial of citizens
of Ohio largely interested in stock-raising asking the appointment of a Commission to investi gate the subject of contagious diseases of do mestic animals, and to adopt and enforce, un-der the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, rules for the prevention or treatment of such diseases. Referred.

such diseases. Referred.

Mr. Pendleton, from the Committee on the Census, reported a bill to amend the act to provide for taking the tenth and subsequent census. It provides for the free transmission through the mails of correspondence between the census officers and Department of the Interior. It also amends said act by striking out of the seven-tenth section so much as provides for Schedule 4, containing the inquiry relating to the ownership of the public inuch as provides for Schedule 4, containing the inquiry relating to the ownership of the public debt of the United States. It also amends Sec. 17 so as to allow the report obtained from railroad corporations, express, telegraph, and insurance companies to be made for the fiscal year of an incorporated company having its termination nearest to the lat of Juhe, 1880. It amends sec. 19 so as to require the conversation amends Sec. 19 so as to require the enumeration

commented to claim the vision of recommentation in cates having over 100,000 inhabitants to be backed and the committee of Judiciary;

Mr. Morgran introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary;

Withfram, Congress has heretofore granted Sistes and corporations to add in the construction of railreads large grants of lands of the United States amounting in the greegate or more than 100,000,000 of acres, much of 107 the most valuable character ramaining in the neasession of the Government, and said States and corporations have railed to serious the conditions of their end whole or in part to carn said lands by the construction of railreads through the will be time prescribed; and Wingmans. Large bodies of such senditionally granted lands have been and remain withdraws from sais, presengation, and settlement for the while have alout on their glebtand by the construction of the presengation, and settlement for the united with have alout on their glebtand by the construction of the presengation, and settlement for the mains, and shat so farther grante or extensions should now be made; therefore, send without the same shall be presented to the public demans, and shall shall be settlement to the public demans, and shall shall be settlement to the public demans, and shall shall be settlement to the public demans, and shall be presented to the public demans, and shall be construction of the following thater grante or extensions should now be made; therefore, the public domains, and shall hereafter he sheet and the public domains, and shall hereafter he disposed of as other public lands of the United States; and be it further a feet of the public domains, and shall hereafter he disposed of the public domain, and shall hereafter hereafter the public domain, and shall hereafter he disposed of the public domain, and shall hereafter he disposed of the public domain, and shall hereafter hereafter to the public domains and the states of the public domains and the shall be demanded t

Passod.

Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill authorisms the holding of terms of the United States District Court for the District of West Virginia at Martinabure. Passed.

Mr. Knott also reported back the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of three Segments and by Representatives to investigate the present system of salaries, feet and remoluments allowed to officers of the several United States Courts, to ascertain whether any abbase exist therein, and granting such Committee power to report at any time. Agreed to.

Mr. Hurd, from the same Committee, reported a utili previoling for Circuit and District Courts at Columbus, O., and transferring counties from the Northern to the Southern District. Passed.

Mr. Congret offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking for information associates the operation of the Life Saving Service on the great lakes.

The Hodge then went into Committee of the Whole on the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

After cyanderable detate, the Committee recedend reported the bill to the House without amandment, and it passed.

TROUBLED TALMAGE. le Makes a Strong Appeal to the

win to be on its way, and

The petition he had mentioned was conspica-ous for the absence from its signature of labor-ing men or persons in small business. Great capitalists and large dealers were urging on this movement. Their opinions are entitled to great weight. They are not more or less disinterested in their opinions than other men, but their skifl in financial management is not easily diverted from their own welfars, and directed to the in-terests of other classes.

New York is the great city of banking re-serves, and pastly all the paper discounted and exchange sold in other cities is raid in New

serves, and pearly all the paper discounted and exchange sold in other cities is paid in New Yorks The Treasury Department does all its fluantiering there, and seems unable to carry oc its operations without the aid of New York bankers. It does not follow that the interests of the money centre are antagonistic to those of the whole country. Capital and labor are necessary to each other, and no country, however rich in

stroy the legal-tender quality of this money, and as vitiate contracts, than it had so do the same with other money. It was his belief such a measure would be agreat breach of public faith. The notes must stand as legal-tender, or else be withdrawn. Perhaps it would be well to amend the Constitution by taking away from Congress the power to issue paper money in time of war. Possibly our inflationists might plungs the country into war in order to secure what they deemed essential to its maneial prosperity. But the Supreme Court unheld the constitutionality of the present issue, and there was no appeal from that decision, which had been relied upon in all contracts made since it was rendered. Greenbacks

decision, which had been relied upon in all contracts made since it was rendered. Greenbacks are now as good as good, but they hamper the power of gold over the industries of the country, and it is not supprising that gold and the National banks are moving together to destroy their competition. It is true their destruction would break some of the smaller banks, but this would only add to the strength of great ones. Even at a moderate rate of interest on the public debt, we will have paid more than four times the smount of the debt before it is easy off. We are in the meantime paying \$40,000,000 yearly for the use of \$337,000,000 of National hank currency, when we might have the benefit of United States notes without taxation.

Mr. Morgan went on to say that, should the balance of trade turn against us, and gold be drawn from the country, greenbacks would be

balance of trace turn against us, and gold be drawn from the country, greenbacks would be indispensable as our currency, and would be still kept at par by the honesty and faith of the people. He would not advocate the aboltion of the National banks, and he would not con-sent to the indefinit postponement of the pay-

BOUSE.

Mr. Ballon introduced a bill restoring the legal-tender currency to the constitutional requirements. Referred. The text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enceled also. That Section 3, 588 of the Revised Statutes, making United States notes a legal-tender for the payment of all debts, public or private, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt, is hereby supedied, and that hereafter gold and silver chir only shall be a tender in payment of debts.

Also, repealing the stamp-tax on bank checks.

payment of debts.

Also, repealing the stamp-tax on bank checks. Referred.

Mr. McCoid, from the Uommittee on Manufactures, reported a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment giving Congress the power to grant, protect, and regulate the exclusive right to adopt and use trade-marks.

The yeas and mays were called in ordering the main question, there being a strong opposition to the resolution on the Demogratic side.

The yeas prevailed, and discussion of the resolution followed.

The resolution was at length referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with leave to report at any time.

the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported, ordered printed, and recommitted.

mitted.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Post
Offices and Post Routes, reported a bill, exempting postal employes from serving on juries,
rassol.

Mr. Ruott, Chairman of the Judiciary Com-

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Arrived, steamships
Wisconsin, I from Liverpool, Amerique, from
Have.

Wisconsia, from Liverpoot, Amerique, from Hayre.

Quantzerows, Dec. 17.—Arrived, steamer Attas, from Boston.
Brassias, Dec. 17.—Arrived, Gen. Warder, from New York.

Anywers, Dec. 17.—Arrived, Switzerland, from New York.

Actives, vocalies, public speakers recommend. Hale, Honey of Horehound and Tax.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

any time.

The Consular and Diolomatic Appl

Brooklyn Presbytery, Saying He Has Always Tried to Live a Pure Life,

But His Assailants Have Nearly Squeezed Him Dry of Patience

No Easy Thing to Be Called a Idar by Christians.

Naw York, Dec. 17.—The Brooklya Presby-tery was occupied to day with the Talmare case. The speeches for and against Talmage were well filled with charges and countercharges of mis-representation, abaurdity, and falsehood. Mr. Talmage created the greatest excitement of the day by appearing, and reading a forcible address on the text. Put yourself in his place." He said: "Suppose, at the suggestion of one man in the Presbytery, a committee of five had been appointed to prepare a case concerning you; and, for three weeks, had interviewed all the men with whom you had come in cellision in church and State, taking all their in collision in church and Blate, taking all their stories, and positively refused to hear the voice of one of your friends; going on to file an indictment, every specification of which implied your destruction. Put yourself in my place. Suppose the most private and confidential letters you have written on business or religion for ten years were published to-morrow morning and evening, and all the trausac-tions of an entire life brought out on parada, and the accuracy of all pulpit notices you have given, perhaps five or ten per Sabbath, asse-scrutinized with a determination to

crutinized with a determination to

FIND IN THEM SOMETHING WRONG.

Gould you endure the process! Put rounself
in my place. Suppose there were a debt of
your church, because by fire you had lost one,
and the next was reared in the midst of a
financial panic; and, to get rid of that
church debt, you had telegraphed one of
your own family, requesting him to help
you,—a telegram all unregarded and perhaps not sufficiently explicit, for in telegraphing we are not apt to be very full; and that, baving given yourself more money than you could ab ford for the payment of the debt, you offered ford for the payment of the debt, you offered thousands of dollars in addition, if necessary, that Christ's Church might be free. And suppose the telegram in this regard were brought into the Presbytery and looked at through quizzing glasses, twisted and mauled to mean everything contemptible and wicked, when, with your wife in solemn prayer, you had, before God, asked him to help you in the self-denial. That is my condition. Put yourself in my place.

MY MOTIVES WERE SO PURE in the matter I would this moment be willing to meet God in judgment with that Baltimore elegram wide open in my right hand.

telegram wide open in my right hand.

"Suppose you were toiling to your full capacity, pastor of a church large enough to overwhelm one with responsibility; President of a lay college, inaugurating a movement for enlisting the lafty in more effective service, 200 and 300 under its care; editor of a newspaper, with a private correspondence beyond your capacity; issuing one or two books a year; doing your full share of work in lyceums; responding, as far as possible, to calls of the plattorms of charitable institutions; make in this day your every public word, wise or unwise, reported through the press; your house a Broadway from 7 to 10; your physician warning you that there is such a thing as limit to human endurance; and, while under that pressure, you found a few men with time to spare to come into your life with square and rule and compass to measure this, and clip that, and compare these. Put yourself in my place.

place. "Feeling all will be well, I leave my case in you to decide whether or not I shall preach. Soon after giving my heart to God, I gave myself to the ministry, and, getting my couples sion from God, I shall keep it till I resign it into His hands. I have done much bard work,

into His hands. I have done much bard work, and am ready for more.

"Life is short, and I want to quadruple my energies. Christ has been so precous to me during all this persecution, I want to commend Him to all the people. This trial will do my good. I never understood the Psalms of David until now. It is no easy thing to alt still, and for nine mouths

BE CALLED A LIAR.

Do me the justice that I have stood it pretty well. Two little speeches of ten minutes each have been my only response to days and mouths of contumely. I make no complaint, I do not forget that we are all nine mouths nearer than when this trial began to that greater trial, higher than all Synods and General Assemblies. I ask for that kindness of judgment on your part which you expect when God rises up to review what, all your life, you have been doing and thinking. Lord God of my Christian ancestry, Lord God of my children, lerant to thine unworthy servant another vipolication of his iono cease."

THE CONVENTION.

sent to the isdefinit postponement of the payment of the public debt in order to keep up their privilezes; but he would advocate the abolition of the monopolles that enable National banks to traw interest on funds deposited with the Government to secure their circulation while the holders of gold and silver are not permitted to bank upon it at all. He would ramove all tax on National bank circulation in order to remove the tax supon the people. The power of the hanks was dangerous. He would not increase it by removing a currency which may keep them in check. He would vote against so the country. There was danger that we might destroy the business confidence under which we were returning to prosperity.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Johnston, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported favorably on the joint resolution introduced at the last session by Mr. Davis, instructing the Committees on Agriculture of the two Houses to consider the subject of agriculture and report what can or ought to be done by the General Government to better advance, enjourage, and foster agricultural interess. Laid on the table.

The Separate that held a short executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, passed, among others, the bill to authorize the free entry of commetitive prizes won by American citizens in foreign countries.

Adjourned till to-morrow. A New York Correspondent's Opinion-He Believes the Grant Cry is Hollow and Empty.

**Apecial Dispatch to The Tribung.

New York, Dec. 18.—The Hernich's Washington correspondent says: The labors and conclusions of the National Republican Committee, which has been in session bersto-day, have, in the opinion of the closest and most competent observes, no bearing upon the fortunes of any candidate. The ing upon the fortunes of any candidate. The astrotion of Chicago for the meeting of the Coliver to the meeting of the Coliver to the control is believed to please the Blaine and Grant men more than the Sherman men. The election of Scustor Don Cameron as Chairman is said in some quarters to have been accomplished by the influence of the Sherman men, but the better opinion is that he was chosen because he is a skillful and bold political manager, and a man of wealth and because it will ger, and a man of wealth, and because it will increase the zeal of the Pennsylvania Rapublica

ans.

The only potable fact which appears in the Committee is that the Western men are, almost without exception, opposed to the Grant movement, so called. A Yawestern member of the Committee said this evening that he was surprised to find in his journey through the Northwestern States toward Washington that the great ery was empty and hollow. The Northwestern States toward Washington that the great ery was empty and hollow. The Northwest, he said, "is for Blaine. The seople I talked with and traveled with told me that in their indigenent is was not wise mor necessary to renominate Gen. Grant; that his narry has other men perfectly capable of filling the Presidential chair, and that the proposition to nominate Gen. Grant for a third term, even if he wanted it, which was not at all certain, was imprudent, contrary to the whole

third term, even if he wanted it, which was not at all certain, was improdent, contrary to the wholesome political traditions of the country and the examples of our great men, and without justification. They had united in giving him a friendly and enthusiastic reception on his return home, but that did not mean that he opput to have a third-term morroration."

SPOTTED TAIL'S BOYS.

Beccal Dispatch to The Tribura.

SIGUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 17.—Two Government surveyors who came in peaterday report the Indians at Spotted Tail's Agency very uneasy. The Indian "Bad Grind." who shot George Young, of which report was given, is still unpuralised, and when the Informants of was looking for another gictim, is bott mass because his heart was bad, mouroing for a deceased relative, who must have a white except to the happy hunting ground. Another general outbreak is feared if he is taken away for trial. Old Spot is personally lavorable to the whites. His tribe, the Sunication.

JOURNALISTIC.

CINGINATI, Dec. 19.—Col. John A. Coderill, for many years editor of the Cincinnati flequery, but lately of the Baltimore Guestic, is in the city, an route for St. Louis, where he rout to take editorial charge of the Post-Disputch.

THE RAILE

Important Meeti Passenger A Association

A Talk with Charl Adams on Railre islation, E

Beasons for the Ore the Central Ra ciation.

The Southwestern Bound to Go Un ber Rate

Charges to New En Freight Classi Miscellaneous The Status of the Ato

Santa Pe Towards GENERAL PASSENG

The meeting of the Ceneral Passenger and The the largest and best attende tion of the Association, and of business was transacted. not get through its wor Western, Baltimore & Ohi Chicago & Alton, C. .. Quincy, Chicago, Milwanks cinnati, Hamilton & Dayte cinnati & Indianapolis, Northern, Detroit, Grand Evansville & Terre Haute, Saginaw, Great Western, & Western, Indianapotis d olis, Cincinnsti & Lafayetta Illinois Midland, Jeffersony etta, Pittsburg & Clevels cissippi, Pennsylvania Com Bt. Louis, Vandalia, Terre

Mr. E. A. Ford was elec

corge Daniels acted as

tion, but such ro selected to bring discussion and action. be acted upon: 1. To char tem of baggage-checks. River agreement of Dec. of editors' passes, and to to be issued. 6. Mileage t After considerable disc that from and after Jan. constituents of this Associating checks for use in conne bination patent ticket, us check, on which a checket, or the ticket, it nowever, that this los not preclude the use of the sheek. This check, it is of mense saying on the print in this wise: Heretofore

twenty-five or thirty town Central. On the old plan would be sold for each pid ton of the ticket over the ecctains the names of all Whenever a ticket is posimply punches out the bac which the purchaser is gots same on what is anown as The action heretotore to amb common the second same on what is anown as The action heretotore to amb common the second same on what is anown as the second same on what is anown as the second sec

Resolved. That we recome afficers that no annual pass paper publishers off the front of the fron

A meeting of the man acials of the roads runn lines was held yesterday freith Hotal, to conside sorting arbitrary or semi west bound freights. He woods have been pro-rather than the substantial states that the constant of the constant of

ry of Patience.

IM SOMETHING WRONG appose there were a debt on ause by fire you had lost one, was reared in the midst of a and, to get rin of that ou had telegraphed one of the Presbytery and looked at glasses, twisted and mauled ing contemptible and wicked, wife in solemn prayer, you sked him to help you in the

would this moment be willing judgment with that Baltimore en in my right hand. were toiling to your full capac-church large enough to over-a responsibility; President of a gurating a movement for enlist-more effective service, 200 and

more effective service, 200 and se; editor of a newspaper, with pondence beyond your capacity: two books a year; doine your work in lyceums; responding, possible, to ealls of the charitable institutions; make ir every public word, wise or every public word, wise or ed through the press; your ay from 7 to 10; your physician it there is such a thing as limit arance; and, while under that ound a few men with time to into your life with source and into your life with square and clip are these. Put yourself in my will be well, I leave my case in

whether or not I shall preach, ng my heart to God, I gave my-atry, and, getting my compis-, I shall keep it till I resign it I have done much bard work,

at has been so precious to me persecution. I want to quadruple my at has been so precious to me persecution. I want to commend e people. This trial will do me understood the Psalms of David is no easy thing to att still, and

e CALLED A LIAR.

stice that I have stood it pretty a speeches of ten minutes each only response to days and months. I make no complaint, I do not are all nine months nearer than began to that greater trial, higher is and General Ascempiles. I does of judgment on your particularly then God rises up to review life, you have been doing and diod of my Christian ancestry, aveniders, Igrant to thine un probably be reached to morrow.

CONVENTION.

bispatch to The Tribuna.

Doc. 18.—The Heraid's Washingdent says: The labors and con
has been in session here
has been in session here
has been in session here
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fortunes of any candidate. The
seed to please the Blaine and
re than the Sherman men. The
stor Don Cameron as Chairman n men, but the better that he was chosen skillful and bold political mans. n of wealth, and because it will al of the Pennsylvania Republica

potable fact which appears
itee is that the Western men are,
but exception, opposed to
movement, so called. A Faraber of the Committee said
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h and traveled with told
is judgment it was not wise nor

imprudent, contrary to the whole-traditious of the country and the ir great men, and without justif-and united in giving bim a friend-

TTED TAIL'S BOYS. ITED TAIL'S BOYS.

I Dispatch to The Tribuna.

In., Dec. 17.—Two Government came in reatorday report the Inted Tail's Agency very uneasy.

Bad Grind," who shot George ich report was given, is still ind when the informants left for another gictim, in use his heart was bad, mourn sased relative, who must have a the happy hunting ground. Anouthreak is feared if he is taken Old Spot is personally favorable. His tribe, the Sintigathers, num-

JOURNALISTIC.

Dec. 17.—Col. John A. Cockrill,

scitor of the Cinchanati Resty of the Baltimore Gasette, is in
the for St. Louis, where he roes
il charge of the Post-Dispatch.

THE RAILROADS. Important Meeting of the Passenger Agents' Association.

A Talk with Charles Francis Adams on Railroad Legislation, Etc.

Reasons for the Organization of the Central Rate Association.

The Southwestern Combination Bound to Go Up---Lumber Rates. Charges to New England Points

Freight Classification---Miscellaneous Items,

The Status of the Atchison, Topaka & Santa Pe Towards the Pacific Boute,

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS. meeting of the Central Association of a Passenger and Ticket Agents, held at General Passenger and Ticket Agents, held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, was one of the largest and best attended since the formathe largest and oese attended since the forma-tion of the Association, and an immense amount of business was transacted. The meeting did not get through its work yesterday, but will hold snother session to-day. The following hole another session to-usy. The following refronds were represented: Atlantic & Great Western, Baltimore & Ohio, Canada Southern, Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chio & Northwestern, Chicago & Pacific, Cindonati, Hamilton & Dayton, Cincinnati, San-lasky & Cleveland, Cleveland, Columbus, Cin-innati & Indianapolis, Detroit, Lansing & Sorthern, Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, Saginaw, Great Western, Indiana, Bloomingtor Western, Indianapotis & St. Louis, Indianap de Western, Indianapolis & St. Louis, Indianapolis, Ciscinnati & Lafayette, Illinois Central, Illinois Midland, Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi, Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland, Michigan Central, Milwankee, Lake Shore & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Lake Shore & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland, Michigan Central, Milwankee, Lake Shore & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland, Michigan Central, Milwankee, Lake Shore & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland, Michigan Central, Milwankee, Lake Shore & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Marietta, Milwankee, Lake Shore & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Marietta, Milwankee, Lake Shore & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Marietta, Milwankee, Lake Shore & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Marietta, Milwankee, Lake Shore & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Marietta, Milwankee, Lake Shore & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Marietta, Milwankee, Lake Shore & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Marietta, Milwankee, Lake Shore & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Marietta, Milwankee, Lake Shore & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Marietta, Milwankee, Lake Shore & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Marietta, Milwankee, Lake Shore & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Marietta, Milwankee, Lake Shore & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Marietta, Milwankee, Mississippi, Mississippi gastippi, Pennsylvania Company, Pittaburg, Cin-cinenti & St. Louis, Pittaburg & Lake Erie, Bock Island & Peoria, Southern Minnesota, Bt. Louis, Vandalla, Terre Haute & Indianapois, St. Louis & Southeastern, Wabash, Wiscon

Mr. E. A. Ford was elected Chairman and Mr. George Daniels acted as Secretary. The first work done was the adoption of an amendment to the constitution that where roads have both a General Passenger and General Ticket Agent toth may 1, be members of the Asso-dation, but such road to have but one vote. A committee was then selected to bring in subjects for discussion and action. The Committee made the following recommendations of subjects to be acted upon: 1. To change the present system of baggage-checks. 2. A more perfect system of reporting excess baggage. 3. Central Association blacklist. 4. Revised Missouri River agreement of Dec. 1, 1879. 5. The form of editors' passes, and to their statements. of editors' passes, and to what extent they are to be issued. 6. Mileage tickets. 7. Pooling of

passenger business.

After considerable discussion, it was resolved that from and after Jan. I, 1880, the railroads constituents of this Association will, in preparing checks for use in connection with the combination patent ticket, use a joint reversible check, on which a check shall show the ast precipide the use of the old style reversible seek. This check, it is claimed, makes an im-mense saying on the printing of coupon-tickets, in this wise: Heretofore the Michigan Central, or Michigan Southern, has sold coupon-tickets to

he his wise: Heretofore the Michigan Central, or Michigan Southern, has sold coupon-tickets to twenty-dive or thirty towns on the New York Central. On the old plan a full coupon set would be sold for each place. Now, that portion of the ticket over the New York Central entains the names of all the coupon stations. Whenever a ticket is purchased, the agent simply punches out the name of the station to which the purchaser is going, and writes in the same on what is anown as the "stup."

The action heretofore taken by the Central edge-real Association on the subject of collecting and reporting excess baggage was affirmed. It was resolved "that this Association approves of the Missouri River joint agreement of Sept. Il revised Dec. 10, 1879, and recommends the adoption of a similar agreement at all competitive points."

A resolution was then passed that the Secretary of the Association shall keep a black list, to which shall be entered the names of newslacer editors, publishers, and other persons who shall be reported by any member of this Association as having obtained, by false representation, any free transportation, or who, having lestimately obtained any such transportation, hall use it for any other business expressed or implied in the terms specified in the pass or permit by selling, lending, or in capvise disposing thereof; the Secretary shall make monthly reports to the members of the Association of all portions as reported to him; that no party so entered on the black-list should be entitled to or furnished with any free transportation by any road represented in this Association; that whenever all parties on wides account any one has been placed on the black-list shall notify the Secretary shall five notice to the Association that such party is retored to good standing as to the matter information on wides account any one has been placed on the black-list, and already it contains the names of several hundred parties who-have violated the trust reposed in them by the rail-roads. In regard to editorial pass

The action was taken:

The action was taken:

The action was taken:

The action was taken:

The action of the action recommended and all annual passes given to editors or new paper men bear their photographs as a means annual time. Areolused that we recommend to our managing silvers that no annual passes be issued to newspaper publishers off the immediate line of each read, and that trip passes be restricted to the same dissof papers as nearly as possible; also, that no immediate of any kind be issued good for sarry in consideration for advertising.

A resolution was then passed that hereafter tated meetings of this Association shall be held on the second Wednesday in May and Nowmber each year.

The Constitution was amended that the Association shall elect an Executive Committee, whose

The Constitution was amended that the Assotion shall elect an Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to prepare a synopsis of the business requiring consideration at each meeting, and report the same to the Secretary at least twenty days before the time for the holding of each stated meeting, the Secretary to give the subjects in his call for the meeting.

A resolution was passed that, whenever the manging officers of the various roads in the manging of the various particular than the various results of the various roads in the manging officers of th

The following action was then had:

Inspired. That we recommend to our General

Inspired. That we recommend to our General

Inspired. That we recommend to our General

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the state of the s NTRAL BAILROAD BATE ASSO-

A meeting of the managers and freight ofclass of the roads running through Central Illines was held yesterday at Parlor 29, Grand
Pedic Hotel, to consider the propriety of ensoring arbitrary or semi-local rates on east and
west bound freights. Heretofore the Western
toods have been pro-rating with the Eastern lines
to mach business. This, it is claimed, has worked
take desstrough to most Western roads, who e disastrously to most Western roads, who, count of the constant fluctuations in east-drains, received very little for their prowhen low rates prevailed. When the rate, prizent, is 40 cents per 100 pounds, the

Western roads get a paying rate; but during the summer, when the rate from Chicago to seaboard points often goes down to 15 and 20 cents, the roads, and particularly the central and southern erose lines, it is claimed, get very little, and are unable to compate with the roads having outlets by the lakes. A leading Southwestern manager said to a TREBURE reporter last evening, if this matter of pro-rating was continued any longer all the Western lines would before long be again in the hands of Receivers. Besides, he said, this system of pro-rating was the principal cause of the frequent violation of rates and consequent railroad wars. The great trouble, he said, was because the rates from interior competing coints within a radius of fifty miles from Chicago were the same as those from Chicago. Thus the all-rail lines taking this business had no show against the rail and lake lines. Owing to the lower rates that usually prevailed on the lakes during the summer the Western lines to Chicago got a fair rate from those bonts, while the all-rail lines got nothing or very little. Therefore some arrangement became necessary by which this state of affairs could be stopped, and the cross lines or all-rail routes from interior Illinois points could receive a fair compensation for carrying the business. By establishing arbitrary or semi-local rates on such business, taking the rates from New York to Chicago as a basis, these troubles it is claimed would cease, and the rates from interior competing points would hereafter cease.

rates from New York to Chicago as a basis, the se troubles it is claimed would cease, and the rates from interior competing points would hereafter cease.

There were present: W. S. Spiers, Tolede, Peoria & Warsaw; H. C. Diehl, Indianapolis, Bioomington & Wastern; G. L. Bradbury, Pekin, Decatur & Evansville; Horace Tucker, Illinois Central; James Smith, Chicage & Alton; A. C. Bird, St. Louis, Wabash & Pacific; J. S. Chark, Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville; W. Sage, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; W. S. Weed, Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie; H. W. Hibbard, Vanneslia; G. S. Smith, Indianapolis & St. Louis; R. J. Williams, Ohio & Mississippi; E. P. Ripley, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Robert Forsyth, Chicago & Eastern Illinois; T. Gantt, Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern; H. J. Page, Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette; B. W. Gifford, Havana, Rantoul & Eastern; A. E. Schrader, Illinois Midland.

Mr. A. C. Bird was elected Chairman, and Mr. Horace Tucker Secretary.

After a comparison of notes and a few brief speeches it was recolved to give the organization a permanent form, and it was duly christened the "Central Railrond Rate Association." Various speeches were made, recounting the losses incurred by the Illinois roads consequent upon the custom of the Eastern points in this State, and compelling the Illinois roads to accept for their services whatever pro rata the Eastern magnetes whatever pro rate the Canamittee seen and promise to maintain whatever through tariff they felt inclined to. An Executive Committee to be presented to the "High Joints" to-day.

The

with headquarters at Peoria.

The Executive Committee meets at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 9 o'clock this morning to decide upon a schedule of rates.

C. F. ADAMS ON BAILBOADS. A TRIBUNE reporter had a lengthy talk yester-day with Mr. Charles Frencis Adams, Jr., in regard to the present railroad questions. Mr. Adams is one of the hardest men in the country to interview. He talks pleasantly enough, but, instead of allowing himself to be interviewed, be continually tries to interview the interviewer.

be continually tries to interview the interviewer.

Still the reporter managed to get a few satisfactory asswers out of him.

To the question as to the necessity and desirability of enacting a National law to regulate the railreads he gave the answer that such law, if properly framed, would have, no doubt, good results, provided the right kind of men were appointed to carry it out. Unless competent officials were chosen for National Commissioners there would be mare harm done than good. He thought that the present Railroud law of Massachusetts was about as good a one as had Massachusetts was about as good a one as had yet been framed, and if a National law was enacted it should be modeled after it. Still the Massachusetts law would not prove as effective if the still the Massachusetts law would not prove as effective if the still the Massachusetts law would not prove as effective if the still the right kind of Commissioners to carry it out. As regards the present east-bound pooling arrangement, he thought it was a good thing, for the roads at least. He admitted that the arrangement was simply for the benefit of the roads, and that the arbitrators could only arbitrate upon questions between the trailroads themselves, and not in cases between the people and the railroads. Still he balleved the pool benefited the people, because it prevented sudden fluctuations in rates, which did more harm to the mercantile and shipping interests than anything else. All he had to say regarding railroad matters was contained in the books he had published, and those that liked to have his views had better buy and read them.

SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY ASSO-

CIATION.
The Southwestern Railway Association was to have held its regular monthly meeting at the office of Commissioner Midgley, in the Lakeside Building, yesterday, but after organizing it was deemed best to adjourn until 9 o'clock Friday morning without taking any action, for the following reasons: In the first place, Mr. Gault, of the St. Louis & Wabseh, had to attend a freight meeting at the Grand Pacific, and, in the second meeting at the Grand Pacific, and, in the second place, Mr. Perkins, of the Unicago, Burlington & Quincy was, not in the city, but is expected here by Friday. Mr. Perkins' presence at this meeting is desirable, because the important question of what business west of the Missouri River is to be included in the pool. Upon the action of Priday's meeting the further existence of the Southwestern pool as at present organized will in a great measure depend. It is hardly probable that the pool in its present shape will be continued. Mr. Ganit, General Manager of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, stated to a TRIBUNE reporterplast evening that he had no hopos that a satisfactory arrangement could be made between the roads now forming the Southwestern Association. He was in favor of a pool, but one that includes all the Western business west of the Mississippi, and extended to the lines west of the Mississippi, and extended to the lines west of the Mississippi, and extended to the lines west of the Missouri. The lows pool would also have to be reorganized on the same basis, and be made to work in harmony with the Missouri River pool. Unless such action was taken the Western pooling arrangements could not be made a success.

LUMBER RATES.

Representatives of the principal roads interested in the lumber trade in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania, met yesterd in Parlor 44 Pacific Hotel to revise the tariff on lumber adopted at the Cleveland meeting Nov. 20. There were present: D. W. C. Brown, C. S. & C.; W. H. Stewart, Pennsylvania Co.; W. S. & C.; W. H. Stewart, Fransylvania Co.; W. A. Mills, C. & T.; H. Bromley, Ft. W., J. & S.; A. M. Nichols, C. & W.; O. Waters, C. M. C.; S. R. Calloway, D. T. & B. U.; W. A. Carpenter, D. L. & N.; A. H. McLeod, C. H. & D.; Joseph Keavy, C. H. & D.; Frank Janes, Pennsylvania Co.; C. H. Leetward, C. & C. Joseph Keavy, C. H. & D.; Frank Janes, Pennsylvania Co.; C. B. Lockwood, C. S. & C.; W. H. Grout, C., T., V. & W.; H. B. Smith, I., P. & C.; L. D. Richardson, Green Line; J. T. R. McKay, L. S. & M. S.; D. T. McCabe, P. C. & St. L.; A. B. Leet, G. R. & L.; Edgar Hills, L. C. & L.; A. B. Bouthard, L. N. & C.; W. E. Ludlow, B. & O.; Frank Harriott, B. & O.; E. B. Coolidge, Ft. W., J. & S.; E. V. Davis, C. & E. 1.; H. J. Page, I. C. & L.; J. A. Kingabury, M., P. & C.; and A. W. Street, M. C. No business of general importance was transacted, the action of the meeting being limited to the correction of errors on the schedule adopted last November, and a few changes in the tariff to insignificant points here and there in Indiana, Onio, and Western Pennsylvania.

A meeting of the agents and managers of the various freight lines running over the New York Central and its New England connections was held at the Pacific yeaterday afternoon. There were present Meesrs. Tappan, Hoosac Tunnel Line; Hartwell, Fitchburg Railroad; Parker, ditto; Clark, New York Central; Hayden, Boston & Albany; Vaillant, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Hills, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; Perry, Ganada Southern; Marshall, Boston, Barre & Gardner; Mitchell, Blue Line; Caldvell, Red Line; Darling, Green Line, Mr. Hayden occupied the chelr, and Mr. Mitchell seted as Secretary. The business before the meeting was the consideration of arhitraries to be charged by New England roads to non-central NEW ENGLAND BATHS.

peting points. Heretofore, interior non-competing a points in New England took Boston rates, which gave rise to much annorance and trouble. It was decided to change this and charge arbitraries on business to non-competing points in New England, taking the Boston rate as a basis. The action of the meeting will be automitted to the "arigh Joints" to-day.

FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION.

All day long there tolled a company of the freight agents of the east-bound roads in parlor 35 Pacific Hotel. They were wrestling with the 100 odd freight classifications adopted by as many reads in the West, with hope of meeting the views of all the parties interested. As, for instance, dried apples in bags were taken from one class in one schedule and transferred to shother, while the same expansive article in barrels was equalised from a third to a fourth. The possible permutations of a game of cheese are not equal to the vagaries of a railway classification table, hence our readers will excess the omission of further details. The Committee will report their recommandations to the "High Joints" to-day.

THE BOSTON SCHEME special Disputes to The Tribuna BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The officers of the Atchi-son, Topeka & Banta Fe, who have been singuthe St. Louis & San Francisco, have caused an official statement to be made in this evening's Transcript, being goaded thereto by the numerous speculative statements published, especially in Western papers. They say a consolidation of the two roads has never even been talked of by those interested in the negotiations, nor has the Chicago & Alton Railroad been any party to the arrangements. The formal documents of agree-ment have not yet been signed, and there are many details yet to be considered. Therefore, the officers of both corporations decline to place the entire matter before the public, but the preliminary papers of the agreement were signed upon the 15th instant; and these are the notes in the hands of the counsel to be placed in legal form. Briefly stated, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company has Topoka & Santa Fe Kaliroad Company has through its friends obtained a half interest in the old Atlantic & Pacific charter, and consequently in the land-grant and franchise attaching to the line from Missouri through the indian Territory, New Mexico, Arizons, and California. The Atlantic & Pacific Road had been projected in divisions, and stock and bonds issued scoordingly. The Eaftern Division stock was wiped out, but thirty-five miles of the road had been built to Vinita, in the Indian Terri-tory, upon the Central Division, and against this and the projected line west there is now an indebtedness of \$1,400,000, 188,000 shares of common stock, and 14,000 shares of preferred stock. The Atchison Road now holds, through its friends, one-half of both the common and preferred stocks. The St. Louis Company and

its friends, one-half of both the common and preferred stocks. The St. Louis Company and others hold the remainder. It is surmised that the Atchison Road has been for a long time at work to get this stock, but its object has not been accomplished, and the Atlantic & Pacific is to be immediately put upon its feet.

The charter of the Company provided that its Directors should serve until their successors were elected, and there has therefore been no election of Directors for three years at least. The St. Louis Company has, however, operated the road in the Indian Territory under the old charter, though it has never made any separate report of its business.

An Atlantic & Pacific stockholders' meeting is to be hald in New York this week and new Directors elected, one-half representing the Atchison interests and one-half the St. Louis interests. Until this Board comes in nothing will be definitly decided upon regarding the plan. It, however, appears to be a novel feature in rail-roading to place the stock in the hands of trustees for twenty years, neither party desiring any advantage over the other. All apprehension on this point is removed by this diplomatic arrangement. Twenty-dive millions of bonds to build the road will be issued, secured by the large land-grant of the Atlantic & Pacific Company, and bearing 5 per cent interest, and one-half will probably be taken in New York and one-half in Boston. It is proposed to issue to the stockholders in the roads that are parties to the arrangement income bonds, upon which dividends will be declared rather than upon the stock, which will be in trusts.

These are the "rights" likely to accrue to the.

ave a pooling arrangement for all busines rom competing points.

JOWA BAILBOAD MATTERS. Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.
DES MOINES, Dec. 15.—The survey of a new routs from State Centre, on the Chicago & Northwestern, near Marshalltown, to this city as given rise to the rumor that that Company was moving to checkmate the Chicago, Milwan-kee & St. Paul, and especially as the route runs for about twenty miles alongside the latter. I have good authority for the assertion that the Obleage & Northwestern, as a company, have nothing to do with it. It will be remembered that a few months ago the Des Moines & Minne that a few months ago the Des Moines & Minneapolis, a narrow-gaure read, was soid to John I.
Blair and John B. Alley, the latter a wealthy
capitalist of Boston. Both are large owners of
Chicago & Northwestern stock. Blair also owns
nearly the whole of the lowa Division
of the Chicago & Northwestern, which is
leased to that Company. It is for the interest
of the owners of the narrow-gauge road to have
a broad-gauge track from the main line of the
Northwestern. The narrow gauge from Ames Northwestern. The narrow gauge from Ames here is not such a route as would be selected for a broad-gauge road. It is crooked, and re-quires several bridges, so that a new road could be built nearly as cheaply as to change the nar-row gauge, while the local traffic on a route to State Centre would be much larger than it is now to Ames. The owners would also get the row gauge, while the local traffic on a route to State Centre would be much larger than it is now to Ames. The owners would also get the benefit of a longer hand before striking the main line. It is not impossible. The owners of the Des Moines & Minneapolis will continue the road on to Kansaa City. That the Chicago & Northwestern will not do so is apparent, for the reason they would thus acquire a road connected with the other portions of their own line by a leased road, which might at any time be cut out. leaving them with an isolated road at the mercy of rapacious competitors. Manager flughitt does not walk into such traps. If Messra. Blair and Alley brill a road from this point to Kansas City it will be a business transaction of their own, which the Northwestern will get the benefit of by lease. Holders of the court-ridden Central town bonds ought to be happy. From the judicious management of Superintendent Pickering and the business-boom which has struck the country generally, the first-mortgage bonds have advanced from 28 cents to \$1.08; second mortgage bonds from 0 to 50 cents; common from 0 to 12 cents. This puts millions in the pocket of Russell Sage, who is supposed to hold nearly all the first bonds. It is understood the road is to be put into Gould's combinations to get a St. Paul connection, but the managers of the road will oppose it as a matter of bed fluancial policy. Left to itself, the road will soon become one of the best investments in the State.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy have surveyed and partly contracted for the completion of its branch via Leon to Kansas City. This will give Des Moines a direct line to Kansas City, by a short route, over the Des Moines & Chariton Branch of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul from this city to the State line to Kansas City, by a short route, over the Des Moines & Chariton Branch of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul from this city to the State line, which means Kansas City as the objective point. The route proposed is that already surveyed and located

construction of any more narrow-range roads in lows. The projectors cannot be very well versed in the laws of this State, for in order to compass their end it will be necessary to change the Constitution of the State, should the Gen-eral Incorporation laws, and resort to special legislation, which is positively prohibited by the Constitution.

Agent on the Des Moines Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and entered upon his duties. J. W. Bowen, of Beacon, is also appointed Route Agent on the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, from Burlington to Council Bluffs. W. M. Jones, of this city, has been appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Des Moines & Minneapolis, vice J. J. Smart, resigned, that he may devote his time exclusively to the duties of Assistant Superiotendent of the Des Moines Division of the Chicago & Northwestern.

cano & Northwesters.

The boom has struck the Land Department of the Chicago & Rock Island for a fact. There has been recently an unprecedented rush of settlers returning from Kansas to lands of the Rock Island. There are less than 300,000 the Rock Island. There are jess than 300,000 acres left.

The case of Tom J. Potter, recently promoted to Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, has been cited as an instance of a self-made man, who, wholly unsided except by his own effort, has rapidly worked his way from a brakeman on a freight-train to his present high and responsible position. A Kimball, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, is another example of canally maritorious promotion. He becam his

Rock Island & Pacific, is snother example of equally meritorious promotion. He began his railroad service as brakeman on a freight-train, and was successively a fireman on a locomotive, engineer, machinist, conductor. Local Superintendent of the lold Mississippi & Missouri Road, Superintendent of the lowa Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, from which be was promoted to his present place. It is safe to assert he knows his business, and is emphatically a Chicago & Rock Island representative man. Quiet, unostentatious, plain in dreas and speech, courteous and genial, he manages the affairs of that big corporation as easily as he would drive a two-horse team. The Rock Island puts on no style nor glided show, but its stock is quoted at \$1.49.

Jay Gould evidently is seeking a connection with Des Moines. A local company has been organised as the Corning, Des Moines & St. Louis & Council Bint's Road. Several townships have already voted a tax and to it. It is especially stipulated that the road is to be built by Oct. 1, 1851, and when completed delivered to the St. Louis & Council Bint's and never to the Chicago, Burlimeton & Quincy.

Farmers and shippers who complain of the rates on lowa roads ought to patronize the Union Pacific a little. An lowa eattleman shipped a car-load of cattle from Fremont to Council Bint's, 43 miles. The freight bill was made out at \$30. The shipper says they are magnanimous enough on that road to take the live stock in part payment for carrying it, and give the owner ten days to secure the balance.

Several months ago lows City voted a handsome tax to the Burlimston, Cedar Rapids & Northerra to secure the summan and the country of the road to the Hock Island puts them precisely as they were before. They propose to repudiate and rescind the tax, the consideration having utterly insted.

The Supreme Court has just decided a case of importance to raifroad company are up that it was not a common stock. In this case the Surings witching cars, the car in which the cower and precisel

dends will be declared rather than upon the stock, which will be in trusts.

These are the "rights" likely to accrue to the Atchison stock. The through St. Louis business will come eastward by the St. Louis de San Francisco line, but the Atchison will be free to soportion its local and Chicago business equally to roads leading from Kansas City, as formerly.

Thorough search fails to discover that Jay Gould or his scheme had much influence in the hastening or making of this arrangement. His interests only antagonize the Atchison interests in the Denver & Rio Grande dispute, and so far as can be learned friendly business relations exist between him and the Atchison people. Indeed, it may not be generally known that the Atchison, Kansas Pacific, and Union Pacific have a pooling arrangement for all business.

same struckle between the Denver & Rio Grande Company and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company in the Valley of the Rio Grande, between Santa Fe and El Paso, over the right of way, as in the case of the Grand Canyon conflict, which has been going on for the last twenty months in Colorado. Both partwenty months in Colorado. Both parties have located their lines over practically the same ground. The Rio Grande Company, under the decision of the Supreme Court, claims that it has a prior right of choice, as well as first location, and has warned all opponents off its line. The Atchison Company, claiming under the General act of 1875, has put men to work at places on the same line, and a conflict seems unavoidable. Each party has a large engineering force in the field engaged in locating down the valley in a race for El Paso.

M., L. S. & W. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
MILWAUERE, Wis., Dec. 17.—Concerning the extension of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway from Hortonville to Oahkosh. Western Railway from Hortonville to Oshkosh, it is stated that on Monday morning a gang of fifty men began at the former place to lay track southward. Two bridges are to be built, one over a slough and the other across Rat River, but will cause little delay. Suot. Reed declares it to be bis intention to run trains into Oshkosh by the 15th of January. Above Clintonville the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway runs through a forest of hemlock and pine. A force of men are at work extending the line still further north, Lake Go-To-It being the present objective point. The track is of fifty-six-pound iron, manufactured at the Bay View Rolling-Mills.

ST. L., A. & T. H.

New York, Dec. 17.—The executors of the
late Mr. Bayard paid back \$100,000 to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company in compliance with what they understood to be the wishes of the testator just before the callthe wishes of the testator just before the calling from the calendar of the suit entered in this city by that Company to recover \$500,000 of bonds withheld by its Purchasing Committee. Russell Sage had likewise paid back \$100,000. To-day it is reported that Samuel J. Tilden and Charles Butler, the remaining members of the Purchasing Committee, have also paid back \$100,000 each. The Purchasing Committee held these bonds first as a surplus after the reoganization of the Company, and afterward divided them equally among themselves.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 17.—The city is full of railroad magnates attending the Southern Railway & Steamship Association, and representing way & Steamship Association, and representing all the leading Southern lines. So far nothing important has been done. The meeting is harmonious. Conflicting interests seem to be united in the opinion that the pool is necessary and beneficial. There is great rejoicing in Atlanta over the prospect of the completion of the Georgia Western by the Louisville & Nash-tills.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

decial Disputch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 17.—Reports from along
the new lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St.
Paul Railway, in the far West, are to the effect
that the advent of cold weather is not allowed
to interfere with the work of track-laying,
which progresses as rapidly as a limited supply
of iron will permit.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail-road is building 800 cars for their own line and 200 cars for the Grand Rapids & Indi-

Mr. S. K. Hooper, General Ticket Agent for the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Rallroad, has been appointed chief clerk of the General Passenger and Ticket Department of the Han-mibal & St. Jos Railroad.

to Council Bluffs Railroad.

The Manager and Freight Agents of the railroads embraced in the Kankakee and Green Line pools met yesterday, in Parlor 39 Grand Pacific, to settle the accounts of the last month, and talk over things in general. There having been no complaints, the seasion was a short one, and the meeting soon adjourned, to meet again in thirty days.

Capt. Alexander Mackay, Secretary of the East-bound sool from this city, has compiled the following statement showing the amount of business done by the five pool lines during last week: Michigan Central, 11,807 tons; Lake Sbore, 11,619 tons; Pittaburg & Fort Wayne, 12,500 tons; Pan-Handle, 3,710 tons; making a total of 42,497, against 41,654 tons during the week previous.

Rumors have been current for some time past

Rumors have been current for some time past that Mr. J. A. S. Reed, General Traveling Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad in this city, would sever his connection with that company. Tur Truburs is authorized by the General Manager of the road to say that there is no truth in the rumors, and that Mr. Reed will continue to occupy the office he has filled so satisfactorily to the road for so many years.

John Allan, Receiver of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville, has issued a circular aunouncing that he has surrendered the possession of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad and property, recently sold at Master's sale, to Solon Humphreys, Esq., its purchaser, who has appointed Mr. George Skinner to be its Manager, with full control over all traffic and operating arrangements. All business of the read prior to this date should be adjusted with the Receiver.

The Eastern pool-lines from this city are getting no nearer in their efforts to even up the East-bound freight business, and the differences remain as great as ever, in spite of the most energetic efforts to brung about a change for the better. The last statement was compiled Dec. 12. On that date the roads stood about as follows: Michigan Central, 4,996 tons short; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 12,873 tons short; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, 10,675 tons over; Pan-Handle, 4,314 tons over; Baltimone & Ohio, 2,879 tons over.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

THE HAYDEN TRIAL Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 17.—Prof. Leonard J. ford, medical expert for the defense, was recalled in the Hayden trial this morning, and opened with an interesting lecture on the science f blood corpuscies, in which he expressed the opinion that it is impossible to distinguish with certainty between the blood of human beings and that of animals whose corpuscles are of corresponding dimensions. Only under most favorable circumstances could this be done, including fresh and healthy blood, and not restored corpuscles from blood-stains. He characterized Dr. Piper, of Chicago, an expert in this science, as an extrem-ist, and thought the findings of Dr. Richardson, of Philadelphia, should be received with great caution. Continuing, he said that the tumor with which Mary Stannard was afflicted would produce no marked symptoms, and assuredly none of pregnancy; that the small quantity of blood found beside the corpse elsewhere; and that the flow of blood would at first have been increased rather than diminished by the arsenic administered. On cross-examinaion he made several damaging admissions The first was that, in examining Hayden's clothing for blood-stains, he used eral tests whose accuracy is disputed, and omitted the one most generally and omitted the one most generally accepted,—that is, the guaiacum test. Continuing, he admitted the scientific ability of Dr. Treadwell, of Boston, State's expert on blood corpuscles, and that, if Treadwell correctly measured the corpuscles on the blade of Hayden's knife, they were within the range of human blood. Discussing the question of the possibilities, Dr. Sanford made the remarkable statement that it was not impossible that a corn on the toe might affect the brain and stomach of a person. In the early part of the trial the State put in as expert testimony, that different kinds of arsenic are so different as to number and size of crystals and irregular irragments, that one lot may be distinguished from another under a microscope with almost absolute certuinty. To offset this, which had an important bearing on Hayden's purchase of arsenic on the moreing of the murder, the defense this afternoon To offset this, which had an important bearing on Hayden's purchase of arsenic on the moreing of the murder, the defense this afternoon called John H. Leeds, of New Haven, a man of practical experience in the grinding of chemicals and minerals. He testified that there could be no uniformity in the products of any mill, owing to the irregular action of burr stones at different times, and especially the peculiar and uncontrollable action technically termed by millers as "rushing." On cross-examination the witness was asked whether he would not believe evidence furnished by amicroscope, but dodged the question by asying that he was not conversant with the use of that instrument, and preferred to base his opinions as to want of uniformity on his practical experience. Following up the theory that the small quantity of blood found beside the corpse indicated that Mary Stannard was killed elsewhere, the defense produced two butchers who said that the place saturated was only about a foet square. One tried the experiment of pouring a pint of blood on the ground, and said it saturated a space eight feet long and nearly three feet wide. Counsel for the State stared at the witness in amazement at this astounding story, and several of the jurymen smiled derisively.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

CAUGHT AT LAST. GALENA, Ill., Dec. 17.—In June last an at-

tempt was made to murder the Hoskins family in Washington County, Iowa, by a gambler who had been suitor for the hand of Miss floskins The mother informed the young man that he must cease paying his addresses to her daughter, whereupon he secretly entered the house, and ssaulted the old lady and her son with a club, eaving them for dead on the floor. He then attempted to outrage the girl, and subsequently fied from the neighborhood. Every effort was made by the officers of Washington County to apprehend the would-be murderer, but without avail. On the 9th inst. Deputy Sheriff Cole, of Gratiot, Wis., arrested a man answering to the description of the gambler who assaulted the Hoskins family in Washington County, Iowa, and whosubsequently proved to be the same party whom the lowa officials were in search of. Yesterday evening the brisoner was turned over to a detective on a requisition from Gov. Gear, and passed through this city this morning for Washington County, Iowa. He came to Grant County, Wisconsin, in July last, and married a girl after an acquisitance of two days, settling down at Blue River. He is a desperate character, and has served two terms in the Penitentiary at Fort Madison for larceny. tempted to outrage the girl, and subsequently

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 17.—A sad and probably fatal shooting affair occurred in this county to-day. Two young men, William Meacham and Wildey Lombard, sons of well-known and respectable parents, left their home in Waverly for this city, to attend court. They came by carriage with several others; stopped en route at Franklin and drank a few glasses en route at Franklin and drank a few glasses of whisky. Meacham' became crasy drunk and quarrelsome, and, saying that he would shoot somebody, pulled his revolver and shot twice at Lombard, who was getting into the vehicle agais. Both shots were misses, but afterwards, while coming on to Jacksonville, he fired again at Lombard, who was on the seat in front of him. The ball passed through his body. The woupded man jumped from the vehicle and ran to a farm-house, pursued by his crazy comrade, who tried to shoot him again. Leaving Lombard at the house in a dying condition, the others finished their trip to Jacksonville, where Meacham was arrested by Sheriff Duniap, to be held until the result of his carouse is known.

TAMPERING WITH METERS. Sr. Louis, Dec. 17.-The Laclede Gas Com Sr. Louis, Dec. 17.—The Laclede Gas Company allege that they have discovered a well-organized conspiracy to defraud them, implicating numerous parties. They assert that lately some persons have been tampering with their gasmeters, so that the full amount of gas consumed could not be registered. To-day they procured the arrest of James Fogerty, on the charge of misdemeanor, for interfering with their meters. More arrests will follow.

CONVICTED OF MURDER CONVICTED OF MURDER.

CINGINIATI, Dec. 17.—The trial of George
Price, the colored man who last summer shot
his employer, Mr. Yillis Black, at the latter's
tobacco warehouse, on Front street, in this city,
eams to an end in the Court of Common Pleas
this morning, the jury returning a verdict of
murder in the first degree. He will be sentenced on Saturday name THE PACKERS.

What They Think of Their Employes' Breach of Faith.

oreing Bon-Union Hen Into the Society--- Pomible Results of the Contest.

The order of the Butchers' Union that no but Union men should be employed at the packing-houses at the Stock-Yards went into effect at 5:80 last night, and when the men who had been at work quit for the day they said they would not return this morning unless the had been at work quit for the day they said they would not return this morning unless the non-Union hands were discharged. The decree has already partially accomplished the object sought,—that is, the forcing into the Union of all the butchers who had not previously joined it, a large number, it is said, having been taken in at a meeting held Tuesday evening. The hope is that the packers will be compelled to yield, and that the discharged men will then join the Union in order to get employment. When all are in the ranks, the men who are running the Union believe they can have things their own way, and secure what they are after,—ten

DO NOT PROPOSE TO BE DICTATED TO. DO NOT PROPOSE TO BE DIGTATED TO.

As yet, however, they have taken no united action, preferring to wait until this morning to see whether the men really intend to strike. If they do, all the larger houses will certainly close up. They have already stopped buying bogs, in anticipation of trouble, and the commission men at the yards have telegraphed shippers not to forward any. The packers say they have been losing money for two weeks, and that they are only too glad to have an opportunity to shut down. A better time for a strike could not have been selected so far as they are concerned.

"What do the packers propose to do about it?" asked a Journal reporter of B. P. Hutchinson vesterday morning.

"Well," said he, "I don't suppose they will agree to be dictated to by the Union. There isn't much doing down there now anyway, and I don't presume a week or two's stoppage would hurt them. Our establishment isn't running, anyway; we killed all off yesterday,—not on account of this thing, you understand, but because we had got through,—and we won't have to begin again until we get ready, Is guess. This is the day they've set to quit work, you see, but there isn't anything to do, anyway; those fellows down there as the yards—the commission merchants, I mean—have sent word to their customers not to ship any hogs, and so there isn't a hog coming in."

"Yes, but there are about 75,000 or 100,000 in the yards now, and what is going to become of them?"

"Oh, they'll work off in the course of time."

"Yes, but there are about 75,000 or 100,000 in the yards now, and what is going to become of them?"

"Oh, they'll work off in the course of time. You see we pork and provision fellows have been running things up too high, and the people have stopped wanting these things; that's all there is to it, and all there is to do is to wait until the demand begins again. It's all natural enough, you see."

"Well, are the packers in any better condition to withstand the strike now than they were a while ago, before they had got their contracts filled?"

"Why, it's just as I say: Business is stopping naturally. The men, you understand, are not striking for more pay; they did that a while ago, and they got it,—but what they now want is to have the packers not hire any but Union men. You know how it'd be in the newspaper business with the printers' Unions; the only difference is that the printers' Unions are composed of skilled hands, while the packing-bouse Union takes in all sorts of men,—killing-hands, scrapers, roustabouts, and all,—and there is where they make a great mistake, for it throws out men who get \$2 a day just the same as the cheaper-paid hands."

"What proportion of the hands do you suppose are Union men."

"Why, I suppose eight-ninths of our men are Union men. There didn't used to be so many, but they've been pressing them in; a good many have had to join against their will. I had men tell me yesterday that they didn't want to join, and I asked them if they didn't suppose there were chiefs among them who were carrying on the thing to make money. They said they didn't know."

MB. P. D. ARMOUR

said:
"The packers won't submit to it,—it would be unreasonable to expect them to. What the men say to us is virtually: 'You can't hire any men to our churct.' Now, as far

increasonable to expect them to. What the men say to us is virtually: 'You can't hire any men unless they belong to our church.' Now, as far as our house is concerned, we are having our work done at our lows and Mil vankee houses, and we can get along without the Chicago house if necessary. We have been doing very little of late, anyway."

"Then you mean to say that you will not be dictated to?"

"Why, what I mean is, that as long as we are heads of our own houses we shall employ what men we choose, and when we can't, why, we'll nail up our doors—that's all. All there is to it is that this sort of thing—such strikes as this—is the beginning of the end of Chicago's supremacy as a packing centre. A hog can go to Milwaukee just as easily, and go just as cheaply, as to Chicago, and our Mr. Cuddy, who came down from there a few days ago, shows that our pay-roil there is 40 per cent less than it is here. The men, by this sort of thing, are simply ruining this branch of industry in Chicago. It is not like striking for higher wares; if a man says he will not work for \$1.25\$ a day, he has a right to say it, and, if it is reasonable for him to have more, he ought to have it; but no man who has any appreciation of the principles of justice would agree that a man has a right to say to his employer: 'You can't hire a man unless he goes to my church.'"

The non-Union men are in the minority, and they have families to support, and they know that if the Union men pull out that the packers will be compelled to close up their establishments,—an action they arefoot unwilling to take at present considering the high price of hogs,—so, in order to protect themselves, a large number of the non-Union men aigned the Union roll yesterday afternoon.

LAST BURNING

LAST EVENING

a TRIBUNE reporter visited the haunts of the men on South Halsted street, and took a survey of the situation. On the street everything was quiet, and the policeman who travals that beat told the reporter that nothing startling had occurred during the day. A number of men were gathered in the neighboring saloons discussing the situation, but no one seemed to anticipate any trouble.

The Union held a secret meeting last evening in Union Hall, No. 1506 South Halsted street, and the principal business transacted was the initiation of the men who had signed the roll during the day.

A few of the men say that they will not join the Union under any circumstances, as they don't intend to be roboed; so it is probable that there may be a strike this morning if these men go to work, but no serious trouble is anticipated.

It is reposable that the effect will blow over to

It is probable that the affair will blow over in a few days, and the men will settle down to their work once more.

THE CONDUCT OF THE BUTCHERS

their work once more.

THE CONDUCT OF THE BUTCHERS
cannot be too severely condemned. They have shown their inability to keep a solemn pledge, and have made it impossible for their employers to longer have faith in them. When they made their demand for higher wages, not so very long ago, a conference was had between the packing-house men and the Fresident of the Union's behalf that there should be no further demand made this season for an increase of wages, and that no effort would be made to dictate to the employers whom they should or should not employ. On these conditions, perfectly understood by employer and employed, the former agreed to give the increased wages, and said that they did it with perfect willingness, only they would not allow themselves to be dictated to by their men. That promise then made has been violated, and it is not impossible that the employes may have to take the consequences. The packers, it appears, owing to a variety of circumstances, are, with very few exceptions, willing to shut up for the time being, and some of them are ready to do their work elsewhere, where wages are chesper and the facilities for doing business are aimost as good as here. If, then, the thousands of workmen at the Yards find themselves thrown out of employment at the beginning of winter, with no work to turn to, and no place but the Poer-House or County Agent's office to seek relief, they have only themselves to blame.

PARNELL.

Apoctal Dispates to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Between forty and fifty gentlemen met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night to consider the best means of giving a reception to Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P., President of the Irish National Land League, and enabling him to lay his views on the Irish land question before the American people. A series of resolutions were passed, expressing the sense of the meeting that the desired coportunity should be afforded Mr. Parnell to state the desires and purposes of the Irish National Land League, and the man-

pected to help in the movement, and that is view of the fact that a great aritation is expect-ed in Ireland for reform land laws, that said agitation is supported by a large and important section of the people of Ireland, the subject is worthy of earnest consideration on the part of Irish-American citizens and friends of freedom, irrespective of nationality, of the United States. An Executive Committee was appointed to arrange the reception.

CASUALTIES.

AN AWFUL DEATH.

Mil. WALKER Dec. 17.—Albert Duffy, a lad 16 years of age, met with a norrible death at the Fulldner box manufactory, on Clybourn street, shortly after 5 o'clock this morning. Duffy was employed in the factory near a line of shafting, and, in some manner unknown, was caught by the belt and whirled about at the rate of 100 revolutions per minute until life was extinct. When discovered his body hung suspended from the shaft firmly fastened between the belt and pulley. The body ened between the belt and pulley. The body
was cut almost completely in two
just above the hips. Both legs were
cut off below the knees, the left
arm broken in four places, and the right arm in
one place. Duffy's boots, and portions of his
feet and legs, were scattered about the factory
for a distance of twenty or thirty feet. The
parents of the deceased live but a short distance from the factory, on Second street. He
ran into the house for a cup of tea at 5 o'clock,
saying to his mother that he had to work until
7, and, scarcely fifteen minutes later, he was
found dead, as indicated above.

KILLED BY A FALLING TREE. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 16.—A most distress ing accident occurred last evening at the farm of Mr. William Hodgen, four miles east of this city, resulting in the death of two boys, the support of a widowed mother. The boys, whose names were Walter and Eddie, aged respectively names were Walter and Eddie, aged respectively 18 and 12, were felling a large sycamore tree; and, after chopping into the trunk until it was nearly ready to fall, made their plans for getting out of the way. They expected the tree to fall into a field, and they were to run into the road, and had taken down the fence to allow them time to reach a point of safety. When the tree began to sway and crack they ran, but unconsciously ran into instead of out of danger, the tree falling upon them, killing Walter, the elder, instantly, and so injuring Eddie that death relieved his sufferings an hour afterwards.

SMASH-UP. Special Disputes to The Tribuna
DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 17.—There was a smashup on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rail-

this morning, caused by the collision of two this morning, caused by the collision of two freight trains. It was quite dark when the acci-dent occurred. Twelve cars were completely demolished, and eleven more hadly broken. Sixteen head of cattle were killed. None of the train men were injured. BURNED TO DEATH. CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—A special to the Gazette from Delphos says the residence of Joseph Parry burned last night. One child 5 years

old, who was overlooked in the confusion escape of the family, was burned to death QUEER CUSTOMS.

An Ocean Steamship Detained When About to Sail, and All on Account of a Pur-

New York, Dec. 17.—The White Star steamr Britannic was seized and detained with her mails and passengers for one of the most trival ourses of its enforcement in this city has ever

On her last voyage from Liverpool she brought pug-dog, sent from the other side, under the a pug-dog, sent from the other sate, another care of a steward. The animal was not men-tioned on the manifest, and was seized, valued at \$15, and a duty of \$3 collected. As the steamer was about to sail she was seized and at \$15, and a duty of \$3 collected. As the steamer was about to sail she was seized and delayed until her agent gave bond to stand the issue of the Government's decision for the offense mentioned.

Subsequently a fine of \$400 was imposed. In steamship circles the affair is regarded as an outrage, although such is the fear of the shipowners and importers of the subcerstic powers.

the Customs Collector that they prefer to suf-fer in silence rather than contest any issue the Government may raise with them.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR STEAMERS. CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—The new steamer Reuben R. Springer, to run in the New Orleans and Cincinnati trade, left here to-night with 700 tons of freight and a good list of passen-gers. Before starting she gave an exhibition of 700 tons of freight and a good list of passengers. Before starting she gave an exhibition of the electric light. Two lights were used, one on the pilot-house and one on the forecastle, the illuminated river in front and the landing showing that they will not only be useful at night while under way, but will also revolutionize the method of lighting landings. She is the first boat to use this light on Western waters.

THE WARREN INQUIRY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Court of Inquiry NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Court of Inquiry appointed "for the purpose of Inquiring into Lieut.-Col. Warren's conduct as Major-General, commanding the Fifth Corps at the battle of Five Forks, Virginia, on April 1, 1863, and into the operations of his command on that day and the day previous, so far as they related to his (Lieut.-Col. Warren's) conduct, or to imputations or accusation against him," has adjourned, in obedience to instructions from the War Department, until Jan. 5.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A certificate of incorporation of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, with a capital of \$1,000,-

AMUSEMENTS. HAVERLY'S THEATRE

EMMA ABBOTI GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS! TO-NIGHT (Only Time). CHIMES OF NORMANDY. Friday—An important musical event—First performance here of Gounod's Grand Opera.

ROMEO AND JULIET. BENEFIT OF EMMA ABBOTT

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. This Afternoon at 2 p. m.
Grand Complimentary Matines tendered to the n
bers of the Dramatic and Musical Profession, on w
occasion Miss. DICKIELINGARD

Will appear in the successful Absurdity,

PAJAMAS!

To the Public-The prices of admission will:be as usual, 50 and 25 cents. Members of the profession desiring seats will be accommodated on application. Tonight inst performance of "Pajamas." To-morrow evening and the balance of the week

OUR BOYS, With Miss Dickie Lingard as Mary Meirose, supported by Mr. Edward Arnott (specially engaged), Fred Wren, Harry Fearson, Wood Benson, Wm. Allen, Edwin Mil-liken, Rila Wren, and others. Sunday evening Grand Double Bill, with Miss Dickie Lingard in the cast. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

NEILSON This (Thursday) Evening as VIOLA in

T W E L F T H N I G H T 1
Friday Evening—Last time of ROMEO AND JULIST.
Pare veil Matines on 1 Miss Nelison as Rosalind in
Battarday.

AS YOU LIKE IT!
Saturday Evening—Miss Nelison in her latest success.

IMOGEN in CIMBELINE.
Not Week—THE FLORENCES, in THE MIGHTY
DOLLAR.

Pronounced Success of the Riegant New Drama,

QUEEN'S EVIDENCE,

By the C. L. GRAVES COMBINATION.

Matinger Wednesday and saturday.

Next Week—Hobt. Mowade in Rip Yau Winkle.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre. andolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engage-t of the Dickie Lingard Folly Company. "Paja-McVicker's Theatre.

on street, between Dearborn and State, nt of Miss Nellson. "Twelfth Night." Haverly's Theatre. Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engage the Emma Abbott English Opera Company.

Hamlin's Theatre, Clark street, between Washington and Rand ngagement of George C. Boniface, "Queen's SOCIETY MEETINGS.

THOMAS J. TURNER LODGE, NO. 408, A. F. & A. L.—At Free-Mason's Hall, 76 Monroe-st., Thursday rentiz. Dec. 18, at 7:30, for the election of officers and payment of dues. All members are hereby notified be present; take due botice and govern yourselves coordingly. JOHN E. PETTIBONE, W. M. SPANTON, Secty.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1879.

It appears to be settled that operations at the Chicago packing-houses will not be ma-terially interfered with by the action of the Union men in refusing to work in houses employing non-Union men. From appeares the difficulty will be adjusted by the absorption of the non-Union element into the Union, the comparatively small number of outsiders being disposed to join the organ-ization rather than be the means of precipi-

By the shameless robbery perpetrated by he Democrats and Greenbackers of Maine, five cities, which elected twelve Republica entation in the State Legislature. Out of nineteen Republicans elected to the ate but aleven are allowed certificates, and but sixty-one are to be seated, and a Republican majority of thirty-six on joint ballot is converted into a Fusionist majority of tweu-

A joint resolution was yesterday offered in the Senate by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, providing that all railroads holding lands anted by Congress in aid of their con-ruction and which have failed to comply with the conditions upon which such gra were voted shall forfeit these lands to the United States to be restored to the public lomain open to settlement by pre-en or homestead entry. The passage of this resolution would bring into market, subject to public settlement under the laws of the United States, an aggregate of nearly 180,-200,000 scree of land.

The Irish Land-Reform movement in Chicago has taken form and shape for active operations by the election of officers and the perfection of a permanent organization. Inich as participation in the movement is not limited to citizens of Irish birth or descent, it is proper and desirable that other nationalities be represented among the list of officers. This policy has been observed, and among those elected yesterday will be found a liberal sprinkling of Americans, Germans, andinavians. It is proposed to send ittee to New York to meet and invite Mr. PARNELL and his associates to pay a visit to Chicago, and steps have also been taken e issuing of an appeal to the publie for aid for the suffering people of Ire-

The situation in Afghanistan as described in the cable dispatches continues full of danger and menace to the British forces anded by Gen. Roberts, and now withdrawn into a cantonment outside of Cabul. The Vicercy of India is trying to manufacture some encouragement out of the position of affairs, and in a telegram from his far-distant point of view assures the Government in London that he "considers Gen. Roberts' position perfectly safe.'
From the frantic call for reinforcements from the commanders of the British col-umns intrenched at different points in the Afghan country, all of them confronted by swarms of hostile natives, it is evident that the Viceroy's serene condition of mind is not "catching," as it has not manifested itself either in Afghanistan or in London.

A bill has been reported from the House committee on Manufactures proposing an mendment to the Constitution of the United tates authorizing Congress to enact laws for the protection and regulation of the use of trade-marks. A recent decision by the Su-preme Court maintains that under the Conion as it now is no such power is vested in Gongress, and that an amendment will be necessary before valid legislation can be had looking to the affording of such protection as is needed for the promotion of in-dustry and enterprise through the use of trade-marks. The bill has been referred to the Judiciary Committee, and it is hoped it may be reported and passed in time to have, the proposed amendment ratified by those Legislatures holding sessions this winter.

lation, and for the restoration of silver coinage to an equality with the coinage of gold.

This is in direct contravention of the resolution offered by Senator BAYARD, and which still remains in the custody of the Finance Committee, where the Monoax resolution goes to keep it company. The tone of the speech accompanying its pres-entation shows plainly the wide breach exracy on the currency, and augurs badly for Mr. Baxand's chances of receiving from his party that indorsement of his financial views vithout which he can hardly hope to gain

Gen. GRANT yesterday delivered one of those brief but meaty speeches which the episodes of his reception since arriving in America have occasionally called forth. was in response to a most interesting and striking address by Col. John W. Forner, presented to Gen. GRANT in behalf of an organization known as the "First Defenders of the Capital," being all that is left of the 530 Pennsylvanians who on the f8th of April, 1861, hurried to Washington in response to the first call of President Lancoun for 75,000 men, and who reached the Capital in advance even of the Sixth Massachusetts, which has been accredited with the honor of being the first to arrive. In his brief response to the address, Gen. Grant once more brought forward with great force the National Idea, expressing the hope that the day was not far distant when the principle of Nationalism would prevail in the National Congress, and giving a pledge that in the event of another attempt on the Nat ion's life there would be provided means for crushing out treason more effectual than those which were at hand in 1861.

As confidently predicted and vehemently

nsisted upon by THE TRIBUNE ever since the

subject began to be discussed, the National Republican Committee yesterday voted to hold the National Republican Conven-tion in Chicago, and named Wednesday, June 3, 1880, as the date. The result was almost a foregone conclusion from the very first, there being no city in the Union so manifestly the proper place for holding the Convention and for accommodating in comfort the great crowds of people who will attend upon its deliberations either as delegates or spectators. Cincinnati made a feeble attempt at competition, and even Indianapolis hopes"; but with all the assurances that could be given of good behavior by Deacon Smire and the fiery untamed Halstead, Cincinnati could command but two votesno more than were mustered for Indianapolis. All that Mr. Roor promised in behalf of Chicago will be made good, and more too. There shall be nothing the Committee or the Convention would have or could ask that will not be forthcoming. And while Chicago has her hand in, as it were, the Democratic National Committee, which meets in Washington on the 22d of February, canno do better than come in and get the benefit of all the elaborate arrangements to be made for the Republican Convention. There is enced the Republican Committee's choice of Chicago that does not with equal directness point to the National Democratic Committee the premises, and speak for Chicago as the proper and only location of the Democratic

DEMOCRATIC APOLOGY FOR FRAUD. THE TRIBUNE has interviewed some of the leading Democrats of Chicago concerning the Maine infamy. Most of those who expressed any opinion admitted that the outright stealing of a State was a great political crime, but there was a disposition to con-done the deed on the ground that it is but an imitation of Republican practices elsewhere. 'I feared very much," said CARTER HARRY son, "when the Republicans counted out Mr. Thinken, that there would be a large nest of chickens which would come home to roost in Republican headquarters some time "I have always believed," he or other." said, again, "that when the people looked into the question squarely and saw the manner in which Mr. HAYES was placed in the Presidential chair they would work a fearful retribution upon the Republican party," and he added: "If the Democrats of Maine have followed that example and done an illegal act, it will at least show that there are Democrats who are not much better than Republicans." Mr. HARRISON'S statements probably indicate the position which will be taken by Democratic partisans every-where in their attempt to excuse the Maine

There is just about as much reser between the counting-out of TILDEN and the ounting-out of the Republican majority in the Maine Legislature as there is between a problem in trigonometry and the Thirty lears' War, or between CARTER HARRISON and a statesman, or between any other two things that are totally dissimilar. In the case of HAYES and THIDEN there was a dispute as to the majority of Electoral votes; in Maine there has been no dispute as to the majority of votes. In the Presidential contest the returns from the various States were subjected to the scrutiny of both sides; in Maine the Democrats conducted the canvass of the votes and decided the result without admitting the Republicans to a view of the returns. In the former case both parties to the contest agreed to an arbitration by which the controversy was finally determined; in the latter case there has been no agreement and no arbitration, but simply the summary

exclusion of one of the parties from all the rights and privileges to which it was entitled. To have made any comparison possible be-tween the last Presidential count and the count in Maine, several things would be cossary which have not happened and which are not likely to happen. It would be necessary to take the decision of the Returning Board before the Legislature made up according to the prima face evidences of lection. It would then be necessary for the Republicans in the Maine Legislature to devise a scheme for arbitration and urge it upon the Democrats of that body. It would be necessary for the Republicans to pass such a scheme with the aid of a few Demoratio votes, and thus create a Com upon which both Democrats and Republic ans should be represented by members of the Legislature and Justices of the Supreme Court, Finally, it would be necessary for count in the Democratic minority. Then and then only would the Republicans in Maine be in the same position as the Democrats of the country are with reference to the last Presidential count, and in that event

attempting to undo what they themselves had brought about.

The contest between Harrs and Tunns was decided according to law and by virtue of an equitable agreement. Moreover, this agreement was devised by the Democrats, urged against the protest of the Republicans, passed in spite of Republican votes against it, and subsequently ratified by Democratic

votes. It is true that the Democrate supposed that they had made up a Commission which they believed would decide in their favor : but this fact is not creditable to them, and their subsequent disappointment brough them no sympathy. It was not the Republicans who elected Judge David Davis to the Senate, and thereby prevented him from sitting as a mem-ber of the Electoral Commission; the Demograts did that. In fact, the Demograts were responsible for every step in the solu-tion of the Presidential controversy, as it was finally brought about; and, until the Republicans in Maine place themselves in the same attitude in regard to the decision of the Returning Board in that State as was occupied by the Democrats in Congress with regard to the disputed returns from Louisi-ans, South Carolina, and Florida, they will not be estopped from protesting against the fraud that has been practiced upon them, nor from taking every possible means to defeat its operation.

It is always a confession of guilt and sign of weakness to seek to excuse one sin by citing a supposititious wrong upon the other side. This course will only result in the present instance in exciting new indignation against the Democratic party, because will show a disposition to take advantage of the fraud in Maine, and expose the falsity of any comparison between that case and the Presidential dispute. There has been no charge of fraud against the Republicans in Maine; it is not contended that the Repub icans did not have a fair majority; there has een no dispute as to the actual and honest ote. The Democratio Governor and Counsil simply agreed, under the direction of leading politicians, to steal the State and hold it over the next Presidential election. It is now a question whether or not the Re-publicans will submit to the robbery.

AN INFAMOUS CONSPIRACY. The conspiracy of the Eastern goldites to

them is the greatest outrage ever sought to be committed upon a free people. If per-sisted in to the point of success, it will shake the Government itself to its very foundstions. The period of hard times covering eix years-1873 to 1879-brought thousand estates, involving hundreds of millions of ollars' worth of property, to the auction block, and the profits of these forced sales went into the pockets of retired capitalists and professional money-lenders. The period of hard times exhausted the means and credit of hundreds of thousands of otherwise solv ent merchants, drove them into liquidation r bankruptcy and out of business, and left the field of trade clear to the small class of exceptionally "strong men." The hard times closed workshops and factories by the thousand, and forced idleness upon ions of men and women to whom idleness meant beggary or starvation, Meantime the capitalist class fore closed their mortgages and doubled their estates. The country bore all this for the boon of a sound currency. A sound currency opened and resounded with the hum of machinery, and the starving idlers resumed work with light hearts. The country is on a high tide of prosperity. There is joy in a million households where, but a few month ago, there was want. But it is proposed to renew the squeezing process. The greenacks are as good as gold; they are redeemable in gold. There is not one man in a thousand who, being tendered payment in gold or greenbacks, would not take the latter in preference to the former. But it is proposed to demonetize and cancel the greenbacks; wipe them out of existence; retire from circulation one-third of the whole volume of the currency! Is any man so ignorant of the economic laws of a currency as not to know that such a step would produce a tremendous commercial rulsion? The resumption of speciepayments unlocked millions of and silver, other millions poured into the country from Europe, and both these vast supplies served to swell the volume of currency. The demonetization of the greenbacks would produce exactly the opposit effect. The retirement of the whole of greenbacks would be the equivalent of transportation to Europe of every dollar of the gold and silver now in the country. The effect, immediate and overwhelming, would be a tremendous decline in values of all commodities but one,-gold! Then would follow another series of commercial failures, workshops and factories would b closed, and idlers would again throng the streets. Foreclosures and Sheriffs' would once more become as common as they were during the late period of universal dis aster and hard times. The man who would again plunge the country into distress and bankruptcy by demonetizing greenbacks is either mad or a goldite. But how is it proposed to carry out this ruinous program? The plan of the conspiracy is as nfamous as its purpose. It is proposed to unite the East with the South. The is Democratic, and solid for anything that will insure the control of the National Government to the Democratic party. The West is Republican, and it is solid against

the scheme of the goldites. Not one State of the West will vote to demonstize greenbacks. The States of New York. Connecti cut, and New Jersey are presumably safe for the scheme. The plan of the conspirators, then, involves the sale of the Republican party to the Democratic party, with BAYARD as its candidate for President! This is the threat with which the Wall-street clique menaces the Republicans of the West. They say, Destroy the greenbacks, or we will unite New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey with the Solid South, and seat BAYARD in the White House in 1880. The South threatens the Union; the Demo-cratic party is its servile tool. To show how vile it is, it has just stolen a State,—the State of Maine,—deliberately robbed the people of an entire Commonwealth of their suffrages, and placed in power the minority! But the goldites say: "We do not care for that; we demand the pound of flesh; we will have it or we will put the Solid South in control of the Nation, to rob and plunder it while at home it pursues its policy of converting its free negro citizens into serfs!" Never in the political history of the world

make no bargain with Mr. Barano which will bind Western Republicans. If the goldites succeed in uniting the Democratic party in Congress on a proposition to de-stroy one-third of the money of the country to the extent of passing a bill of that char-acter, and the President should sign the bill, both the goldites and the Democratic managers will find they have reckoned without their bost, the people. Should such an issue be presented, the distress and disaster which will follow swiftly in its track will aid the Republican party of the West to carry the country, and so save it, at least from Southern domination, and afterwards rescue it from the remorseless grip of avari-cious capitalists and conscienceless corpora-

LEGAL-TENDER PAPER IN ENGLAND. At the close of the year 1796 the financial condition of affairs in England was most alarming. The previous failures of the country banks had resulted in the reduction of their issues; the amount of these bank notes had been reduced, it was estimated one-half, and the necessity for money had resulted in taking into the country a large supply of guineas to supply their place. The Bank of England had adopted the policy quired to be made in some medium in which the public had confidence. "As the public ould not get notes, they made a steady and continuous demand for guineas," is the state-ment of MacLeop in his work on the "Theory and Practice of Banking." To add to this complication there was the French threat of invasion of Ireland. This menace hung over England, disturbing her trade and her finances. The demand for coin on the ountry banks was severe. At this time a French frigate went into one of the Welsh narbors and landed 1,200 men. The Government issued orders that all the live stock on the coast should be driven into the interior. This precipitated a run for specie on the banks at Newcastle, and the banks of that city suspended on the 20th of February, 1797. This was followed by a run for specie on the Bank of England greater than ever and on Saturday, the 25th of February, the total specie, or "cash" as it was called in the bank, was reduced to about one million and a quarter of pounds. On that day the bank officers decided to suspend, for the first time in the history of the institution. A meeting of the British Cabinet was held Sunday and an order in council was ssued requiring the Bank of England to suspend all payments in cash. The next day a Royal message informed Par-liament of what had taken place. The bank, relieved of the drain of gold, issued its

otes freely, giving great relief to the public. Parliament, after some days, enacted the law known as the Restriction act of 1797. This act, among other things, prohibited the bank "to make any payments in cash to any creditors," except in certain cases for army and neval purposes. It also provided that "Payment of debts in bank-notes were to be semed as payments in cash (specie), if offered and accepted as such"; no debtor was to be held to bail who offered payment of the debt in bank-notes; and bank-notes were to be received by the Government for all dues. The bank was also authorized to issue notes of less denomination than fr

This act of 1797, though not in terms substantially made the notes of the Bank of England a legal-tender in payment of debts. It prohibited the bank from paying out any debts in bank-notes equivalent to payment in specie if offered and accepted as such; it released debtors from arrest when creditors refused to accept bank-notes in payment. To understand these provisions better, it should be explained that at a public meeting 4,000 merchants had entered into an agreement to eceive bank-notes as cash in payment of all debts. Practically, this agreement on the part of the merchants and the act of Parliament legalizing this agreement made the notes of the Bank of England legal-tender in payment of debts due to the Government and to individuals.

The bank, under these circumstances, was enabled to furnish the country with its notes, having all the legal-tender functions of specie, and the demand for specie for debt-paying purposes ceased. We are indebted for the facts relating to this act of 1797 to the excellent work of Magazon on banking, and refer the reader for greater details to Vol. 1, pp. 364-466.

The new Encyclopædia Britannica, in the article on banking speaking of this same period. savs:

"Tt had been generally supposed, previously to he passing of the Restriction act (of 1797), that nk-notes would not circulate unless they were showed that this was not really the case. Though showed that this was not really the case. Though the notes of the Bank of England were not, at the passing of the Restriction act, declared by law to be legal-tender, they were rendered such in practice by being received as cash in all payments on account of Government and by the vast majority of

We have not been able to find any material changes made in this act of 1797, though originally it was intended as a temporary neasure, until the legislation fixing a date for the resumption of specie-payments. The restriction upon the payment of specie by the bank having ceased, the act of 1797 was

no longer necessary.

In 1883 Parliament considered the bill to renew the charter of the Bank of England. In the schemes proposed was one which was subsequently adopted, and which provided

"So long as the bank paid its notes on demand in legal coin they were declared to be a legal-tender of payment, except by the bank itself or any of its branches. No notes not made specially payable at any of the pranches were liable to be paid there; but the notes issued at all the branches were to be payable in London." Though Sir Robert Prez vigorously op-

posed this clause, it was adopted by a deided vote

In 1844 the Bank act was revised and re modeled. A new department was created, having the control of the note issues. This department issued to the bank notes equal to £15,000,000 secured by the deposit of Government securities, and for all bullion or coin deposited by the bank there was issued to it an equal amount of bank-notes. For all bank-notes in excess of the £15,000,000 secured by the Government there was to be eash to a corresponding amount in the bank. The great advantage of a legal-tender convertible paper currency, in taking away all nducement for a run on the bank for gold to pay debts, is thus stated by BAGEHOT:

"Generally, nothing is gained by holding the notes of a bank instead of depositing them at a bank. But in the Bank of England there is a great pank. But in the Bank of England there is a great difference: their notes are legal-tender. Whosver holds them can always pay his debts, and, except for fareign payments, he could want no more. The rush would be for bank-notes; those that could be obtained would be carried north, south, east, and west, and, as there would not be enough for all the country, the Banking Department would soon pay away all it had.

So long as England has the gold in the country protected by insue of legal-tender con-vertible paper there can be no danger of a run on the bank for gold to pay debts. If in this

ountry we abolish all legal-tender or debt-aying money save gold, the slightest slarm that the whole people have welcomed that the whole people have welcomed that the whole people have welcomed him, not for his services as a solder. country we abolish all legal-tender or desi-paying money save gold, the alightest alarm would draw out of our banks every dollar of gold, forcing the banks to suspend, and plunging the country into panie and bank-raptcy for the want of debt-paying money.

It is notorious that the New York Herold is edited with less brains and less reflection than any prominent newspaper in the United States. It is not surprising, therefore, to find it rettling about on the currency question like hard beans in a dry bladder under the manipulation of an active schoolboy. Its steet effort is to pronounce Service's scheme for the demonstization of green-backs "a plan for a stable National currency." In endeavoring to make out this pre-posterous case the *Herald* advances some startling propositions. "The change would not be perceptible," it says, "because it would not affect the value of the United States notes, and would leave them still in circulation." It speaks of Shurman's scheme or emasculating the greenbacks as "a system constructed with a sort of architectural symmetry, and composed of mutually sup-porting parts." It also asserts that the SHERMAN plan, "in its essential features, does not materially differ from the English system, which has stood the test of experience since the passage of Sir ROBERT PERL's Bank act in 1844."

These statements are absurd and false in bout equal parts. It is false to say that taking away egal-tender function of the greenbacks will not affect their value. Their value consists now in their debt-paying property, which will be lost when they shall no longer be legal-tender. One of the most useful ces they now perform is to provide the National banks with an ample fund for the edemption of their notes of issue, and thus wert the imminence of bank suspension whenever a panic seizes the people and the mall stock of gold disappears as if by magic. The greenbacks, once divested of their legal-tender character, might be curren turing flush times, but the change would ecome not merely perceptible but aggressive the very moment public confidence should receive a shock, when people would ush upon the Treasury and the banks aim ultaneously for gold, and thereby necessitate universal suspension. Would not their value be affected in such an event?

It is absurd to say that Shreman's theory will supply a system of "architectural symmetry and mutually supporting parts."
Where will the mutual support come from? The greenbacks will no longer be a reliance for people who have debts to pay, for they longer be legal-tender for the payment of debts. They will cease to be a sup-port for the National-bank currency, because the National banks will not be able to use them in redeeming their own notes. They will no longer assist in maintaining specie resumption, as they have assisted ever since esumption was declared, because, being nere demand-notes, like any other form of debt that may be demanded at any moment, they will only serve to increase any run for gold that may be incident to a general panic. instead of being one of mutual supports in an architectural system, as they are now, they will become a defect and source of danger, like a rotten beam or rickety pillar in It is both false and absurd to say that the

demonetization of greenbacks will bring ant a closer rese system of currency. The chief point in mon between the greenbacks and the Bank of England notes now is, that both are legal-tender and both redeemable on demand in coin. The Bank of England notes serve the minor banks of Great Britain as fund for redeeming their notes of issue and discharging their obligations just as the greenbacks serve the National banks of this country for the same purposes. But, when-ever they shall be deprived of their legal-tender quality, the greenbacks will no longer have the same value, because they will no longer discharge the same duties, as the notes of the Bank of England. Instead of bringing about a nearer resemblance between the American and British currency systems SHERMAN'S scheme for the demongreen backs will institute a radical and irrecon difference between the currency sys

tems of the two countries.

By a "stable" currency is meant one of miform and equable value, not likely to be affected by temporary commercial disturb-ances. A currency that is legal-tender for the payment of debts, and at the same time convertible into coin of recognized value the world over, meets every demand of stability; but a currency that depends alone upon convertibility more or less uncertain, and which has a monetary value to be determined by the whims of the public, is the very onposit of stable. As between SHERWAY'S roposition and the President's proposition, the latter is certainly the more logical. The President would decently bury the greenback after depriving it of vitality; SHERMAN would cut its throat from ear to ear, but leave the corner erposed to the natural results of mortification and stench. The President would send for the undertaker, and order the funeral, while SHERMAN would merely do the murder and throw upon the people the embarrassment of the lifeless body. The greenback, in its present condition, has both body and vitalty; it is in active health, and a useful agent in the transaction of business; it is now a "stable currency," and gives life to the

THE CLOSE OF GEN. GRANT'S TRIP. Gen. GEANT has at last swung round the ircle of the world, and arrived at Philadelphia, whence he started on his visit to the Courts and the people of the whole civilized earth. If his progress through Europe, Asia, and Africa partook of the nature of an ovation, his journey from the Golden Gate to Philadelphia has been none the less so. The eople of the Old World paid him the defer ence which was due to a great soldier and the honors due to one who had twice been President of this Republic. He returned from that trip more firmly grounded in his American citizenship than ever before, and prouder than ever before of his native country, and now his own people have received him, and honored him, not alone because he is a great soldier and has been their Chief Magistrate, but also because he has reflected honor upon American citizen ship and made it more respected than ever before. At every point—in San Francisco in the mines of Nevada and Colorado, a Omaha, his old home in Galena, Louisville, twice in Chicago, at Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia he was welcomed by the entire population with such honors as have never before been

not for his position as a partisan, not for his record as a President alone, but chiefly and conspicuously for the nobility and dignity of his citizenship and for the honor he has redected upon their good name. His welcome in the Democratic city of Touisville was as cordial and enthusiastic a in the Republican cities of Chicago and Philadelphia. Men of all nationalities, of Philadelphia. Men or all nauconattes, or all kinds of business and of all professions, societies, and corporations, workingmen and school-children, have joined in the general welcome, and every little town, village, and hamlet on his route has vied with the large office in their demonstrations of honor, making up in cordiality what they might

lack in glitter and show.

It was observed of Gen. Grant that in his trip through the Old World he never once lost his control of himself or sacrificed his manliness or made a foolish speech in his conferences with Royalty, nobility, and the people, and this has been just as true of him in his journey from San Francisco to Philadelphia, though among his own friends and people, and subjected to a social and and people, and subjected to a social and political pressure that was not brought to bear upon him abroad. His conferences with all classes of people have been in good taste, and he has comported himself not only with tast but with manly dignity. Though his speeches have been brief, for he is a man who lets his ac-tions speak for him, they have always been to the point and touching upon the great issues of the future which are of vital concern to this country. His reply to the reception speech in this city, in which he concisely but none the less eloquently pleaded for the cause of Nationality as against State-sovereignty, and demanded that the Repubie should take her proper place as a Nation among the nations of the earth, is an illus-tration in point, and still another is his recent speech in Pittsburg in reply to Prof.
Fourton, who welcomed him on behalf of the Principals of the public schools. As the peech is destined to become even more morable than that which he delivered at Des Moines, we give it entire. Gen. GRANT "GENTLEMEN: There is no interest in our coun

"GENTLEMENT: There is no interest in our country which I feel deserves more to be fostered than that of the public school. Intelligence is the security of the Republic, as ignorance is the suphelding of monarchy. To insure ourselves against the disasters of war, particularly afvil war, we want education diffused, that the minds of our youth may be sufficiently taught to read and to distinguish between right and wrong, and with such education universally diffused the Republic can never be in danger. I only regret that the statistics show in our country as much illiteracy as is never be in danger. Ionly regret that the statistics show in our country as much illiteracy as is shown. I was surprised at some figures that I heard repeated within a few days; but when we consider the infancy of our public-school system it is probably not so much to be wondered at. My hope is that the day will come, and that not far distant, when the school facilities everywhere will be such that every child may have the opportunity of receiving a common-school education at the expense of the State, and, if it should be necessary, that there should be in each State in this Union a compulsory education. [Applause.] It would be impossible, I suppose, with our views of State-rights (which I would separate altogether from State-sovereignty),—it would be impossible for the General Government to demand a compulsory school system in the States. But the General Government, so long as States. But the General Government, so long a mblic lands, or in any other way contribute to the upport of the free schools in the country, and make any condition that the General Government thought advisable before a State could receive the benefit which the General Government was going to bestow, and in that way indirectly have a part in the compulsory education that I speak of. Of course, you understand that I say the State could be the only authority to compal education within the State, but the General Government, giving its assistance, could come in on condition that the State afford the facilities which every child requires for a common-school education. "

As in his Chicago speech, so in this Gen.

GRANT has compressed great truths into a small space, and has in each case met great issues, which must come up in the not dis-tant future, in a statesmanlike manner and in sympathy with the opinions of thoughtful people. Whether he shall be the next President or not, the manner in which he has comported himself upon this memorable journey has commended him to the Amer ican people as a citizen of whom they may be proud, and to whom they will willingly do any honor whenever the opportunity pre sents itself, one visinous T

The Democratic villainy in Maine, whereby the Bonton and Greenback conspirators hope to steal into power, is not the first attempt of the kind to thwart the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box. In 1854, Gov seked a few hundred votes so secure his relection. Word was sent to some of the back woods settlements that a few hundred more votes were needed, and they were sent in and counted as "supplementary returns," and Barstow declared elected. In Wisconsin the Canvassing Board consists of the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney-General. In that year they were all Democrate, and played into the hands of Barsrow, just as the Council up in Maine is doing what Gov. Garczeon dictates. Barsrow and his canvassers knew, just as well as Garculon and his co-conspirators know, that fraud is necessary to accomplish their purpose and defeat the will of the people. until public indignation arose to such a pitch that he was forced to abdicate without waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court which was looking into the validity of his title to the office. If Barstow had held on in defiance of the decree of the Court, there would have been a fight, and he knew it. But—

He who fights and runs away May live to fight another day.

Barstow slunk into oblivion, as Garcelon

will, not having the physical and moral courage to follow out the conspiracy to usurp the chief executive office of a great Commonwealth, and he cursed his party in Wisconsin for all time by the disgraceful attempt, as GARCELON will !

The sale of the Milwaukee Daily Ness, the oldest Democratic paper in Milwaukee, is an event of some importance to the party in Wisconsin. It was an intense Copperhead sheet during the Rebellion, and made then for itself a name for disloyalty that will stick to it for life. It never made any money except what it realized on official patronage, and as the city is now Republican it cannot rely any longer on that. Its new proprietor is Jarres 8. Whitz, at present City Controller, and always an active and successful Democratic politician of the Ceitic persuasion. If he can infuse new life into that effects old organ of played-out Democracy he will display much more business ability than any of his sorrowful predecessors. If he will let the old disbonored name go into oblivion with the old type and rebaptine the enlarged sheet with a new patronymic that shall suggest The sale of the Milwaukee Daily News, the

WADE HAMPTON writes to the New York Sun that he thinks "Mr. Bayard is a remarkably strong man, and I believe he will be elected if he is nominated. He will draw out the strength of the South as no one could whom I can now recall. Mr. McDonald, of Indians, is another

of the Northwest Territory, "when the Vinginians, under Gen. GRORGE ROGERS CLARK, captured Fort Gare at Kastassia, and thereby secured this whole region, when that State or, ganized the Northwest into Illinois County, with the county-seat at Port Vincennes. In 1790, Gen. Sr. Clair, the great Indian-lighter. was Governor of the Northwest Territory, which tal was at Marietta, on the Ohio. He was then that St. Clair County was organized, and its territory was "the whole of Binots south of where the Little Michillimacinac empties into the Illinois River. The stream now called Mackinaw is known on ancient maps as Little Michillimac. Clair County passed through the present County of McLean. All north of this stream was hen unorganized."

State-Superintendent SMART, of Indiana, has given the public some figures from his fortacoming annual report. The number of children in the public schools is 503,892, including 8,000 colored. Average daily attendance, 313,142. Number of districts, 9,327. Number of Number of districts, 9,327. Number of white teachers employed in the schools, male, 7,943; female, 5,552; total, 13,475. Colored teachers, male, 73; female, 42. Average compensation of teachers per day in townships, males, 21,86; females, \$1,64; in towns, males, \$2.92; females, \$1.48; in cities, males, \$3.64; females, \$2.10. Total amount expended on tuition for the year, \$3,002,517.64. There are \$5 stone, 1,977 brick, 7,452 frame, and 103 log school-houses in the State, valued at \$11,787,705.37. Number of private schools taught, 685, with 678 teachers and 14,484 pupils. and an average daily attendance of 8,867, at an average cost of thition per month per pupil of \$1.15.

The sanitary reforms that are proposed Memphis will amount to over \$1,000,000. H

Cleaning out and filing up 6, 000 vanits, \$30 each. \$180,000 Expense of earth-closets, \$10 each. \$60,000 Making connection with sewer, 4,000. houses, \$100 each. \$60,000 Water rent, \$20 each. \$60,000 Water rent, \$20 each. \$20,000 Water rent, \$20 each. \$20,000 Water rent, \$20 each. \$20,000 Water rent, \$20 each.

In addition to this, the other State and county tames will make the entire amount foot up to an argregate of 7 per cent for 1880. But the that sum, and the people are compelled to pay \$2,000,000 to clean up the town and free it from liability to epidemics, is not that less ex-pensive than for 30,000 inhabitants to fice for their lives every summer, and remain for fens months wandering refugees?"

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA says that he fied to this country to get away from the exasperating political broil into which England is now plunged. He says that as much bitterness of feeling now exists between the advocates and feeling now exists between the advocates and opponents of the Braconspiring policy as existed in this country in reference to siavery at the outbreak of the great Civil War. Mr. Salla does well to come to a country where people are not distracted with political controversies, but devote their entire energies to business, education, science, and pleasure. True, there is the Demo-Confederate Congress, the muddle up in Maine, the Louisiana improxilo, the financial controversy, the Solid South, the negroe exodus, the Tammany fight, the Grane gro exodus, the Tammany fight, the Grant boom, and so on, but all that is nothing.

We don't agree with an Eastern exchange that the selection of Senator Don Camero would be the "first blood for JOHN SHERMAN" as a Presidential candidate because he married SHERMAN'S piece. The GRANT men might claim it a point gained for their candidate, obscurity and made him Secretary of War, and he owes more to GRANT than to SHREMAN. He could have married almost anybody's niece after he was a Cabinet officer.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Dn Wirre, la., Dec. 16. —In your paper of today, under "The Voice of wering the question, Are able or not? you say they you piesse name your authority? I sak this as it has been decided otherwise by United States As-sessors, and as a regular reader of THE Thinwas I would like to know who is right. Yours,

United States notes and all other de of National securities have always been exemp by law from taxation. Moreover, the Unite States Supreme Court has expressly and directly decided that greenbacks were not taxable.

The New York Herald can see no good reason why Congress should not pass the bill reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee to repeal that section of the Revised Statutes which pro-vides that no ex-officer of the army, navy, or civil service of the late Confederate Government shall be appointed to any position in the Ni tional army. The Herald probably thinks the a Rebal in the army or navy would not be any more dangerous than a Rebal in Congress.

There is a moral aspect to Senator Kullogo's case that the people will do well not to over-look. He is as much entitled to his seat as any Senster from the South, but he is guilty of the crime of having been born and bred in the North. He is in short, a carpet-bagger,—the only one of that despised class now in the Senate; hence the determination to oust him. That is the head and front of KELLOGG's offending, and everybody knows it.

The Boston Herald publishes interviews with Sepator BUTLER and Gov. Starson, of South Carolina, in which both say that they would They will probably both be consulted by the next Republican Convention before a nominaion is made.

mon a time threw some tea overboard in Bo on Harbor. We shall see whether there is any which animated the men of 1776 to refuse to submit to organized official villainy. The Democratic conspirators in Mains remember the old political shibboleth: "As goes Maine so goes the Union." They seem to think

that if they can commit a successful larceny it Maine they may be able to follow it up by st ing other Republican States. Southern Congressmen are not all fools, as witness the opinion of Representative D. W. AIREN, a thoroughgoing Democrat, to the effect that "the partisan does not live who can carry

New York as a Democrat, neither can the Democracy carry Indiana." The Memphis Appeal should be appealed to and requested to stop lying. It says: "The Republicans of Chicago said to Grawn, 'We will crown you next year.'" Can it be that the Appeal has been reading CARTER HARRISON'S address of welcome?

Perhaps it would suit DAN VOORGERS and the rest of the Indiana Democracy if every colored man who settles in that State should be equired to give a bond to vote the straight eratic ticket. They would then be we me to locate there.

The freedom-loving people of the North aved bleeding Kansas " from the blight of chattel avery by a liberal contribution of SHARP" tiles and Colr's revolvers. If there is any of hat eld stock left let it be shipped immediately

Gov. GARCHLON, of Maine, and his coillains do not believe that the people are caps-lie of self-government. They propose to gov-ru the majority by the aid of a Returning

If Senstor CHARDLER were alive, he would hink that a little blood-letting up in Main rould be good about these days. It would me BILL SPRINGER IS for TILDER first, and ofter that either TRUMBULL, DAVID DAVIS, PALMES, or MORRISON, all Illinois men, would suit out

SWEET W.LLIAM. If TH.DE ident will natu West, and SPRINGER prob a certain Congressm eye a certain

In Mississippi the Democ of the people by the use of midnight assasin, and built do it through the agence

The New Orleans Picage the cotton crop of the Sou December returns of the pr STANLET MATTHEWS thin

in the GRANT boom since. Chiesgo. Just as if Cincing could give the General a "! The New York ladies w receive calls on New-Year exclude all sorts of liquor t —an effort worthy of all co

ing his fences, instead of suggestions to Congress would have been healthier The attention of MR. 1 called to certain Eastern ne those villainous-looking GRANT.

If JOHN SHERMAN had

The new Senator from roit, and reported to be w It is possible that Pres led upon to help main The cotton-mills of Col

18,000 bales of cotton at rards of cloth annually. The Democratic coup other loud call for a str the Government.

It is a pity that John Si aid have been Our Indianapolis friend

PERSON Walt Whitman is in

The next thing in ord An exchange says the his cheek for \$50,000,000. set the money on it? It is to be hoped that of War will hump around man that can best Hanlan. Chicago parents have

sert their rights, but if the John B. Gough says ladies of fashion carry wit tions of business or please sherry flasks. What's in Mrs. Christiancy, wi Mrs. Christiancy, wif Minister to Peru, does not Lima, and will soon return She probably wishes to avo A Boston correspond man at the Holmes breal was Joe Cook. How he the presence of such a n as Mr. Joseph Cook, is ha

A picturesque descr of Rochester. The Docto Clinton united Lake Hrie the politician: "Never hung in chestnut curls clear, hazel eyes, with a The Nation attribu

the Democratic press to the organized as a "machine" managing "rather than persuasion. There was Tweed, who once gave a b of support to the papers w Nast's caricatures, "I do papers, for the boys can't Lord Durham, an E fied recently, had a rati was one of twins, arrivi before his younger broth hig to the laws of prime

his father's property.

other boy did so well he said therefore built a fi Uvoler, an excellent spot and this the dilatory twin A beautiful girl or father will be one of the wheat ever goes down, possessed an ardent ad possessed an ardent at young man whom she tunate creature having been one of the most west of Ashland avenue, lose control of himself enterprising and bewite sex to wean him from of single blessedness placed him, with warn it. For a time it loo bound by the silken tet has manifested a dispo other evening caused the lently from off his right sitting since some time bad,—by declaring in the blooded manner that ther yows to him and he iesse of another fe when he (the coldwatch." Dashing away chief the tears which chief the lears which eyes and threatened to pleafon, the indignant the somewhat rattled with a leweled finger (tway) to the door, said: return to-morrow night that your treacherous with you mine, into wiof my son!." (By son plete Letter-Writer, wof no young lady entipaign is complete.) The there on fime, and the hand of the son fime, and the son fime, and the hand of the son fime, and the son fime, and the son fime and the son fi

after all." On the foll and on the following around the proper came around the proper came around the proper came as soon as the proper came as soon as the proper came and the proper came around the proper came of which she came buttled for tears when a corner of which she came the proper came and bottle of aqualised for tears when the came. One sufficient give a snort like time. One suffice the proper came came as a strike and the came as a

Maine Aroused to the Affront

of the scopic by the use of the shotgun, the midnight assasin, and buildozer. In Maine they do it through the agency of the Returning Practiced by Garcelon The New Orleans Picayone has an article on the cotton crop of the South, based upon the and His Pals. comber returns of the principal markets, and

wit W.GLIAM. If TILDEN is nominated,

Territory. " when the Viren. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK, age at Kaskasiria, and thereby

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get away from the exasperating into which England is now

asys that as much bitterness of ats between the advocates and as Braconsfirm policy as ex-

onfederate Congress, the mud-a, the Louisiana impropilo, the versy, the Solid South, the ne-e Tammany fight, the Granz u, but all that is nothing.

with an Eastern exchange

tion of Senator DON CAMERO first blood for JOHN SHERMAN

nt gained for their candidate, ar who litted Cameron from

GRANT than to SHREMAN. He

rried almost anybody's niece

stud, Are greenoack dollars taxu say they are not taxele. Will
e your authority? I ask this as it
ed otherwise by United States Asa regular reader of Tur. Thibuns I
now who is right. Yours,
CHARLES SCHLARACH.

curities have always been exempt taxation. Moreover, the United a Court has expressly and direct-

she Herald can see no good reason should not pass the bill reported Judiciary Committee to repeal the Revised Statutes which property of the late Confederate Government intensity of the late of t

army or navy would not be any to than a Rebel in Congress.

people will do well not to over-much entitled to his seat as any the South, but he is guilty of the ing been born and bred in the in short, a carpet-bagger,—the nat despised class now in the Sen-determination to oust him. That d front of Kellogg's offending, knows it.

Herald publishes interviews with an and Gov. Surson, of South hich both say that they would man't than any other Republican bably both be consulted by the an Convention before a nomina-

rs of the Maine Republicans once brew some tea overboard in Bos-We shall see whether there is any spirit left in their descendants

ed the men of 1776 to refuse to anized official villainy.

political shibbolsth: "As goes the Union." They seem to think

n commit a successful larceny in ay be able to follow it up by steal-ublican States.

ongressmen are not all fools, as comion of Representative D. W. coughgoing Democrat, to the effect rtisan does not live who can carry

his Appeal should be appealed to ad to stop lying. It says: "The of Chicago said to GRANE, 'We be next year.'" Can it be that the

would suit Dan Voorsums and the Indiana Democracy if every who settles in that State should be

give a bond to vote the straight icket. They would then be wel-

ni-loving people of the North saved ansas" from the blight of chattel liberal contribution of Sharp's

r's revolvers. If there is any of left let it be shipped immediately

ation, of Maine, and his co-ordinate t believe that the people are caps-recoment. They propose to gov-ority by the sid of a Retarraing

CHANDLER were alive, he would little blood-jetting up in Maine about these days. It would re-mey to Democratic pisthors.

con is for TH.DER first, and after a RUMBULL, DAVID DAVIS, PALMER, all Illinois men, would suit our

ing up 6, 000 vanita

on \$16,000,000

daily attendance, 312,142.

ets, 9,327. Number of

Vice-resident will naturally come from the West, and Sparngan probably has in his mind's

eye a certain Congressman from Illinois who

In Mississippl the Democracy stifle the voles

es the product this year to be 5,400,000

NATTHEWS thinks he sees a decline

in the GRANT boom since he was boomed by Chicago. Just as if Cincinnati or Philadelphia rould give the General a "boost" like Chicago.

The New York ladies who are expecting to

reive calls on New-Year's Day are laboring to

ende all sorts of liquor from use on that day,

If JOHN SHERMAN had spent his time mend-

ing his fences, instead of making unnecessary suggestions to Congress about the finances, it would have been healthier for his boom.

The attention of MR. BEWOH is respectfully

elled to certain Eastern newspapers that publish

those villainous-looking caricatures of Gen.

The new Senator from Michigan, ex-Gov.

RALDWIN, is a boot and shoe merchant of De-

It is possible that President HATES may be

The cotton-mills of Columbus, Ga., are ust

18,000 bales of cotton and making 23,000,000 yards of cloth annually.

The Democratic coup d'état in Maine is an

It is a pity that JOHN SHERMAN'S Presidentia

com should have been nipped by a December

Our Indianapolis friends will hear with un

eigned regret that beer is on the advance.

PERSONALS.

Walt Whitman is in St. Louis, too ill to

An exchange says that Jay Gould can draw

It is to be hoped that the new Secretary

of War will hump around a little and try to find a man that can beat Hanlan.

sert their rights, but if they keep on doing so young men will be searce before spring.

John B. Gough says that English young ladies of fashion carry with them, on all expedi-tions of business or pleasure, daintly ornamented

Mrs. Christiancy, wife of the United States Binister to Peru, does not fancy a residence at Lima, and will soon return to the United States. She probably wishes to avoid the Chili climate.

A Boston correspondent says that the only an at the Holmes breakfast who looked lonely

was Joe Cook. How he could feel that way in the presence of such a prilliant conversationalist as Mr. Joseph Cook, is hard to understand.

was given the other day by the Rev. Dr. Shaw,

of Rochester. The Doctor—who was present when Clinton united Lake Eric with the Hudson—said of

the politician: "Never shall I forget the picture he made as he stood there at that time. His hair hung in chestnut curls about his head; he had

lear, hazel eyes, with a complexion as fair as a

The Nation attributes the weak state of

The Nation attributes the weak state of the Democratic press to the fact that the party is so organized as a "machine" that the leaders rely on "managing" rather than on using arguments and personasion. There was an eminent Democratic statesman in New York City, named William M. Tweed, who once gave a better reason for the lack of support to the papers when he said, apropos of Nast's caricatures, "I don't care a — about the papers, for the boys can't read."

Lord Durham, an English nobleman who fied excently, had a rather curious history. He was one of twins, arriving about thirty minutes before his younger brother, and thereby, according to the laws of primogeniture, inheriting all his father's property. But the old gentleman, who was a sporting character, thought that as the other boy did so well he ought to be provided for, and therefore built a fine residence for him at Uvoler, an excellent spot for shooting and flahing, and this the dilatory twin now inherits.

A beautiful girl on Hoyne street, whose

A beautiful girl on Hoyne street, whose

father will be one of the wealthlest men in town if wheat ever goes down, has for the past year or so possessed an ardent admirer in the person of a young man whom she lured into taking her home from a church sociable last February, the unfor-

trom a church sociable tast February, the unfor-tenate creature having previous to that time hem one of the most exemplary young persons west of Ashland avenue, and never known to so far loss control of himself as to permit even the most enterprising and bewitching members of the gentler are to weam him from the straight and narrow path of single hamself as to permit even the most

of single blessedness in which his father had early

placed him, with warnings never to swerve from it. For a time it looked as if he was securely bond by the silken tethers of love, but of late he

ted a disposition to weaken, and the

has manifested a disposition to weaken, and the other svening caused the young lady to bound violently from off his right knee,—where she had been alting since some time before the old folks went to hed,—by declaring in the most heartless and cold-blooded manner that he believed she had broken her vews to him and had surreptitiously taken a issue of another fellow's lap for the nights when he (the cold-blooded young man) was, as he expressed it in his heartless way, "off ratch." Dashing away with a \$15 lace handker-thief the tears which welled up into her lovely tree and threatened to slop over and spoil her complexion, the indignant beauty stood proudly before the somewhat rattled young man, and, pointing with a leweled finger (the only one she had, by the

the somewhat rattled young man, and, pointing with a jeweled finger (the only one she had, by the way) to the door, said: "Go, false creature, but return to-morrow night and take back the letters that your treacherous heart dictated, and bring with you mine, into which I poured the contents of my son!" (By soul she really meant a Complete Letter-Writer, without which the troussean of no young lady entering upon a winter's campaign is complete.) The young man said he would be there on time, and then started for home, thinking how nicely he had escaped the yawning gulf of matrimony. But the girl that he had left behind him laughed in a low, mocking way to berself.

im larghed in a low, mocking way to herself, and "allowed" that she would "fix Mr. Smarty, after all." On the following evening the young triorer came around with a small bale of letters in the country of the country

ar-lover came around with a small bale of letters in his overcoat pocket, and was met at the door by the firl, who received him with the frigidity of a staing-rink. They made an even swap on the letters as soon as the parlor was reached, and hen the young man rose to go. Esmendia (this is the girl's name) stood before him with downcast eyes, and suddenly precipiated herself upon an adjacent lounge, in one

ma, with downcast eyes, and suddenly precipi-lated herself upon an adjacent lounge, in one come of which she had previously secreted a small bottle of squa ammonia, upon which she relied for tears when the proper time for their recame. One suiff at the bottle while her face we buried in the upholstery of the sofa caused her to give a snort like a porpoise, which the be-pressed young man imagined to be a soh. Rising from the sofa with her eyes full of aqua-ammonia lars, Esmeralda stood a picture of despair. It was acritical moment for the young man, and be vealanted. "O. I do love you," he said: "Tell ms I may again call you my own." In lieu of any

me I may again call you my own." In lieu of any marks she fell into his arms, and as her head struck his shirt-front with a dull thad the door opened and the old man appeared. "You can late her, Charley," he said, "bless you, my skidren." And then Charley saw that it was a met-ap job, and that his freedom had been ascrited through the wiles of an artful woman. But a was tee late to repent, and the wedding will occur during the holidays.

resque description of De Witt Clin-

Chicago parents have at last begun t

rry flasks. What's in 'em, John?

et the money on it?

next thing in orde's for Mr. Barks

led upon to help maintain a republican form

roit, and reported to be worth a million

an effort worthy of all commendation.

Protests Coming in from Remote Sections of . the State.

Certificates Issued Yesterday to the Bogus Senators and Representatives.

A Rightful Republican Joint Majority of 36 Changed to 26 Fusion.

Sentiments of Secretary Sherman and Others on the Situation.

Meeting of the Illinois Greenback Stat Central Committee in Chicago.

> THE RESULT. HOW THEY WERE COUNTED OUT.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 17.—The result of the Democratic counting out of Republicans in Maine is as follows: In the Senate, Republicans are counted out and Democrats counted it Three in Cumberland County, one in Franklin one in Lincoln, one in Was nington, and two in York; total, eight. No Democrats are counte

In the House, a total of nineteen Democrats counted in where Republicans were elected, and twelve seats to which Republicans were elected declared vacant. The Democratic strength, which was only sixty-three, has been raised to seventy-eight. The Republicans, who number eighty-nine, have been reduced to sixty-one.

The Advertiser's Augusta special says: The Governor and Council issued to-day the certifi-

cates to the bogus Senate and House. In every se of substitution a Democrat is substitute for a Republican, and in no case is a Democrat ors in the returns of Democratic towns which the conspirators did not have time to correct. There are almost as many cases ASSIGNED FOR DISPRANCHISING

towns of rightfully-elected representatives a ere are towns in the list. In Nobiel District, Hall, who received 300 jority, is thrown out because men give affidavite that fraud was practiced in the election. Stewart, of Skowbegan, who received 830 majority, goes to the wall because the paper on which his votes were printed was a little longer one way than another. Dr. Brooks, of Belfast, it was found that a Democra Norway would have to be count out, too, both being examining have the misfortune to have their returns signe by two or three of their Selectmen. There was as good cause for rejecting Augusta as Port land, but it was altogether too near the seat of war. The effort seemed to be to count out the remote towns. Prominent Democrats are be-

CONDEMN THE WHOLE AFFAIR. as they see it will be the rumation of their party. Judge Libby expresses unqualified disapprova Augusta. He was approached several weeks ago, but refused to join the conspirators. The war spirit is fully aroused. From every quarter comes news of the indignation of the people, who are just beginning to realize the great crime which has been perpe trated, and it will be far from an easy job for Mr. Pillsbury and his associate thieves to de liver their stolen goods. It will be hard, if not impossible, to carry ont the plot in the face of the aroused and indignant public sentiment. HOW THE LEGISLATURE HAS BEEN TRANSMOG

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 17.—Full details of the count made by the Governor and Council show the following results: In the Senate the Fusionists are given 20

members; the Republicans 11. In the House the Fusionists have 78; the Republicans 61. Five cities with twelve Republican Representatives-Portland, Bath, Lewiston, Rockland, and Saco—are without representation.

The House will thus be twelve members short

The actual result of the election, according to the official returns before changed by the Coun-

cil, was as follows: Senate—Republicans, 19; Fusionists, 12. House—Republicans, 90; Fusionists, 61. Net change in the Senate, 16; in the House, 46.

By the election returns the Republicans had a majority of 36 on joint ballot. As counted by the Governor and Council, the Fusionists have

a majority of 26 on joint ballot. The Republic ans claim the rejections and changes were wholly The certificates to Senators and Repres tives were sent out by mail to-day.

The canvass of the county officers is about completed. A Committee of the Council is en gaged in preparing a statement to justify the

FRYE EXPLAINS.

HE DIDN'T SAY WHAT HE MEANT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.-Mr. Ladd, of Maine, desires to say that where he is reported to have said, in his interview yesterday, that the Fusionists cannot carry Maine, he meant to say that they had not as yet carried the Legis'ature Again, where the term Greenbacker is used, he wants it to be understood that the term has a different meaning in Maine from that which is accorded to it in other localities, and particularly in the West. He is not a Greenbacker, therefore, as the term would be understood in Michigan, but a Greenbacker as the term is understood in Maine. The Western Greenback idea, he says, runs to inflation and flatism; but in Maine it only signifies a belief that the present volume of paper should be maintained and that no limit should be placed upon, the coinage of

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

WHAT HE THINKS OF GARCHON'S CHOWD,
Abecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—In converse tion to-night with a Tribunu correspondent with regard to the Maine developments, Secretary Sherman said: "Those fellows are idiots. They are burning their own fingers by this move. If the published reports are true as to the methods by which they have obtained control of the Maine Legislature, Garcelon and his crowd are unworthy to be the associates of decent men. I would as willingly form an intimacy with

WHAT HE SAYS OF HIS COURSE. The following telegram from the Governor of Maine has been received in Chicago:

WATENVILLE BEFOR, Me, Dec. 17.—Editor Daily News: All returns made in compliance with the Constitution and laws have been counted. None have been rejected for other canae. There are several fata: defects in quarters less expected A. GARCELON.

> ILLINOIS. THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS.

GARCELON'S DEFENSE.

DEGATUR, Ill., Dec. 17,--In pursuance to published call, the Executive Committee of the Illinois Young Republicans, organized at Spring field in April last, met in private business se sion at Priest's Hotel here this evening. Thos represented in either in person or proxy were The Hon. George Bunt, of Edgar County, Chairman; E. J. Udell, Champaign; H. H. Thomas and L. D. Conder, Cook County; J. R. Coombs, Grundy; C. F. Miller, Sangamon; J. Hamilton, Adams; Daniel Hayes, Washin ton; T. J. Cooper and the Hon. J. R McFis, Randolph; C. B. Bostwick, Coles; J. M. Adsir, Sangamon; and J. Y. Corry, Lake. The last four gentlemen are delegates at large. Chairman Hunt pre-sided, and stated the object of the meeting to be to take such action as might aid in the organization of a more effectual body of young Republicans of the nineteen Congressional Dis tricts in the State for the campaign of 1880 The resignation of Secretary Charles F. Mills was accepted, and J. M. Adair was elected to act until the February meeting, when a permanent Secretary will be elected. Springfield was made the permanent headquarters of the organization. It was decided to hold meetings of the Executive Committee every two months un-til after the State Republican Convention has been held, when they will be held monthly. The first regular meeting of the Committee will be held at Springfield Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1880. Plans of organization and other necessary documents will be furnished by the Secretary. Before adjourning the following resolu-

tions were unanimously adopted;

Resolved, By the Executive Committee of Illinois, That the object of the organization is purely
and simply to secure thorough and effective local
Republican organizations throughout the State.

Resolved, That as such organization it shall in
no way interfere with the work of the State Central Committee, nor in any way become the organized champion of any particular candidate for
office before the Nominating Conventions have
been held; nor shall it be authorized to call or
hold distinctive Conventions for the nomination of
candidates for office.

been held; nor shall it be authorized to call or hold distinctive Conventions for the nomination of candidates for office.

Resolved, That the signs of the times require every loval man and true Republican to be enrolled for duty. To that end the young of the State are origently requested to organize, and the members of this Committee are directed to take steps to make effective local organizations in their districts at the earliest practicable date.

It with be observed, on perusing the foregoing resolutions, that the Young Republican organization is simply auxiliary to the old organizations, and this fact the Committee desires to be firmly impressed upon the mind of the public generally, particularly the old standbys of the Republican party, who, perhaps, have been a little nervous and uneasy because the young men of the same political stripe have seen fit to take hold and help along the boom. The committee men here stoutly assert that they nor the organization have no ax to grind, and have buckled on the armor only for the purpose of forming an active working band for the general triumph of the party.

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 17.—J. B. Mann, Gen. J. Black, and a number of other prominent Democrate leave here to-night for Chicago for the purpose of attending the meeting of the Demo

THE FIATISTS. The Central Committee of the Greenback party of the State of Illinois held a meeting at the club-room of the Tremont House vester

A brief morning session was held, at which Mr. James Springer, Chairman of the Committee, presided, and announced that the busines for which the Committee had been called toback-Labor Conference at Washington Jan. 8. at which the time and place of the pext Greenback-Labor National Convention will be Greenback-Labor National Convention will be settled. He also suggested the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions and another on Uniform Plan of Organization.

On motion, the Chair appointed a committee, consisting of Charles Roberts, of Keithsburg; B. S. Heath, of Chicago; and Col. W. T. Ingram, of Murphysboro, to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the Greenbackers of Illinois in regard to the course best to be pursued by the party in reference to sending delegates to the Conference, and other matters.

delegates to the conference, and other matters.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Mesers. Charles G. Dixon, of Chicago; the Hon. C. H. Frew, of Paxton; and J. M. King, of Rochelle, was appointed to suggest a plan of thorough and uniform organization of the party in the State.

An agournment was then had until 3 p. m.

The Committee reassembled at 8 p. m., with the following members present: James Springer, of Chicago; G. W. Goodhue, of Chicago; L. P. Nelson, of Chicago; J. S. W. Slade, of Elgin; J. W. King, of Rochelle: Maj. Thompson, of Orion; R. W. Nelson, of Joliet; C. H. Frew, of Paxton; Charles Roberts, of Keithsburg; W. T. Collins, of Chicago; B. S. Heath, of Chicago; G. L. Calvert, of Shelbyville; Col. W. T. Ingram, of Murphysboro; J. M. Hinson, of Benton.

Mr. Roberts, on behalf of the Committee on

presented their report, upon which he said the Committee were not unanimous. With one or two amendments, it was adopted, as follows: two amendments, it was adopted, as follows:

The Executive Committee of the Greenback-Lacor party of the State of Lilinois, together with editors of Greenback newspapers and other friends and supporters of the cause, in session at the Tremont House in Chicago, on the 17th of December, 1879, submit respectfully the following suggestions to the Conference to be held in Washington on the 8th of January next:

1. That the greenback be made of full legal-tender for the payment of all debts, public and private, and the exclusive paper money of the country.

country.

2. That the National bank circulation be abolished and greenbacks substituted therefor.

3. That silver be coined on the same terms and

as That silver be coined on the same terms and conditions as gold.

4. That the railroads and other monopolies which are now absorbing an undue proportion of the substance of the producing classes, and have inaugurated a policy of consolidation, of corruption, and conquest which threatens the liberties as well as the highest interests of the people, shall be limited, restrained, and controlled by legislation.

5. That measures shall be provided that the wage-laborers of the country who are receiving but a small molety of the value of their productions shall get the full earnings of their labor.

8. That we are in favor of a graded income tax.

9. That a committee of five be appeinted to urge the attendance of Greenback and Labor men at the conference at Washington, and to consist of Messrs.

8. W. Nelson, D. L. Brancher, O. J. Smith, M. Haley, and C. J. Beaty.

10. That the labor organizations of Chicago and the State be invited to send representatives to the proposed conference.

The following resolution, which formed part

proposed conference.

The following resolution, which formed part of the original report, was, on motion, stricken from it, the opinion prevailing that the action of the Washington Conference should be un-

trammeled:

We urge that the National Convention shall be held after the Conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties, believing that the dissensions apon the financial question now so plainity apparent within the two actional parties will appear even more strongly in their National Conventions, and that the Greenback-Labor party should be prepared to offer a congenial and hospitable home for all men in sympathy with its principles who have not yet departed from the old parties, but who will, we believe, be driven forth by the action of the old party conventions which, we assume, will be even more abject to doing the will of the money power in 1880 than in 1876.

The report of the Committee on Organization was adopted, as follows:

Your Committee to whom was referred the mat-

the published reports are true as to the methods by which they have obtained control of the Maine Legislature, Garcelon and his crowd are unworthy to be the associates of decent men. I would as willingly form an intimacy with house-breakers or sneak-thieves as with them. That is," added the Secretary, "if we are correctly informed with regard to the motives and methods of their proceedings."

"What do you think of the proposition that the Legislatures of New York and other Republican States elect the Presidential Electors?" was asked.

"If that is what the Democrats want and are going to do," replied Secretary Sherman, "I should favor the adoption of the same plan by the Republicans. There is an undoubted constitutional right to do so, and the Siste elec-

The Chier appointed as such committee Messrs. O. J. Smith. S. F. Norton, Charles G. Dixos, of Chicago, and W. T. Collins. The following resolution, presented by Mr. Charles Roberts, was adopted:

Charles Roberts, was anopted:

Resolved, That the leading Greenback men in
each Congressional District are hereby directed to
call meetings in each district and reorganize their
Congressional Committees at once, fill all vacanciét, and appoint new Chairmen in all districts
where such a step is necessary, and report the
same to the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The Chair announced that while he could no give particulars on the subject, he was able to state that considerably reduced rates would be allowed people to attend the Greenback Conference at Washington.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That the labor organizations of Chicago and the State be invited to send representatives to the proposed Conference,

The meeting then adjourned.

THE DEMOCRACY. THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE is to have a meeting to-day to hold a love-feast with the unterrified editors of Illinois in the club-room of the Palmer House. There were to be seen in the Exchange of the Palmer House and in the corridors last evening many prom ent Democrats, among whom were many astute oliticians, not the least being Tom W. Mc Neely, of Petersburg, Chairman of the Com-nittee. Tom had no views, but he smiled a Neely, of Petersburg, Chairman of the Committee. Tom had no views, but he smiled a childlike and pleasant smile because David Davis had proven his fealty to the Democracy, and he had a letter from the Senator regretting that he could not be present in the consultation of Democratic wisdom to-day. Then there was handsome A. Orendorff, of Soringfield, the ancient and venerable scribe, who acts as Secretary to the Committee. John Forsythe and McNeely, laying their Democratic heads together, with John Oberly for a picture in the background, said to a TRIBUNS reporter that they came here to consult as to the general interests of the party, to talk as a committee to the Democratic editors, and form an organization of strengtff. unity, and harmony, and, also, to try and get the Democratic party to hold its next National Convention in Chicago. What they wanted most was harmony.

Said a member of the Committee: "I see Harrison has allowed his egotism to break him up entirely. He a candidate for Governor! Why, Elizs Pinkston would stand a much better show. Cartar H. Harrison couldn't be elected a constable in the State. Why, they all think that he is the most unpopular Democratin the State to-day."

Said another, "Luther Dearborn, of Havana, is in the field. He is a good Bourbon. Then there is Jack Lee, of Peoria, a man of brains and influence. Gen. John C. Black, of Danville, is another aspirant, and John H. Oberly is a more than prominent candidate for the place. You know Oberly is a pretty good sort of a fellow, and he is a worker. Then there is Senator William P. Callon, of Jacksonville, wants the place, and Louis B. Parsons, of Clay, is also looking to the Gubernatorial chair."

There seems to be no definit feeling as to the date for holding the State Convention among the members. Neither is there any unanimity as to the Presidential aspirants. Palmer has the most friends on the Committee, but nearly all the members are non-committal. There is some sympathy for Thurman, and a good deal

as to the Presidential approachs. Faimer has the most friends on the Committee, but nearly all the members are non-committal. There is some sympathy for Thurman, and a good deal for Tilden and Bayard, but Chicago is to be fought for as the place for holding the next National Convention. There had arrived last evening of the Committee: Robert L. McKinley, of Paris; Robert Bishop, Rockford; S. S. Jack, Decatur; W. A. Day, Champaign; C. Larley, Joliet; C. B. Laming, Petersburg; John W. Crebs, Carmi, White County; J. W. Coppinger, Alton; T. F. Bonton, Jonesboro; J. M. Bush, Pittsfield; Charles Dunham, Geneseo, Henry County; John S. Drake, Rock Island Argus; Hiram R. Enoch, Rockford Journal; Andrew J. Fryer, Charleston, Coles County; E. A. Barringer, Monticelio. There are those who predict a more than lively session to-day, because there are so many conflicting interests to be united, and because the friends of Harrison will endenvor to make capital for him in order to help his Gubernatorial boom along.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17.—Robert L. Edger on, aged 47, shot himself dead at his home to lay. Edgerton was manager of the wholesale rtment of the drug house of Alfred New house & Co., and for many years member of

the firm of Edward Wilder & Co. St. Louis, Dec. 17.—Dr. Butz Sherman Whit-ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—Dr. Butz Sherman Whitter, who attempted to commit suicide last Monday, diled last evening. An inquest was held to-day, when Dr. James W. Secrist, father-in-law of the deceased, testified that the cause was domestic trouble. Whittier's wife had sued for a divorce, and last Sunday he visited her, and attempted to effect a reconciliation, but with no success. He cried bitterly before his wife, and promised to turn over a new leaf. She, however, did not relent. He left her, saying, "Remember, dear, if anything happens it is my fault, not yours." That was the last seen of him. He then took a dose of morphine, but was discovered before it had completed its fatal work. Medical remedies were applied, but he died last night. The Coroner's jury, in view of the evidence, returned a verdict of suicide. Whittier was the most prominent of what are termed "quack doctors" in St. Louis.

Chicago.

news will be a surprise to foreign turfmen, but it is an event not unlooked for here. The grounds are pronounced by good judges to be superior to any in the country, and turfmen at large will see that they are not abandoned. Several rumors are afloat as to the probable purchaser. Jack Haverly is said to have an eye on the grounds, while some say that Col. M. Lew Clark, of Louisville, and D. A. January, of this city, have entered into a combination to make the purchase. Mr. R. C. Pate, the owner of Mattie Hunter, Lucille, and other noted borses, a native St. Louisan, is also mentioned in connection with the sale. The management that will retire, while made up of sterling business men, are totally ignorant as to turf matters, and hence the failure.

OBITUARY. DECATUR, Itl., Dec. 17 .- The sad intelligence of Mrs. David Sterrett, of heart disease, at Taylorville. She was aged 68 years, and was the mother of B. I. Sterrett, a promiuent lawyet here, and Miss Rebecca Sterrett, the dramatic reader, well known throughout the State. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 17.—Samuel E. Perkins, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiara, died at midnight to-night at his residence in this city. Mr. Perkins was one of the oldest and most eminent jurists in the State and the West. He was twice elected to the Supreme Bench.

THE WISCONSIN INAUGURATION. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 17.—The Committee Inauguration have decided to invite the military companies from Madison, Janesvillé, Oshkosh and Portage, and the Boy Drum Corps from Lone Rock. A military procession will form, escorting the officers to the Assemply Chamber.

Ogden, Utah, Dec. 17.—Josephine Taylor aged 22, daughter of the President of the Mor and her father's harem yesterday. She got or a Union Pacific train, but, having no ticket or money, was put of at the first station east. She endeavored to get the agent at Uintah to secrete her, but he refused, and her father's friends being notified, she was taken back to Salt Lake to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Dec. 17.—The Central
Iowa Poultry Show to-day was a fine success,
attended by exhibitions from several States. The exhibition will close to-morrow.

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—A brief dispatch from Victoria says the outlaws near Kamloops, after killing two more men, have surrendered, and are on their way to Kamloops for trial.

The celebrated pigeon-roost in Scott County, Indiana, is now, as it has been for seventy-five years, the roost of millions of pigeons. They fly away in the morning to their feed-grounds, many of them going to such a distance that they do not return until midnight. The timber on

\$1,375.87 Profits in Thirty Days.—What \$10 has done in Wall street by legitimate stock speculations. Pamphlet explaining everything sent free. Simpson & Co., 49 Exchange place, New York. Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobac

CATABBH CUBE.

CATARRH. Radical Treatment

for \$1.00.

FORD'S RADICAL CURE and IMPROVED LER wrapped in one package and sold by ruggists for \$1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADil Druggists for \$1. Ask for Sanyond's Rad-Jal Curs.

By means of this treatment every phase of starrh is successfully and economically treat-d. Every part of the diseased surface is sached, cleansed, districted, soothed, and saled, weakness and pains of the eyes cured, earing restored, and the constitutional ray-ges of Catarrh checked.

It Is Rapid, Radical, Permanent, Catarrh — ulceration, rotting of the bones of the nose, impaired eyesight, loss of amell, taste, and hearing, putrid mucus accumulations in the head droppings into the throat, furred tongue, fetid breath, loss of appetite, cough, defective memory, and prostration of the vital energies.

DO NOT DELAY. Bug this great remedy before you are a me-ment older. It is tried and true. It relieves instantly and curse permanently. It is safe and economical, and has hosts of friends in every state in the Union and every Province in Can-ada. Ask for Saxrond's Radical Cura. Beneral Agents, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston,

COLLINS These Plasters put new iffer into the Weak and Sleepy Mus HOLIAC ELECTRO cles, strengthen the Lame and Painful Back, draw Inflammation from the Liver and Kidneys, stimulate the Stomach and Bowels, and whe placed over the pit of the Stomach cure Dyspepsia. In digestion, and Bilious Colic, prevent Ague, Malaris and other Diseases. Get the genuine. Ask for COLLING VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS. HOLIDAY GOODS.

Presents Suitable for the

Holidays.

A Large Assortment **NEW GOODS in**

Unique, Modern, and

Quality and Elegance.

Antique Shapes.

TYRRELL

83 & 85 State-st.. Chicago.

Importers of Fine POTTERY WARES

CIS-ATLANTIC GLOVES.



KID WALKING and DRIVING

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. MAKERS, and sold by First-Class Retailers.

For Breakfast! CHOCOLAT MENIER.

Ask Your Grocer For It! PARIS AND LONDON.

New York Depot, 286 Greenwich St. FRANKLIN MAG VEAGH & CO., CHICAGO CANDLES.

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

tade by the Signal Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M.,

ington Mean Time, Dec. 17, 1879. DES MOIN TOLEDO -OMAHA OBar 30.47 T 8 LEAVENWORTH FT,QIBSON

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18-1. a. m .see and the Ohio Valley, northwest, backing to south winds, rising, followed by falling I ter, cooler, followed by warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and Upper Lake region, warmer

ath and west winds, partly cloudy weather, with occasional light snow and falling barometer. For the Lower Lake region, westerly winds, rising, followed by falling barometer, partly

CLOAKS, AND DOLMANS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"Special Sale!" Extraordinary Bargains

This sale will include long line of "Sample" and "Pattern" Garments, the stock of several large manufacturers, purchased and placed on sale from one-third to

"Fifty Per Cent Less!" Than Regular Prices!

"These are all New Goods!" The latest and most fashionable

styles, extremely well made, and at the prices put upon them are The Greatest Bargain

Of the Season. Our entire stock and large addi-

CHILDREN'S

Cloaks and Suits "Equally Cheap!" One-third less than the prices of

last week. This sale affords a rare opportunity to purchase Ladies' and Children's Garments,

"Stylish and Well Made! At two-thirds their actual value! "Inspect and Select Early!"

Chas. Gossage & Co. STATE-ST. WASHINGTON-ST.

West End Dry Goods House Madison & Peoria-sts. CARSON, PIRIE

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

We offer in this Department large lines of Choice Goods in fresh and novel styles, many of which are of a very recent purchase,

"At Prices Greatly Below the Cost" of Importation.

All-Wool Camelet Cloth, Pin-Head Checks,

46-inch, at 50c. Silk and Wool Novelties, 46-inch, at 50c. (Sold all the season at \$1.00.)

All-Wool Satines (Polka Dot), Silk and Wool Novelties,

46-inch, marked down to \$1 All-Wool Camel's Hair,

French Armures, 46-inch, all-wool, at \$1. Cordrette Suitings, 46-inch, all-wool, at \$1.25. Brocade Cashmeres.

46-inch, all-wool and silk and wool\$1.75. N. B.-Great Attractions in

Ladies' Colored Skirts.

Same Goods at our North Side House, North Clark and CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

BLANK BOOKS

J.W. MIDDLETON

BROWN'S MEDICINES.

BROWN'S Purely Vegetable & All-Healag. VERMIFUGE **BROWN'S** WORLD-FAMED For Destroying Worms HAS NO EQUAL.

The Great Reliever of Pain. BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL

HEALS FRESH WOUNDS-CURES SEVEREST PAIN. BREAK UP CHILLS 200 COLDS.

BROWN'S DENTIFRICE Campaor, united wi

eal to every family to give BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACES trial. When once introduced, it will prove to be INDIE-PENSABLE. No other preparation so quickly

The Statement of the Formach, Neuson or for Stokenes, Indigention, and Colin, it will investably give relied, and it is particularly recommended for SLMEYLESSEE 20.

As a mild etimelant, it will be front a good substitute for when or opirits. It will cure the ELECTUMA TISM ANCIN MUUFA ALGIA.

Chills and Fever, Summer Complaints, Surras, Cramps, or any Distress in the Side, Rack, Stomach, or Soveth, not excepting Children.

Will contract the fire from a burn incommendately, and recovered all pains and correspond warranted for the state of the sta

ST. LOUIS JOCKEY CLUB. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Sr. Louis, Dec. 17.—On Saturday, the 10th day of January next, the St. Louis Jockey and Trotting Club's splendid course and grounds, known as the Cote Brilliante track, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. This news will be a surprise to foreign turfmen, but

resched this city yesterday of the sudden death of Mrs. David Sterrett, of heart disease, at

where they will be sworn in by Chief Justice Ryan, and escorted to their several Depart-ments. In the evening there will be a reception till 9 o'clock, when a grand military ball will

First He Is Taken to That Historic Spot, Carpenters' Hall.

And Formally Presented with a Magnificent Address of Welcome.

Then at Independence Hall He Meets the "First Defenders,"

A Remnant of the First Military Body to Reach Washington in 1861.

In the Evening He Is Treated to a Dose of "Pinafore";

And Also Honored with a Small Party at Mayor Stokley's.

The General Has a Conference with the Micaragua Canal Projectors.

AT CARPENTERS' HALL.

PRESENTED WITH AN ADDRESS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—So far as outward eming was concerned, the crowd which ursed through the streets to-day was none the less than that which massed in the best entennial times, the only question being e those of three years back. The day oprned right, sharp, and crisp, though, as the day be fore, the skies became cloudy towards evening, oringing with them suggestions of snow, en. Grant breaklasted in his private dining-com at the Continental at the comfortable our of 9 o'clock, and afterwards received a number of callers, among whom were the Rev. O. H. Tiffany, formerly of Chicago; George W. is, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Joseph Pat-President of the Western National Mayor Stokley and the Reception Committee of two Councils, who laid out to him the program for the second day's reception. At the mention of "Pinafore," which it was in-tended the General should see at the Acadmy of Music, the guest rather quailed, asked in some alarm if he must stay and see the perormance through, and laughingly suggested at he would like to have the man by the neck

THE FIRST STEP
in the second day's program of Philadelphia's
elaborate but excellently-arranged reception was the visit to the historic Carpenters' Hall. The General was accompanied by the Mayor, the Councilmen, and a number of guests, all forming quite a little party. As he entered the venerable building, his eye glanced around the tasteful decorations which had been lavished tional Birthplace Bids You Welcome." Advanc-ing to the platform, he sat down in the company of John M. Ogden, aged 89, and the oldest livjoined in 1834; and of George Day, who joined in 1833. The Hon. John Welsh, ex-Minister to England, also took a seat near the General Standing upon an ebony easel at the edge of the platform was a massive gilt and red velvet frame inclosing the following handsomely-en-

ADDRESS OF WELCOME:

GEN. U. S. GRANT: The Carpenhers' Company welcome you to the hali where the inspiration of patriotism found its way to the Colonists' hearts. When the now illustrious dead were assembled to consider the advisability of acting according to the dictates of their own conscience, without deference to the will of the Mother Country, all were conscious of the perils their deliberations might invite. The first meeting of the Colonists tended to decreas the most sanguine. They could not be reconciled to their differences. The desire of Gadaden for independence found no recognition. Washington would not entertain the thought, and, without accomplishing any one object, they separated. The meeting of the second day was destined to be of more service to the sacred cause of freedom. Though the Colonists were distressed, their fate was got yet sealed when Patrick Henry's patriotic heart aspired his eyes to review the oppressions of the Mother Country until, unable to control his enthusiastic utterances, he counseled union for a general defeuse, and declared himself no longer a Virginian or Irish subject, but an American, and in this hall prompted the founding of our great Republic. Remembrances of the days that are past recall the laurels you won on the field of battle, and when the trials of warfare had ceased, and its darkening cloud noor that liberty should prevail, and with zealous devotion to your country sought to enhance the welfare of the Nation. In all the trials incident to public service you endeavored to maintain peace, and when difficulties arose you arbitrated all matters of warfare. The effect services your rendered your country while commander of the armies and President of the United States invited our admiration. When at the close of your official career your departure, from this country was herefided you passed from amongst us with our best wishes for a prosperous journey and a safe return; and, when the cable announced the ovations you were receiving at the shands of all nations, our ADDRESS OF WELCOME:

devolved upon ex-Minister Welsh, who, in complying, addressed the General as follows:

The Nation's birthplace bids you welcome. This building, sir, is consecrated by many events which have happened here,—events of great interest to us sail; events which were the initial movements towards securing independence to this giorious country. It was here that, in 1774, when the State-House, now the Hall of Independence, was denied to the ontriots of that day, they first assembled to show their disposition to resist the unkindness so often repeated by George III. It was here, through their instrumentality and that of those with whom they co-operated in the other Colonies, that the first Congress was called, and it was here that the patriote first met in deliberation. The gentlemen of that day who were gathered here were long in their debates, firm in their resolves, although at that time there were monny who were not prepared to take the important step. Many of their deliberations were in these rooms, and it was also here, after the termination of the war, that the Convention of 1787 met to revise the laws, and passed that Constitution which you have been instrumental in preserving to us intact. It is not quite necessary towerer to all that has occurred here. The caypenters of the colony, as early as 1724, organized into a body for charitable and other purposes. In pursuance of their necessary of the Nation than the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, and it is in their behalf that I present you with thus address of velcomes. devolved upon ex-Minister Welsh, who, in con

Gentlemen of the Carpenters' Company of the Present Day: It is with much pleasure that I hear your kind welcome spoken, and accept the address which I see before me. I shall preserve it, and hand it down to my children for preservation. I shall regard it as of great value, and one that will grow in estimation as time passes, and, as long as our Republic issta, which it is hoped, and of which, I think, we have the assurance now, will be as long as time lasts. (Applause.)

Introductions followed and consumed the time until II o'clock, when the General and his

Gen. Grant sat in front of the table used by the President of the First Congress, and there was everything in the association to recall the scenes of a former age. Speechmaking was not in order, for it had been determined to devote the time to a purely handshaking affair, which was that the crowd was the conditions of the conditions o just what the crowd wanted. Thirty-five min-ntes of the pump-handle business, however, the General found to be quite sufficient, and for the rest of the bour he greeted the oncoming

THE FIRST DEFENDERS.

A HISTORIC GATHERING. 1 o'clock when Gen. Grant and Mayor Stokley returned to the Continental, where the General had an hour to himself,—his cigar and his mail. While thus engaged he was waited upon by Col. John W. Forney, at the head of a committee of the "First Defenders of the Capital." An audience was cheerfully granted, and Col. Forney, speaking for the defenders, delivered THE POLLOWING APPROPRIATE ADDRESS:

In one of the loveliest squares of Milan, the most beautiful city of modern Italy, stauds a colossal states of Camillo Bensa Cavour, the great common-sense statesman, who, with the aid of the victorious sword of the revublican hero, Guiseppe Garibaidi, brought the discordant States of that noble country into one united government. Cavour died in the very prima of life, in July of 1861, nefore he was 50 years old, and the great heart of Italy still sobs with grief for her irreparable loss. At the foot of the imposing marble figure the Genius of History kneels, overwhelmed at his sudden death, and is just beginning to carve his illustrious name, as if to make the record of his still more illustrious deece. More fortunate you, Gen. Grant. You began your great career just as that of Cavour was closed, and you stand to-day as aliving man in the midst of a sublime and palpitating history still in the very prime of a robust manhood, having passed from private life through along procession of dazzing victories to Presidential pre-eminence, after saving and cementing your distracted country; and, st the end of an experience grander, if briefer, than that of Casar or Napoleon, because far more eternal in its influences in that you secured to all mankind enduring peace and perfect liberty, you returned to your fellow-cluisens to receive, as a plain and unofficial person, such a homage as has never been extended to any mortal man. Considered with reference to the verdict of other peoples and to the manimity, fervor, and a universality of the masses of the United States, the worlds have come forth to honor the man who, after saving the American Union, quietly made almost the entire circle of civilization, and then came back to tell his own countrymen that we are at once the happiest and the most lasting of all existing human Governments. Gen. Grant, I appear before you are the remand of 530 men, all Pennsylvanians, who, nineteen years are, on the 18th of the more of the American Congress at that time, to receive them in the

GEN. GRANT RESPONDED

with evident feeling as follows: It has always been an impression with with me—I don't know how I got it, perhaps it was because I have seen so much in the papers—that the Sixth Massachusetts was the first regiment which found its way to Washington on the breaking out of the Rebellion in answer to the first call for defenders of the National Union. I am very glad, indeed, to know the truth of history in shat regard, and I am sure, as Col. Forney has said, if we never had as loyal a Congress as while you gentlemen occupied the Hall of the House of Representatives, that there have been times since, at all events, when there has not been so loyal a Congress, and I hope that the time is not very far distant when we will have all our members in that body representatives of the National idea, and the idea of Unionism and integrity of the Union which all of you fought so gallantly to maintain. At all events, I hope the spirit which carried you to Washington on the occasion referred to will be so thoroughly imbued in the hearts and minds of the great majority of the people that any who attempt to again lower the flag of the Union will find not only a single regiment, but a sufficient number of regiments to crush in the bud any attempt at National degradation. I am very glad to have seen these gentlemen this morning. [Applaque.]

was evidently one which stirred the defenders deeply, for when Col. H. S. Cake remarked, "We thank you, General, from our hearts for those words, and all we ask is give us Grant and let us have peace," the redoubled applause showed that the General had struck the chord of patriction and set it wheather in the vateran of patrictism and set it vibrating in the veteran beart. After a pleasant season of hand-shaking and chatting, the defenders obeyed the order, "Right about, face!" filed out, and were dis-

MUSIC AND SOCIETY. THE GENERAL TREATED TO "PINAPORE."

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 17.—Gen. Grant enjoyed a further respite from the time the Defenders left until 3 o'clock, when, in company this morning, Mrs. Don Cameron, Miss Patter son, Schuyler Colfax, George W. Childs, A. Council Committee, be occupied an elaborately decorated box at the Academy of Music, and witnessed a creditable performance of "Pina-fore," by a well selected company. As the little opera progressed he manifested more interest in its gradual development dramatically and musically, than one might have been led to expect, judging from his remarks on the subject in the mornin The audience was very demonstrative, and the chief occupant of the box was compelled to bow his response to three very hearty cheers.

turned to the Continental, and were practically free until evening, when Gen. Grant proceeded under an escort, to the residence of Mayor Stokley, No. 1318 North Broad street, where he was given a brilliant and memorable reception, one comportable with the dignity of the recipient and the hospitality of the giver.
Something like 800 invitations were issued for

the affair, and the Mayor's next-door neighbor generously offered the use of his house towards accommodating the distinguished people who were expected. The scene in and about the place during the evening, and far into the night,

THE MAYOR'S RESIDENCE had been transformed into a bower of beauty. The parlors, balls, and the smaller rooms were tastefully decorated with flowers, the State and city coats of arms, flags, rare plants, mistletoe, smilax, and evergreens, and the scene of the future banqueting hall was to be found in an elegant pavillon erected in the Mayor's large and fine garden.
The covering of this temporary structure was
of canvas, and the interior was tastefully set off with banners, evergreens, and plants, while the sides were adorned with a wealth of garrison flags, evidently of the largest cut that could be obtained. At one end was caught a knot of State and National banners, while at the other hung the city's coat of arms hand-somely framed in bunting. A life-size por-trait of Gen. Grant looked down from its perch on the northern wall, while directly opposit, and at the southern end, was the single word "Welcome" in evergreens. The rooms were bright with the glare of the The rooms were bright with the glare of the chandeliers, while just over the entrance to the main door hundreds of flaming gas-jets formed the legend, "Welcome, Gen. Grant." All the residences in the immediate neighborhood were brilliantly illuminated by Chinese lanterns and wax-candles, and the general effect was high-ened by an extraordinary flood of gaslight. Thousands of Philacelphia's citizens gathered on the sidewalks and in the streets, content to merely breathe in an atmosphere of greatness when it was not theirs

to personally share it. The guests began to arrive shortly before 8, and the reception insted from that hour until 10. When Gen. Grant and his escort arrived, the assembled throng set up a cheer that was beard for blocks and that continued long after the illustrious guest had ascended the stone steps and taken his position in the front parlor, ready to receive the numerous company invited to do him honor.

ous company invited to do him hosor.

MAYOR STORLEY DID THE HONORS
of the stag part, presenting the invited guests to the General in his own inimitable, cheery way. There was a constant string of them during the whole two hours. Among the most prominent of them were Gov. Hoyt, Adjt.-Gen. Latta, Col. A. K. McClure, A. P. Fulton, William Reyburn, John Wansmaker, George William Childe, John Scott, James R. Gates, George Alfred Townsend, Samuel C. Huey, John Welsh, ex.-Minister to England, M. R. Muckle, W. E. Rowan, Hugh Hastings, James E. Salter, Judge Peirce, George Jones, Pay-Director Cunningham, of the navy, Judge Sheridan, of New York: Count Galli, the Italian Consul; Gen. J. W. Hoffman, Frank Thomson, James S. Chambers, James M. Watson, Edward McPherson, Gen. H. H. Bingham, A. J. Drexel, of London; John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio; John Baird, Judge Elcock, Judge Mitchell, J. B. Lippincott, Henry D. Welsh, G. B. Roberts, Vice-President Pennsylvania Railroad; John A. Clark, Col. A. L. Snowden, Judge Kelty, Gov. Hartranft, Commodore Ferguson, A. T. Goshern, Judge Hanna, Judge Biddle, ex-Attorney-General Pierrepont, Gen. Robert Patterson, Joel J. Cook, exfov. Poliock, Wayne MacVeagh, Col. John W. Forney, Judge Briggs, George R. Graham, and others.

At 10 o'clock several singing societies, includ-

others.

At 10 o'clock several singing societies, including the several Mænnerchores, and numbering, all told, 150 voices, appeared in front of the house and sang three or four favorit selections in a way that brought forth plaudits loud and long. Gen. Grant acknowledged the gateful compliment by a bow from the window.

At 11 o'clock the guest of the evening proceeded, arm in arm with Mayor Stokley,

TO THE BANQUETING HALL,

the other guests following and seating themselves at the numerous tables, which were soon weighted with an abundance of rape dishes designed to tempt the appetite of an epicure. It was 12 o'clock and after before the lingering guests retired, and Gen. Grant was driven back to the Continental.

Thus ended the second day. The program, which seems to have been prepared in accordance with the admirable intention of doing the thing decently and in order, and without unnecessarily crowding the city's illustrious guest, has set apart to-morrow as Grand Army day. Gen. Grant will be in charge of the organization for the day, and the big event will be the camp-fire. In the evening at the Academy of Music, where speeches will be made, songs sung, and jokes cracked, and where a good time generally may be expected. If Gen. Grant talks half as well as he did at the camp-fire beld on the Pullman can between Sidney and Omelas mether meach as he did at the camp-fire held on the Pullman car, between Sidney and Omaha, another speed may be looked for which will be received by the

WHAT A KENTUCKIAN THINKS OF THE BOOM. Special Dispaich to The Tribune COLUMBUS, U., Dec. 17—The talk of Grant and the third term did not die away when the General left the city, but on the contrary the as well as politicians. A prominent business man, as well as Democrat, has received a letter from an old and intimate friend and ex-slave-holder in Kentucky, a gentieman now in private life, but one of the solid and representative men of the State. His views are eresting from the fact that it is bethat he expresses the sentiments of a large majority of the Democrats in the South. The letter is of a personal charac-

the South. The letter is of a personal character throughout. The following is an extract:

"Well, you have had Grant. What this parade over the country means I do not know. To the cities be visits it is like an exposition, and makes trade lively for a day. On the Continent they treated him with respect on account of the Government he belonged to. Here we thanked them for this respect through the same medium. There is no telling what the people may take it into their beads to do with this creature of circumstances. Would it startle you very much if I were to tell you there are not a few people in the South who would make him nothing will choke Grant off more effectual than to have him indulge in the same longing the other gentlemen have. As I do not expect to be called from the plow to manage the a fairs of State, I leave all this to statesmen an money-changers, and turn my attention to hom and its comforts."

> THE CANAL SCHEME. A CONFERENCE WITH GRANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 17 .- The Nicargua Canal project was revived to-day, when Admiral Ammen came posting up from Washington to confer with Gen. Grant regarding the Presidency of the Company. He was accompanied by senor De Franca, the Nicaragua Minister to Italy, in company with ex-Minister to England Edwards Pierrepont and J. S. Morgan, the evening at which Gen. Grant played the part of host. Senor De Franca said this evening that while he could not divulge what took place at the meeting, he was willing to state that the richest bank in the world was interested in the

Admiral Ammen said that M. De Lessen ecent article in the North American Review, favoring the Panama route, would be refuted in a paper which he was now engaged in preparing. A new company is now forming, with ample capital for the development of the Nicaragus scheme, and Gen. Grant's name, as President, would be a tower of strength, particularly abroad. The new company will ask for a National charter, both in the United States and Nicaragua. The route was discussed for the third time by the American Society of Civil Engineers in New York last night. The previous discussion had resulted favorably to the Nicaragua route on economical engineering grounds, and so the route might be regarded as definitly fixed. Gen. Grant is expected to visit Nicaragua during his trip to the West Indies this month.

Good King Christian of Denmark.

Good King Christian of Denmark.

London Robo.

In his own nation the Danish King is deservedly prized, both as a monarch and a man. Christian IX. labors diligently with his Ministers, and has always been eager to show himself the chief of a really constitutional and liberal State. He is much more of a "citizen-King" than ever poor Louis Philippe, who had that title thrust upon him, was capable of being. He has some exact knowledge in science, a cultivated taste for art, cumbers himself honestly and continually about the maternal interests of his subjects, and stands toward them in a sort of patriarchal relation. He chats in a friendly manner with the citizen class on the public promenade, and it is said that he never refuses to stand golfather to the child of anv Dane who makes the request that he would do so. A Berlin paper, which gives us a number of details about the life of the Royal family in Copennagen, observes that "the King's daughters won, as maidens, an unusual degree of popularity in their fatherland. The good Danes were extraordinarily prond of the beauty of their Princesses, and rejoiced heartily with them when the 'Herr Papa,' whose civil list is of very small dimensions, and who is compelled to be very thrifty in his domestic expenses, bestowed upon either daughter, a new dress or a gold ornament for a birthday gift. There are very few high-born dames newadays who know how to estimate such a piece of happiness at its true value. They have never known the pleasure of a new dress or a new gold ornament, because their clothes are new nearly every day, and they have gold ornaments in heaps."

A German Discovery. A German Discovery.

Pull Mali Gasette.

A German physician who has given much attention to the subject has come to the conclusion that the only way to preserve peace among the women of a household when, as in weather like the present, they are kept within doors, is to oblige them to absolute silence. When women are much thrown torether their tongues, he says, should remain in a state of perfect quiescence. They may converse with each other, if necessary, by means of signs and symbiols, but should on no account atter a word. He has found by experience that this regimen, when strictly adhered to, produces the happiest results. In one or two cases he has actually known feelings of mutual regard and esteem to arise between women who could not open their months previously without disagreeable consequences. Their appetites also improved in so marked a degree that they could go on eating uncheon till teating. FOREIGN.

Cabinet has refused to allow an Abolitionist meeting authorized by Gen. Campos to be held here. The Home Office has ordered the prosecution of seven newspapers here and six is the Provinces for criticising the new Government.

King Alfonso summoned Canovas del Castillo to the palace, and expressed a desire that an end be put to the crisis. Danger Still Threatening the British Troops in Afghanistan.

FRANCE.

COMMUNISTS PARDONNED.
PARIS, Dec. 17.—An official decree pardon

LAST NIGHT'S YOTE

in the Chamber of Deputies on the order of the day, which was accepted by the Cabinet, was 255 to 257, showing that the Government was not

supported by a majority of the full House. Hence the vote does not strengthen the posi-

It is affirmed that Waddington has address

a circular to the Powers suggesting collective

GREAT BRITAIN.

torney-General to reopen the case of the Tich-borne claimant was influenced by a citation of

the decision in the case of William M. Tweed on the question of cumulative or concurrent

PARLIAMENT.

Parliament has been called to assemble on the 5th of February. This is about the usual time of meeting, and this fact is construed as indicative of the Government's confidence in the strength of its position.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The Supreme Tribunal

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The Upper House of a Prussian Diet has adopted the bill providing a the acquisition of several private railways by a State. BAILBOAD BILL.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The famine in Selisia has spread to four more districts.

IRELAND.

PIVE YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE. LIMBRICK, Dec. 17 .- The evicted tenant who

VARIOUS.

CAIRO, Dec. 17.—Gen. Marriot, President

of the European Railway Administration, is

WIMPFFEN.

VIENNA, Dec. 17.—Count Feltz Van Wimpffen

s gazetted as Austro-Hungarian Embassador to

London, Dec. 17.—The Crown Prince of Germany favors Godeffroy's application for an Imperial guarantee, and also advocates that Germany acquire territory in the Samoan group.

PARNELL'S DEPARTURE.

Parnell will sail for the United States on Sat-

THE DEATH-RATE IN LONDON.

The Central Tenant Association has be malgamated with Parnell's Land League.

THE PRIGHTENED CZAR.

COMMUNISTS PARDONED.

An official decree pardons 150 Communists.

IQUIQUE.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 22.—Before abandoning equique the allies burned the town and ble up the fortifications.

DUFFERIN St. Petersburg, Dec. 17.—Lord Dufferin British Ambassador to Russia, has arrived.

AUSTRIAN ARMY BILL.

bill was to-day discussed in the Casastana ri liament. The second paragraph failed to g the necessary two-thirds majority, and to whole bill was therefore rejected. As to Upper House will probably vote it again, to two Houses will meet in joint committee for final decision. If the bill be not carried Con Taeff, President of the Council, will resign.

No Truth in the Hog Cholera Report...Murder Trial...Lake Eric Navigation...The Ville Marie Bank...The Coteau Bridge...Canno

The Irish Land Troubles_Views of the Father of the "National Policy."

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

MONTREAL, Dec. 17.—Dr. McEachren and Mr.

Bacon, Government Inspectors, visited Price's farm, at Lachine, and found everything in ex-

Pavey had a large number of bogs which be was fattening for the market in a peculiar manner, and the result was the sudden

have ended in the death of the whole lot

had it not been for the timely currency

ot completed his investigations. He is confi-

dent, however, that hog cholers is not the

ause. There is little need to foreshadow what

might happen from the dire effects of such a

lisease in the present state of the bog trade,

Esecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WEST WINCHESTER, Dec. 17.—The trial of

Mrs. Brown as an accomplice in the murder of her husband and daughter was continued to-day. Medical experts testified that the

cuts in the neck of the victim were caused by a knife, and a large knife was produced which Mrs. Brown

had given to another of her sons after the mur-der to wash in coal-oil. Blood stains were still

visible on it. Margaret Coulthard, sworn, said

the 28d of January last. Mrs. Brown told me a dozen times that she wished her husband was dead; thought her reasons were

because he sometimes drank." Mrs. Christie, who was examined yesterday, recalled, reiter-

her to assist her in killing her husband, and

said, "For that matter, we could bury him in

the cellar, and make up a story, and nobody

would mistrust us,"
Other evidence of a damaging characte

gainst Mrs. Brown was taken, when the in-

vestigation was closed. The magistrates are

give their decision to-morrow.

Special Discatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 17.—Edward De Narbonne

the sham Count who is charged with an attempt

to forge \$100,000 worth of postage stamps, has

and the news that the report is a false alarm i

everywhere gladly received.

given to the reports. Dr. McRacbern ha

VIENNA, Dec. 17 .- The Government's

The Czar is using extraordinary precauti against any further attempts upon his life.

The death-rate in London this season recedentedly heavy.

THE IRISH AGETATION.

struck down Lord Fermoy in the Lin

County Club-House Saturday last has sentenced to five years' penal servitude. sentence caused much sensation in court.

the Duchy of Brunswick has canceled the testa-ment of the late Duke of Brunswick, which left a large sum to the Town of Geneva.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The decision

Cabul Completely in' the Hands of the Native Forces.

Gen. Roberts' Communication with the Outside World Entirely Severed,

A Large Force of Afghans Massing and Marching Against the Invaders.

The British, Largely Outnumbered, Confined Entirely to Defensive Operations.

Much Bitterness Engendered by the Cabinet Crisis in Spain.

The Assailant of Lord Permoy Gets Pive Years' Penal Servitude.

AFGHANISTAN.

COMMUNICATIONS INTERRUPTED.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Vicercy of India legraphs to-day: "Communications with Gen. Roberts are interrupted."

MORE TREACHERY. Daoud Shah, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan army, has been professing to co-operate with the British since the occupation of Cabul, and his arrest would seem to indicate his recent treachery, or the discovery of proofs of his perfidy in the affair of the slaughter of the British Embassy in Cabul, on which occasion he was sent by the Ameer to queli the revolt, and publicly received the thanks of the British officers for his pretended efforts to assist Cay-

The cantonments of Shirpur are surrounded by high brick walls, loop-holed, with an outer Behind the walls earthworks are thrown up, adding to their strength, and a raking platform for defenders to fire from. At the corners, and at intervals along the walls, are bastions for guns. Against a position such as this, held by 5,000 British troops, with an abundance of artillery and munitions of war, a rush of a savage mob could do nothing, and their numbers, however large, would add little or nothing to their argressive force. The troops now on the way from Jellalabad and Gandamuk number wo regiments of cavalry seven regiments of infantry, and two batteries of artillery. Such a force as this, once free from the defiles, should be able to give a good account of itself, and make its way forward, however large a force Mahomed Jan may detach from Cabul to arrest

MORE OPPOSITION. CALCUTTA. Dec. 17.—The interruption of telegraphic communication with Gen. Roberts is near Jagduliuk. Gen. Gough telegraphs that he tribes beyond Gandamuk are obstructing his advance.

London, Dec. 17.—The Vicerov of India tele-graphs to-day as follows: "Gen. Roberts has ,000 effective troops, who have been withdrawn into Shirpur cantonment with the slight losses already reported. The enemy must suffer very severely if they make any attempt upon Shir-pur. I consider Gen. Roberts' position perfectly safe. He contemplates resuming the Shirpur, but, as he says, there is nothing to be gained in capturing the difficult distant hills whilst the enemy are out in such numbers. The enemy will shortly disperse for food, but meanwhile our evacuation of Cabul will encourage them, and probably enable them to keep to-gether longer than they otherwise would, and end to raise the tribes upon our lines of com-

The Governor of Jellslabad has fled from his post, but has been satisfactorily replaced.

Letters from Afghan Sirdars have been intercepted detailing arrangements for AN ATTACK ON CABUL

AN ATTACK ON CABUL, and inciting the Kugianias to rise. Similar letters have been sent to the Shenwaris, Mohmunds, and Afreedis.

Gen. Gough reports from Jugdalak that all the tribes in his front have risen, and that his further advance is consequently impracticable without rainforcements.

further advance is consequently impracticable without reinforcements.

Gen. Bright is sonding what reinforcements he can, but does not like to weaken the Khyber line. One and a half regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery have left Peshawur for the front. A reserve division, composed of one British and three native cavalry regiments, three British and seven native infantry regiments, and three batteries of artillery, is forming at Peshawur. It the tribes do not disperse on finding that they can make no impression on Gen. Roberts at Cabul, a strong force will be pushed up to recognitive the line of communication.

WARNED. LAHORE, Dec. 17.—The Civil and Military Gastie states that Geo. Roberts was warned by a native that the chief tribes were meeting, and that the inhabitants of Cabul were disaffected, and were holding frequent communications with the Afghan troops and hill tribes. NATIVE CONFLICT.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A Times dispatch from Candahar says a conflict has occurred near Herat between the Herate and Cabul troops. It is uncertain which party were the victors, but Ayoob Khan has been imprisoned by the Cabules, who hold the citadel under the leadership of a low adventurer, who has been proclaimed Governor in Ayoob Khan's place. APGHAN POSITIONS.

The Telegraph's dispatch from Bombay announces that the Afghans hold Bala Hissar and the City of Cabul.

London, Dec. 17.—Dispatches received from Calcutta give a still darker coloring to the cloud which has settled down over British prospects in Afghanistan. The whole country is blazing with revolutionary fires, and all the tribes are constitutionary are and are appeared to the property of the peath to OTHER ACCOUNTS. revolutionary fires, and all the tribes are co-operating under a general war-cry of "Death to the invaders." The influence of Russian émis-saries in inciting and extening the revolt is daily becoming more manifest, and can no longer be questioned. Gen. Roberts, with his small but gallant army, has taken refuge in Shirpar can-tonment, two miles north of Cabul, and there are grave doubts whether he will be able to hold even this position understanding and strongly. are grave doubts whether he will be able to hold even this position unless speedily and strongly reinforced. He now reports that the enemy in his immediate vicinity number 30,000 fighting men, and he is liable to be attacked at any moment by overwhelming numbers. Earnest appeals are made for reinforcements from England. After a month's occupation of the country the British now only nominally occupy a precarious foothold in the fortifications around Cabul, and altogether the outlook is very gloomy.

Gen. Tyler, after capturing Zeowa, burned the town. He then returned and encamped at Dagho. The Afghans were badly cut up in the engagement. Remnants of telegraph wire and other British property found in Zeowa show complicity in the recent outrages.

complicity in the recent outrages.

WHAT PRIVATE ADVICES SAY. WHAT PRIVATE ADVICES SAY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A private cable dispatch received here this forenoon from London says the news from Afghan grows hourly more serious. It is feared the tragedy of 1842 may be repeated and the entire British force now in Afghanistan be annihilated. Private advices from Calcusta give's view of the situation far more alarming than permitted to be made public. The feeling at the Horse Guards is one of great anxiety.

THE ABOLITION BILL.

SPAIN. MADRID, Dec. 17.—The Senate to-day dis-sussed the Slavery-Abolition bill.

The West Indian members of the Cortes are so trritated at the continued crisis that usury in-tend returning to Havans in the spring. The Opposition declare they will accept nothing but an explanation from Senor Canovas del Castillo in the areaence of the offended members. The LOCAL CRIME.

Death of Young Brodie at the Hands of His Father,

Arrest of a \$10,000 Robber After the Lapse of Eleven Years.

Commencement of the Trial in the Hanley-Hoover Manslaughter Case

CAUGHT AFTER ELEVEN YEARS Pinkerton's Detective Agency, aided by Detectives Londergan and Murnane of the city force, yesterday afternoon made quite an important arrest in the Town of Lake, adjoining the city on the south. When the story of a crime and the pursuit and capture of a criminal is told by such a man as W. A. Pinkerton, in all the completeness of detail, it very much resembles the outline of a drama, or, rather, the incomplete draft of one. Thus it was with that of yesterday. Sitting down with a comfortable cigar,— the detective had one, and the reporter none, as

sual.—the prolog began: In the year 1888, one Thomas Wall was employed in the New Orleans office and depot of the New Orleans & Louisiana Southern Express Company. This, by the way, is the only organization of its kind in the South, and therefore does an exceedingly large and val-uable business. The headquarters of the Company are at Augusta, Ga., but the New Orleans office on Gravier street, is by far the largest of all its offices. There, on the night of Sept. 13, 1868, a messenger lay in the office asleep, and close beside him on the floor was a small iron safe, such as are used by express-messengers for money or highly valuable property of small bulk. The cash and package account for the day had already been made out, and the safe contained some valuable money-packages all ready for the messenger to start forth on the morning train. The keys to the safe were in the messen ger's pocket, and, as the office was thoroughly guarded, he slept the sleep of the just and innocent. Anybody who knows what sort of a sleep that is, can readily see the possibility of all that ensued during the night. The watchman, Wall, had been accounted thor-The watchman, Wall, had been accounted thoroughly trustworthy, having been in the employ of the Company for some time, during which he was found careful, competent, and of the strictest interrity and the best habits. He was then about 85 years of are, and for a sleepless, industrious night-workman could not possibly have been excelled. Prior to coming to that position he had occupied a position of the highest trust at Galveston, Tex, and, baving brought with him the highest recommendation, the Southern Express Company were beginning to think that they had a perfect jewel of a watchman. But the tempter came, and, as in the Garden of Eden apple story.

A WOMAN TEMPTED THIS PARAGON OF VIRTUE

WOMAN TEMPTED THIS PARAGON OF VIRTUE A WOMAN TEMPTED THIS PARAGON OF VIRTUE in the shape of night watchman. To the woman's credit, however, it must be said that she did it unwittingly. Her only fault was finding favor in Wall's eyes. He singled her out in the course of time for his bride. But the cash necessary for doing such things up in proper shape was lacking, as Wail had always been "one of the boys," and had lived happily enough pretty well up to his means. Here was the temptation. Wall, like his ancestor Adam, fell. Statthily creeping, like a voracious hungry cat upon a nice fat rat, he crawled up to the couch where the messenger was soundly hungry cat upon a nice fat rat, he crawled up to the couch where the messenger was soundly sleeping, and, using his fingers as deftly as if he had nayer been aught but a professional pick-pocket, he lifted the key to the sate out of the sleeper's pocket. He started, but, list-ening, heard no sound. Then quickly unlocking the sate he snatched one of the largest packages, the safe he snatched one of the largest packages, slipped it into one of his pockets, and then reclosed the safe. Then came the most nervous part of the work,—replacing the keys. Just as he had accomplished it, the guilty man was startled by the ringing forth of the fire-bells. Leaving the eleeper as he found him, he hastened to leave the room, determined upon getting as far away as possible before the theft was discovered. Meeting an under-watchman, he concaled his excitament, and hurried on, muttercealed his excitement, and hurried on, muttering, "I'll go and see where the fire is; wait until I return." "Wait till I return." has kept repeating itself ever since in the ears of the under-watchman. The disappearance was greatly wondered at for a few hours, but early in the forenoon, when the mesenger's telegram came announcing that his safe had been robbed of a package containing \$10,800, the night wa'chman's whereabouts became a subject of still greater inquiry.

THE PURSUIT.

had been roobed of a package containing \$10,500, the night wa'chman's whereabouts became a subject of still greater inquiry.

Pinkerton's agency was given the case, and Wall was traced into Texas, but no farther, and nothing was ever heard of the case or the man until a few weeks ago. Thus Wail's play went on for eleven years uninterruptedly. He had plenty of money, and, having presumably taken with him the woman of his choice, was happy. It was all play and no work. The only clew lert behind by the absconder was a photograph of himself, with his lady-love leaning on his shoulder. And this, after all search had ceased, was placed in the album at the detective agency in this city. One day, about three weeks ago, one of the argus-eyed Hasekshause, who are unknown except by number, as are all of the detectives in Pinkerten's employ, walked into the office in a thoughtful mood, and began rummaging over the old album. Striking the picture of Wail, he rested, and called the attention of his chief to it, saying, "I have seen that man today. He entered a new house on Wentworth avenue, near Forty-third street, and apparently lives there." From this little pointer an employe, known as a "stall," was sent out to ascertain all he could about that particular house and its occupants. He readily ascertained that the owner and occupant's name was Robert Smith, and by comparing those whom he found living there with the photograph he announced that not only the man but the woman also was there. A telegram was then sent to M. J. O'Brien, General Superintendent of the Express Company, announcing that Wail was located, and that a requisition was needed. This latter arrived early yesterday afternoon, and the detectives started at once for the house. Smith was seen at the door, and was saluted with "How de do, Tom." "My name's Robert Smith," he said quietly; "I guess you are mistaken." A Intrher parley ensued, and finally he broke down, saying, "Well boys, you've got me; I stole the money. I'm Tom Wail." Prior to this, Superintendent cellent condition, with not a trace of hog cholers or any other disease. They then drove to Pavey's farm, at Hochelags. Here they found

WALL'S FIGHT.

Wall says that after stealing the money he remained for some days under cover in New Orleans, but finally he made a break for Texas. Thence he sailed for Boston, where he married. Thence in time he went to New York, but, finding things not to his mind, he went to San Francisco, where he started in business as a grocer and liquor merchant. For the first six or seven years he was in great dread of being arrested and brought to justice, and this so preyed upon him that he neglected his basiness, and squandered a great deal of his money. Life on the Pacific became disestisfactory to him, and having a few hundred dollars left he came to this city and purchased a lot at the location mentioned, upon which he built a two-story house. This was only fitted for occupancy about the time, he was discovered by the detective. The prisoner made a long talk about restitution and so on, but that is one of the impossibilities now, and when he appeared to realize his position he coolly announced that he had had his dance, and was now ready to pay the fiddler.

Detective W. A. Pinkerton left for New Orleans last night, having Wall in charge. WALL'S STORY, A TOUR ST.

the sham Count who is charged with an attempt to forge \$100,000 worth of postage stamps, has been committed for trial.

Succial Dispatch to The Tribums.

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—The Free Press says it is reported on good authority that the Dominion Government intends to subsidize a railway company to construct a line from Niposing to Saults the Marie, and that this will form part of the Government railway policy for the next session.

Mr. Botty, of the Lake Superior Line of steamers, is in the city, and will probably be consulted as to the practicability of navigating Lake Superior all the year round. The ice, it is well known, never covers the lake, but moves with the wind, which generally pravalls in a direction which leaves open water most of the soason along the Canadian shore.

Montreal, Dec. 17.—The statement submitted to the shareholders of the Ville Marte Bank by the Committee of Inspection shows the liabilities, including paid-up capital, to be \$1,494,908. The gross assets are valued at \$1,022,727. The Committee charge the excashier with being a partner in a number of enterprises to which the bank made advances, and lost considerable money theseby. A resolution was passed to wind up the bank.

Halipax, N. S., Dec. 17.—A. H. Highsson, receiving teller of the Merchants' Sank of Halifax, left this city on the 19th of November for a fortnight's vacation. He went, and, after remaining a few days, proceeded to Boston on the 3d test. Since that day nothing can be ascertained of his whereabouts, and his friends are at a loss to account for his mysterious disappearance, as the accounts of the bank are all correct. Frank Brodle, the young man who was shot by his father Tuesday night, at No. 1476 Portland avenue, died yesterday morning at about 9 o'clock. The Coroner was at once notified, and reached the place at about 8 p. m., when he impaneled a jury. The jurors who were uresent were invited to take a look at the corose, and the Coroner agnounced that the inquest would be held at 9 o'clock this morning at the Twenty-second Street Police Station.

Dr. Harroun, County Physician, and his assistant held a post-mortem examination of the re-

mains, which was about completed when the Coroner arrived. Dr. W. F. Nye, the physicist who had attended the deceased until be died, was present, and produced the pastol-ball which he had extracted from the body yesterday morning, before the death. It was a No. 23 callbra and was almost perfect in shape. The postmortem examination showed that the ball estered at the asventh rib, fracturing it, passed on of the lesser curvature, passed on of the lesser curvature near the priorus of the lesser curvature near the priorus again through the diaphragm, and to a point about opposit the place where it entered the body, where it lodged under the akin. The injured man died of internal hemorrhage.

Dr. Nye stated that he was called at about a quarter to 13 o'clock Tuesday night by a younger brother of the injured man. He came and found the latter lying upon the flood of the frost room, near the folding-doors which led into the room where he received the shot. Frank made two or three statements to him before his death, one of which was to the effect that he shot himself, and in all his interaces he evinced a desire to remove all blame from his father. Dr. Nye considered his case hopeless from the starf, as the patient was suffering terribly from the shock.

The mother of the deceased was lying upon a mates, which was about completed when the

less from the start, as the patient was suffering terribly from the shock.

The mother of the deceased was lying upon a bed in a front room yesterday afternoon in a hysterical condition, bitterly bemeaning the deed, although she was not yet apprised of the deed, although she was not yet apprised of the death of her son. Of course she was in no condition to talk to anybody upon the subject, although it was believed that she knew considerable about the occurrence. She was closely guarded by her two daughters.

Ip a conversation with one of the deceased's sisters, the reporter was informed that her father was a pative of Scotland and her mother was a native of Ireland. They were married in the former country, and bad seven children, from how and two girls, the eldest of all being Frank. He was born in New York, and was 25 years of age. He married six years ago, and about six months ago he parted with his wife, without either obtaining a divorce. They were upon good terms when they parted, and the wife is now living in Toledo. Frank, she said, had no grade, but worked for the greater part of the time in the packing-houses at the Stock-Yards.

Edward, the next brother, was married one.

was found by Dr. Nye, and it was Edward who went out to try to separate Frank and his father when the disturbance of the night before commenced, secording to the stories told by the parties themselves.

The girl said that abe elept in the room adjoining the one occupied by her father and mother, and opening into the dining-room where the fracas took place; and yet she heard nothing until the shot was fired, and professed the utmost ignorance of the whole affair; so did likewise the brother William. The whole family were notified by the Coroner to be present at the inquest this morning, and then more facts may be elicited.

Edward Brodle, the father, who was lodged in the Twenty-second Street Station last uight, was taken before Justice Wallace at the South Side Police Court yesterday morning, where he waived an examination and was committed to jail in default of \$2,000 bail, to await further developments. Frank was not them dead, although the physician stated that he had little or no house of his recovery. Vesterday afternoon

jail in default of \$2,000 bail, to await further developments. Frank was not then dead, although the physician stated that he had little or no nopes of his recovery. Yesterday afternoon Coroner Mann directed Deputy Tarble to issue an order for the removal of Brodis to the Twenty-second Street Station at an early hour this morning, that he might be present at the inquest.

The twelfth juror in the Hanley manular case was obtained shortly after the oper trial began, the State's Attorney prosecuting, and Messrs. Hynes, Kistler, and McKinnon defending the prisoner. Mr. Mills briefly stated the facts. Michael Hanley and Charles H. Hoover lived in a tenement-bouse on Fourteenth street, lived in a tenement-bouse on Fourteenth street, mear Indians avenue, in what is known as "The Patch." The Hoovers and Hauleys were constantly quarrelling, as such near neighbors often do quarrel. One day the Hoovers of Hauleys are the premises of Hauleys and the premises of Hauleys. threw water on the premises of Hanley, He accused them of this act, and a week later the quarrel ensued which ended in the death of Charles H. Hoover. This was on Saturday, the 26th of July, and the killing was done with a large pocket-knife. The State charged that Haniey was the original assailant, but only asked a conviction for man-slaughter, as the killing was done in a moment of frenzied passion.

Mr. Kistler, for the defense, reviewed the case, and claimed that William Hoover in the fight which was had stabbed his brother Charles by mistake for Hanley. Counsel also claimed that Hanley was beaten badly by the Hooveri. Officer John Fitzpatrick was called for the prosecution, and testified that he arrested Hanley, who denied the cutting.

William Hoover, brother of the deceased, gave his accoust of the quarrels and troubles. He acknowledged that he struck and kicked Hanley in the fight on July 26, and that he had a kafe in his possession, but he claimed that Hanley precipitated the row. He was then crosser amined by Mr. McKinnon.

George Hoover and Eugene Tabor were afterwards called and substantiated the testimony given by William Hoover.

The case will be continued this morning.

THE JUSTICES. John Jacobs, the man who robbed Addle Davis, a colored woman residing at 18 Meridian street, of a pocketbook containing \$12.50, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Morrison

August Mette, of the firm of A. Mette & Co., soda-water manufacturers, went to Justice Hammer's office yesterday and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Nicholas Nisser, one of his employes, charging him with larceny as bailee of \$9.25, and other sums of money.

ballee of \$9.35, and other sums of money.

James Fitzpatrick was arraigned before
Justice Morrison yesterday to answer to two
charges of burglary and to a charge of larceny.
The larceny case and one of the burglary cases
were continued until Dec. 20, in bonos of \$50.

In the first burglary case he was held to the
Criminal Court in bonds of \$500. It appears
that he was guilty of stealing a quantity of
whisky and cigars from the establishment of
Johanna King, in Bickerdike Square.

MISCELLANEOUS. The hotel-robber and sneak-thief to still in the city, and yesterday showed his hand on W. L. Beardsley, of Room 441, Palmer House. Mr. rado a few days ago, and yesterday morning, when they returned, after breakfast, to their room they discovered that during their absence some one had entered it and carried off a gold watch and chain, set of earrings, and other articles, valued in all at about \$150.

The night of Nov. 6 Mrs. King's saloen at No. 9 Bickerdike street was entered by burglars, who pried open a window and beiped themselves to a quantity of liquors, and the same night the saloon of Frank Guerin at No. 18) North Ada street was entered in a similar manner, and a quantity of cigars stolen. Last Sunday Detectives Kingrose and Thorpe suspected a youth named James Pitzpatrick, alias "Doctor Fitz," for these and other thefta, and arread him. Upon searching the barn in the rear of his abode at No. 416 West Indiana street, they found a great Christmas "plant" of liquor and cigars, most of which had marks upon them by which the owners readily identified them. He west booked upon two charges of burglary, and allo upon a charge of larceny of some grain from the cars on the Northwestern Railroad, standing on the tracks on Kloste street, near Noble. He was beld in \$500 to the Criminal Cours for the burglary at Mrs. King's aloon, and upon the other two charges in \$500 to the 20th instant. Fitzpatrick is a dangerous young thisf of only 17 years, who sometimes drives a coal-wagon for a blind.

Mike McLoughlin, whose abooting by his

An Irish Temperance Drink.

London World.

Theard this inimitable order given by a well-known Irish member at the Kildare Cipb use other day: "Watther, get me a large glass of pure spring wather." The unection with which the words "pure spring wather?" were evaluated would have delighted the arm of Sw Wilfrid Lawson; but, just as the water had eval well away to the other extremity of the recognition of the second this addendum was made: "And, watthes, jumput two glasses of Irish whisky in it."

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The Man Who Wan

alize" the Publ

A LAME R

WHO IS THE "A
TO the Editor of To
CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The
attack made upon me this os of THE TRIBUNE the writer's carerness ust have missed his a seson by mistake. Cert we report of the process ard, as published Sur wiously scant and imposint explanation or jus-sught,—"A conspiracy Library," "a political was it shown in my expopularize the Library hapt open at night, in or to and popular with the effort in which I stood a base the conspiracy is seal to secure the of branch libraries, whis still more attach the Library, and give them atton of its benedits and a tion of its benedits and a serifice of personal commend always without reweeps in the consciousness and I sak you if you can my Library career any avi

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SCELLANEOUS. ber and sneak-thief is still in sterday showed his hand on W. Room 441, Palmer House. Mr.

n, set of earrings, and other in all at about \$160.

Nov. 6 Mrs. King's saloen at e street was entered by burgiars, a window and helped themitity of liquors, and the same on of Frank Guerin at No. 180 et was entered in a similar mantity of cigars stolen. Last Sunday agrose and Thorpe suspected a ames Fitzpatrick, alias "Doctor and other thefts, and arrested arching the barn in the rear of o. 416 West Indiana street, they Christmas "plant" of liquor of of which had marks upon the owners readily identified booked upon two charges of allo upon a charge of larceny of the cars on the Northwestern ding on the tracks on Kinze the cars on the Northwestern ding on the tracks on Kinze the cars on the Northwestern only 17 years, who sometimes agon for a blind.

ughlin, whose shooting by his attoned yesterday, has more than his family by cutting and shooted by brutally beating men his lied muscle. When he struck down his rocery at No. 819 Ogden avenue, he would not let him as the the father shot at him, with the ton of ending his days. In some glanced off, and Dr. Hall, in to attend the supposed to be man, found that the whard "man was not And yet Mike had fallen to merclesnation of pain, and all was turned to supplication and doctor. The young men ought, saciles at once, and give no furshis relatives.

BIGOT OR FANATIC.

VEICH DOES MR. ONAHAN PREPER!

There is much of Mr. Onahan's letter which it unnecessary to pay attention to. Seif
Draine is scandal in disguise.

The first real point which he makes is, that is strove to "liberalize the collection of books and periodicals so that an important element in the great constituency of Chicago could no loanse complain, or have cause to complain, but they were ignoyed, and the varied, valuable, and extensive literature distinguished as Irah and Catholic denied a place on the shelves of the Public Library." That he succeeded in thing to the number of Irish and Catholic demises and periodicals is unquestioned, but whether he thereby "liberalized" the selection of the shelves of the property of the shelves of the shelper of the following table above the account of the following table above the shelper of the following table ah Temperance Drink.

London World.

minitable order given by a wellember at the Kildare Club use
alisher, get me a large glass of
ther." The unction with which
are spring wather?" were summhave delignted the uars of Sirtis other extremity of the room,
was made: "And, waither, just
of Irish whisky in 15.1"

BIGOT OR FANATIC.

Outholic Review, Catholic World, McCoe's Riustrated Weekly, Dublin Review, Irish Monthly, the Long, the Montior, the Month and Catholic Review, Tables, Germania, Historiche politisch Blatter, Der Katholik, Stimmen von Maria-Looch: FANATIC OR BIGOT? The Man Who Wants to "Liber-

Removed,

A LAME REPLY.

alize" the Public Library. Some Statistics Showing How He

Catholic—Cork Examiner, Galway Pindicator,
Liverpool Catholic Times, L'Univers, the Bosson
Pilot, Freeman's Journal, Dublin Nation, Civilia
Catholica (Italian).
Presbyterian—Interior.
Congregations)—Independent. Proposes to Do It. To Beiterates His False Claim that He Represents a Creed,

Presbyterian—Jaterior.
Controgational—Jaterior.
Controgational—Jaterior.
Ly This is what MR. Onaham MRANS BE LIBER-ALIZING TRINGS.

It were well for him to go to the dictionary and learn the definition of words. It sposars from this table that the Methodist Church, the largest and the most influential in this country, surpassed by none in the seal and earnestness of its teachers, or the wealth and prospectly of its churches, has but one pertoant. In no newspaper subscribed for out of the activation of its churches, has but one pertoant. In no newspaper subscribed for out of the activation of the seal and earnestness of its teachers, or the wealth and prospectly of its churches, has but one pertoant. In a solitary subscription. The members of its twenty-sight churches in this city are dusied access to the large and varied literature which Baptist presses are constantly pouring forts. The Presbyterian Church, which stands best in rank, with many newspapers and many singasines, edited and contributed to by cultured and thoughtful men, is represented by but one periodical and one newspaper. The members of its churches in this city may justly complain, it would seem, that their varied and valuable literature is "unrepresented." The Episcopal Church, which in the singularly high standing of its worshipers, in the culture of its divines, in the ability of its teachers, stands second to none, is "unrepresented." The Catholic Church, whose members form but 10 per cent of the entire population of the United States, has on the list of publications subscribed to four ten periodicals and eight newspapers, to four periodicals and two newspapers to all other churches. There is no desire to cast any aim whatsoever unon the Catholic Church. It is large in numbers in this city, its prigats are men of learning and of ability, of unsullied honor, and of high reputation, and its periodicals are able and interesting, but it certainly does not constitute such an enormous majority, nor is its literature so far superior to that of all A LAME REPLY.

WHO IS THE "BIGOT"!

To the Editor of The Very extraordinary intel made upon me this morning in the local columns of The Tribuna suggests to me that, in the writer's eagerness to hurl an epithet, he not have missed his sim and hit the wrong person by mistake. Certainly The Tribunar's own report of the proceedings of the Library Board, as published Sunday morning, though obviously scans and imperfect, affords no sufficient explanation or justification for this onisings,—"A conspiracy to break up the Public Library," "a political bigot," sto., etc.

Let us see to whom this serious charge and this savene epithet will justly apply. I have had the honor to serve on the Public Library Board as a Director, running now into six years of continuous service, during which I was twice renominated by successive Mayors of opposit politics without suggestion of solicitation on my part. During that period I have sought to do my duty to the public, and is promote the interests of the Library to the best of my shifty. I have not been, I may venium to say, the least attentive nor the least active of the members of the Board during my terms of service. When and where, let me ask, have I shown a disposition to "break up the library"! In what act of my official career in conscious with it have I merited the harsh and uncraclous soubriquet of "bigot"?

What is my efforts to liberalize the selections of books and periodicals so that an important element in the great constitueory of Dalago should so longer complain, and have cause to cry out that they were ignored, and the varied, valuable, and extensive literature distinguished as irish and Catholic denied a piace in the abelves of the Public Library. Was it in my afforts to secure us same recognition for the literature of other pationalities, notably the Bohemian, the Seadinsvian, the French, not to say the German, also Assuredly this would he a strange and peculiar method to adopt if I was in a conspiracy is at the bottom of my the formed,—sail more tatach the masse t

QUITE A NUMBER WHICH ARE DONATED.

The list is as follows:

Oatholic—Notre Dame Scholastic, Chicago Irish Tribune, Chicago Katholisches Wochenbiett, Obicago Milot, New York Irish American, New York Irish World.

Presbyterian—Presbyterian Record.
Universalist—New Coomans,
Quaker—The Priend.
Swedenborgian—New Jerusalem Messenger.
Unitarian—Unitarian Review, Unity, Christian Register.

Swedenhogtan—New Persease Mesenses
Unitarian—Unitarian Review, Unity, Christian
Register.
Lutheran—Christelige Telemand.
Methodist—Westeyan Christian Advocate.
Jewish—Ierasilische Presse, Jewish Advonce.
From this it appears that the Catholic and
Irish publications donated number six, and
those given by Protestant sects eleven. These
nambers indicate that those gentiemen on the
Library Board who belong to the Mathodist,
Presbyterian, or Baptist Church, as the case
may be, have made no effort, and properly so,
to induce the Library to subscribe to papers or
periodicals representing the views of their
churches. There are more donated by far than
there are subscribed for. To that, of course, nobody
objects. The Library receives all that is sent it
gladiy. But Mr. Onaban's efforts at "liberalism" appear to have taken the contrary shoot—
to make the Library pay for everything, instead
of, like his colleagues, securing donations.
Mr. Guahan then takes exception to
BRING CALLED A BIGOT.

He was once made a Doctor of Letters by Notro

If you can, then intrins the control my discretion, and have thus been betrayed into an exhibition of biquiry?

Let us see about this charge. If I interpret aright the meaning and signification of the word bigut? It may be applied to one who is filliberal and intolerant; who would seek to exclude, to repress, to restrain, and to silence opinions, beliefs, and teachings, mediums of thought and speech at variance with his own.

The term may, if you please, be applied to him who should say, "Such a book shall find no place to the Public Library; it is Protestant."

That baper or periodical must be excluded; it is Casholic."

The Library Director of a public library, mainbeiefs, and teachings, mediums of thought and placen at variance with his own.

The term may, if you please, be applied to him who should say, "Such a book shall find no place in the Public Library; it is Protestant."

The Library Pricector of a public library, maintained by public taxation, who should say this would be a bigot and a fool. I challenge any mamber, officer, or employe of the Public Library, past and present, to say that I ever, even in a single instance, attempted to exclude from the Public Library (and I have been on the Library and bigotry which induces or party, and bigotry which induces or opinion. Is it, or is not, bigotry which induces or opinion. Is it, or is not, bigotry which induces or opinion. Is it, or is not, bigotry which induces or orary past and present. Lo say that I ever, even in a single instance, attempted to exclude from the Public Library (and I have been on the Library Committee almost uninterruntedly sill within the bast few months) any class of literature in books, periodicals, or newspapers, se matter what line of religious, political, philosophical or literary thought because of my own opposit opinions and convictions. No one dire say so, and say it truthfully, the distriction of the largest and widest liberality and fairness in the selection of books for the Public Library, qualified only by a reasonable recentised restriction, in which all agrees, that positively permitedue and immoral books and moral books and the control of the public Library charge me with this serious and compromising design, and hard at me this offensive epithet? I think it is plain the cap does not fit me. Public Lis an offense that I have exerted my efforts and employed my zeal and ability to obtain for the literature of Livrand, and if your list of the literature of Livrand, and if your

a bigot is a person unreasonably devoted to a system or party, and bigotry is unreasonable real or warmth in favor of a party, sect, or opinion. Is it, or is not, bigotry which induces or forces a non-sectarian institution to subscribe to twenty-two publications of one religious shade while all others have but six, and which screams when two or three are taken off! If it is not bigotry, according to Webster's definition, what is it! It can hardly be a zeal to "liberalize," for that is not liberalism which gives the twenty-two to a tenth and the six to nine-tenths. But if the Doctor of Letters insists that the word "bigot" is not the procer one, then "fanatic" might suit him better, and if it does jump with his thorough knowledge of English and his fine sense of scholarship, why, "fanatic" let him be. Higot, therefore, is withdrawn with Mr. Onahan's leave, and fanatic substituted in its place.

Mr. Onahan says that he has labored to secure "adequate and fairly

PROFORTIONATE RECOGNITION for his faith" in the Public Library to secure an "adequate and fairly proportionate recognition for the literature of his faith"? In di Mr. Colvin, when he appointed Mr. Onahan in 1874, put him there to look out for the literature of any particular church! It is doubtful if any such idea ever occurred to Mr. Colvin, who has no feeling either way on that subject. The Mayor put him there to actend to the interests of an absolutely non-sectarian institution. The Public Library of Chicago was not established to teach the cread of any church or of any philosophical sect. The City of Chicago is not a creed. It is an utterly non-sectarian as anything can be. The Public Library is to have no preference for Jew or Gentile, for Greek or barbarian. Its business is simply to furnish those books which the calls of citizens for them abow are most wanted. It is not established to "secure recognition" for anything, or to teach Catholicism, Judaism, or Mohammedaniam. It is not an evengelising justitution. It is established simply for the diffusi

edge among the people. Mr. Gnahan's insolent rejteration of his deciaration that he REPERSENTS A CREED on the Public Library Board, and that he is determined to secure a fairly proportionate recognition of it, makes it absolutely the duty of Mayor Harrison to demand his resignation this melang. The first assertion of this position, made poesibly in the heat of discussion, might be passed over, but this cold-blooded reiteration in a letter is uppardonable. For this there is no excuse. The interests of the city and of the library demand that Mr. Harrison remove him instanter, and that he case to be a member of the Board by to-night. What can beat the impertanence and presumption of this man, pretending to stand up as "a representative of Catholic thought" on the Library Board? There are no representatives of religious thought there. Men have served on that Board, and are now serving, who are Baptists, Presbyterian, Episcopalians, and Jews, but who ever heard of their putting themselves forward as representatives of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Kpiscopalian, or Jewish faith? It is left for this man, who is by no means the superior, and who is certainly the inferior, of many of those who have been or are his colleagues, to put himself forward as the representative of areligious creed, and to say that he demands recognition for it. Recognition from what? From a purely non-sectarian institution.

Mr. Onahan says he will not discuss with Ture

tion from what? From a purely non-sectarian institution.

Mr. Onahan says he will not discuss with Tun Tribunk the question as to whether he is

A merrhyshitative of catholic thought.

Perhaps, he says, there are other tribunals equally competent to pass on it. There are. Suppose it is left to the desuits, long the representatives of the culture and educational ability of the Church; or suppose it is left to Notre Dame University, whence Mr. Onahan got his title of ULL D. They are competent to express an opinion. They can, if they will, give testimonials.

A Complicated Case.

LLD. They are competent to express an optition. They can, if they will, give testimonials.

A Complicated Cage.

My daughter, Emily Steck, suffered for more than two years from a sore leg. About four inches below the knee there were sometimes only one, them signip several, openings from which matter would be discharged, and cause great pain. Redical assistance proved of but little use. About two months are we were induced by a friend to try St. Jacobs Oil. The result was that the pains gradually vanished, the swelling disappeared, in discharge of matter censed, and the wound healed up. For rive weeks the leg has not only been entirely well, and all mains gone, but my child has also been well in every respect, and it gives meanned plansure to report these wonderful streets.

Mothers! your child may have wormed Twen by all means use "frown's Vermiffun Comfit." They are the best, street, and most elemant remedy known. Avoid counterfeits. Price, 35 cents.

Tremendous Rush for Seats at Prof. Swing's Church.

A Change in the Plan-Long John's Napoleonie Tactics.

Annual Meeting of the Congregation of Plymouth Church, THE CENTRAL CHURCH,

This morning was the time appointed by the Trustees of the Central Church for the sale of seats for the ensuing year, and it was anticipated that there would be a very lively interest in the matter. But no such enthusiasm and exin the matter. But no such enthusiasm and excitement as was created could have been expected even by the most ardent admirers of Prof. Swing or the most enthusiastic advocates of the Central Church. Shortly after midnight yesterday the parties who were most enterprising and anxious began to place parties in line at the box-office of the Central Hall, and before 10 o'clock a long line of telegraph-boys, coachmen, and other representatives of the churchmembers stretched away and struggled together to keep up their good humor, and indulged in all sorts of physical exercises to keep their bodies warm.

all sorts of physical exercises to keep their bodies warm.

One of the prominent actors in the contest was Mr. John Wentworth, who came lumbering upon the acene at an hour when twenty-three district telegraph boys and other substitutes had gotten into line. He brought along with him an immense special polleeman, who was furnished with the money and the instructions as to what seat would partigularly suit Mr. Wentworth's comfort and corporesity for the ensuing year. Long John was greatly disgusted when he saw the file that was already stretched out from the box-office, but, spying a little vacant space in a corner on one side of it, he marched his man up there and said to him in words befitting one anxious to get a good pew. when he saw the file that was already stretched out from the box-office, but, spying a little vacant space in a corner on one side of it, he marched his man up there and said to him in words befitting one anxious to get a good pew, "Now, damn you, you stay here, and don't you move out of this unless you are called out by process of law." But this maneuvre, which showed the man in about of the expectant file, was not viewed with approval by the unanager of the box-office, who lifted his voice in protestation. Mr. Wentworth justified his voice in protestation. Mr. Wentworth justified his voice in protestation. Mr. Wentworth justified his course by referring to the history of Napoleon. That gentleman had said on one occasion that he found the throne of France vacant of a King, and he proposed to fill it. So he (Long John) found this empty space, and he proposed to fill it. The manager, continuing the Napoleonie parallel, said that Napoleon had marched to Waterloo, and that he had there met Wellington. He (Mr. Wentworth) was at his Waterloo, and had met his Wellington. Long John withdrew and marched with his special policeman up and down the line, slapping the less of the telegraph boys with his cane and angrily seeking for a place where he could showe in his substitute, finally going off disguested. The long train of expectant waiters kept increasing until noon, when it became apparent that the news of the raid for seats had gotten abroad, and the excitement increased apace, until it became evident that before mire the erow would become almost unmanageable, and extend out of the building into the street. Besides that, very many ladies who were anxious to secure seats, and others who came to the hall during the day to see in what part of the suditorium they should select their seats, added their presence to the crowd, and it was flually agreed that it would be better for all concerned to postpone the sale of the seats temporarily and to change the plan somewhat, so the sale should occur inside of the hall itself, w

sittings are invited to attend and opportunity will be offered all to make a choice of seats.

It was not until late in the afternoon that a good many persons, who had employed massenger-boys and others to wait in line for them, learned that there had been a change in the program, and great was their wrath thereat, and they or their representatives were continually seeking The Traibuns office to find out what the trouble was, and to what day the sale had been postponed in order that they might be enabled to make arrangements for the future. The new deal, however, provides for a premium, which is much fairer, and will doubtless be in the end a more satisfactory arrangement than the old one.

The annual meeting of the Plymouth Congregational Church was held last evening in the gational Church was held last evening in the pariors of the church, on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, Dr. William Converse Chairman, and C. W. Newton Clerk.

The report of the latter showed there were at this time 618 members of the church; number added during the year, 83; number dropped from the rolls by death or dismissal, 27; gain, 6.

added during the year, 83; number dropped from the rolls by death or dismissal, 27; gain, 6.

Dr. C. T. Fenn, Treasurer, submitted his regert, which was received. It showed the amount contributed during the year to be \$1,089, this amount not including the sum of the various collections which had beased through the hands of Treasurer of the Society during the year.

The report of the Board of Deacons was read by Dr. J. H. Hollister. This showed a satisfactory state of affairs in the church, and it was adopted.

C. B. Tatt, Superintendent of the Sunday-school, submitted his report, which was read and accepted. This report showed that there were at that time \$12 scholars in the school, a gain of seventy-dwe over the pre-eding year. The contributions amounted to \$340, and from other sources there had been received \$30s. A singrestion was made to the effect that the church should appropriate a sufficient sum from its treasury to carry on the Sunday-school. Mr. J. C. Nickerson, submitted his report, which showed an average attendance of \$33 at the school, which he thought sould be largely increased if there were better accommodations.

The Chairman announced that the election of two Deacons, to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of S. J. Woodbury and Thomas Orton, was then in order, The rasult of the balloting was the re-election of the two repotlemen mentioned. Measrs. W. H. Newcomb. W. McGill, and George H. Bliss were elected to serve upon the Prudential Committee to assist the Deacons. The vacancies in the Board of Lady Visitors were filled by the former incumbents.

After a little talk upon home matters, including the Home and Mission Sunday-schools, the meeting adioanced. Plymouth Church is entirely out of debt, and has several hundred dollars in its treasury.

BUTTER AND CHEESE. Some Fine Specimens at the Intern

Some Fine Specimens at the International Fair in New Nork-Fractical Advice to Dairymen.

Special Disastch to the Tribusa.

New York, Dec. 17.—There was a slice of premium cheese for every visitor at the dairy fair to-night, and everybody took one. It was such cheese as rarely sets into the home market. If it were more plenty the number of cheese consumers in this country would be larger, and the need to export would be less. One of the objects thouhtful dairymen have in view is maintaining this international arnibit of dairy products is to increase the home demand by making the people generally acquainted with what rich and superior food they are missing through their neglect of cheese. Here are the American and foreign products side by side, and the truly edorous comparison seldom results in anything short of the conclusion that the best American cheese is the best cheese in the world, the most wholesome, nutritious, and toothsome.

This atternaces the fair was visited by sixty.

the most wholescent, and was visited by sixty-five members of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange, who came to the city by special train. They were received at the depot by a committee appointed for the purpose, shown the elevated-railroad system, which now nearly belts the city, and then unbered into the rink. An address of welcome was made by Col.

Littler, and responses were tendered by Mr. Myers, President of the Philadelphia Exchange, Mr. Gifbough, and President Hoard, of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association. The visitors expressed themselves much pleased with the exhibit, which surpassed their antici-

This evening there was another large company of visitors, who resolved themselves into Committee of the Whole as cheese-testers. Their decisions were decidedly in favor of the brands dealt out to them, there being no poor cheese, as a matter of course, in the lot. Prof. X. A. Willard, of Herkimer County, N. Y., spoke on "Dairying under low prices, and the means of meeting the situation." He said that for more than twenty years dairy products have commanded such uniformly good returns, and yielded such remnerative profits, that dairymen have felt almost paralyzed at this year's low prices. They could hardly expect to return next year to high rates, and must accept the situation and devise plans for meeting it. One cause of the depression of the dairy interest was the large turned more goods upon the English market then could be readily disposed of there at what we consider good prices. Our dairymen bad-been long at fault in making so little effort to stimulate home consumption and looking so exclusively to the English market. Increased export of American meats to England had lowered the demand for cheese. That cheese is not more eaten in this country was due to the dairymen. Most of our beat things were shipped abroad. Interior cheese was considered by many good enough for home consumption, and was supplied to even our best markets. When it was considered that only six pounds of cheese par capita would annually aweep away our entire product in home consumption, and leave nothing for export, some idea might be had of the great abuse practiced on the home trade. More attention must be paid to home wants. How was it possible to profit able profits of the dairy. From 1841 to 1800 cheese was quoted in New York from five to seven out best markets. When it was considered that only six pounds of cheese was quoted in New York prices, including freight and continued to prices, but New York prices, including freight and content was a surplus to sell. Many distress to the market is possible to make the dairy her product. Th

AMUSEMENTS.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
The first of the Old Folks' Concerts' given on behalf of the Protestant Orphan Asylum came off yesterday evening at Hershey Hall, and was enjoyed by a fine and fashionable audience. off yesterday evening at Hersbey Heil, and was enjoyed by a fine and fashionable audience. The program was both large and attractive, including worldly songs and patriotic and religious selections, favorit among the former being "Ye Singin Skewl"; a two-part song, "What Shali I Say?"; two solos, the four-part songs by the Chicago Quartet Club and the St. Oecilia Quartet. The choruses by the full company ware very well rendered, the singing of "Hail Columbia" being accompanied with great spirit. Amongst the soloists, Mise Vineyard created a very favorable impression, her numbers meeting with the enthusiastic applauss of the audience, who insisted upon encores to each. The success of last night's performance warrants the belief that the ball will be crowded this evening, as indeed it should be considering the worthy object for which the entertainment is given. The Protestant Orphan Asylum is one of the most deserving of the city's charitable institutions, and this fact, taken in connection with the excellent character of the amusement provided at the concert in its behalf, should secure it a splendid patronage. The program for this evening presents a number of new and varied attractions, so that, even to those who attended the concert last evening, that of to-night will not be wanting in the charm of novelty.

"FAUST."

The Emma Abbott company brought out "Faust" last evening at Haverly's, to a fair-sized house. The performance generally was a meritorious one. Though not strong in some points, it did not degenerate into positive weakness in any. Miss Abbott's Marquerits was characterized by her invariable intensity of action, and received several calls before the curtain. Mrs. Seguin was billed as Siebel, but did not appear,—her place being taken by Miss Maurel. Tom Karl, as Must, was more animated than usual, and sany with much sweetness. Mr. Macdonald has not a base sufficiently profound for the role of Mephisto; but, as a good base-profunde is very hard to find nowadays, its absence in this case was not at all noticeable. The demon as presented by Mr. M. was rather more sodate than the representations of him to which we have lately been accustomed. Mr. Stoddard made his first appearance here, as Valentine, and achieved an instantaneous success. His voice is a bartione of considerable force and very pleasant quality,—round-toned, and yet ringing. His presence is good, and so is his display of framatic capability.

This evening, "The Chimes of Normandy." "FAUST."

PATTP'S PECULIARITIES.

St. Louis, Dec. 17.—The report circulated by Carlotta Patti and her adviaers, that the Post-Dispatch had offered to compromise the \$25,000 libel suit, is untrue. At the concert given by the Patti Troupe at Topeka last evening it was publicly announced that the Post-Dispatch had made overtures for a settlement. Numerous telegrams were veceived by the Post-Dispatch had made overtures for a settlement. Numerous telegrams were veceived by the Post-Dispatch to day asking if it were true, and a dispatch in denial was the reply.

It appears that over twenty-five Kansas papers copied the alleged Leavenworth libelous article, and that as they also fear a libel suit, an organization will be formed and the legal expenses defrayed out of a common fund. Mr. D. B. Anthony, proorietor and editor of the Leavenworth Tusae, maintains the truth of his assertion. He is a wealthy man and the richest editor in Kansas.

Some 300 or 400 witnesses will be examined at Leavenworth, including D. B. Anthony and his wife, the wife of ex-Gov. Authony, of Kansas, and many of the most prominent ladies of Kansas, besides scores of prominent gentlemen, all of whom are understood to be willing and ready to swear to the truth of the assertion made by the Leavenworth Tusae and republished in the Post-Dispatch.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Rice's Surprise Party on Monday at Hav-

John Raymond and company will break the Sherman House this merning. Mr. J. M. Hill, Denman Thompson's en manages, is in sown, negotiating for the p

Miss Rijou Heron will probably visit this country during the coming summer.

Bouncault, having got rid of his paralysis, will open at the Boston Museum on Jan. 5. "Sharps and Flats" is the name of a new

Mr. H. E. Abbey will shortly relinquish his interest in the Philadelphia Park Theatre. "Our Boys" at Hooley's on Friday evening in place of the atrocity entitled "Pajamas." The Megatherians will take passession of Booth's Theatre, New York, on the 29th. What a falling off!

Tom Keene, after he gets through with "Drink" at the Boston Theatre, will appear in Shakassans police.

Shakspearean roles.

Shakspearean roles.

"Such a Good Man." a new comedy by Walter Besant and James Rice, is abortly to be produced at the London Olympic.

The Ada Cavendish party, headed by Tom McDonough, will reach the city this morning, according to a telegram from that gentleman.

William Hambleton, a veteran actor, who last appeared on the stage in 1874, playing Polonius to Charles Dillon's Hamilet, died Nov. 17 at Liverpool, aged Si.

to Charles Dillon's Hamles, died Nov. 17 at Liverpool, aged 81.

"Twelfth Night" will be repeated this evening at McVicker's, with Miss Nellson as Viols.

"Cymbeline" will receive one more representation on Saturday night.

The Spanish students will appear at the Boston Park Theatre on the 22d. They have been engaged by Mesars. Abbey & Hickey for their new pantomime troupe.

Miss Minnie Cummings, the actress, has written a five-act society comedy drama entitled "Suspected," and the New York Herald tells us it is now in the hands of Manager Haverly.

Hellingshead says that Shakspeare preferred.

Hollingshead says that Shakspeare preferred to play the Ghost in "Hamlet" so that he could have time to slip around to the front door and see that the ticket-sellers were not robbing him. Mitchell & Sprague, of the Olympic of this city, have dissolved partnership. Manager Sprague will henceforth run the theatre. The policy of the house will, it is understood, be similar to that of the past.

A. W. Dubourg's new comedy, "Just Like a Woman," produced at the London Guiety at a morning performance on Nov. 22, is called tiresome, and the minor characters are said to be more attractive than the hero and heroins. It is authoritatively stated that Manager Gemmili will continue the season at the Phlia-delphia Chestout, with his stock company, until April 26, 1850, and that next season he will con-duct it as a regular star and combination thea-

Miss Courtney Barnes, Rose Eytinge's aldest daughter, is now a mamber of the Square company. Joe Howard says she looks precisely as her mother did twenty years ago,—a perfect little beauty of the red and brown brunet type, and her wit is keen and bright as well.

Ion Perdicaris has organized the following company to travel with Campbell's "Fate,"—a play first produced in Chicago in 1878: Miss Nard Almayne. Miss Ida Jeffreys, Miss Carlotta Evelyn, Mrs. Clars Fisher Maeder, Messrs. Owen Fawcett, E. F. Thorne, Nelson Decker, O. H. Barr, Mark Smith, Louis Mestayer.

Barr, Mark Smith, Louis Mestayer.

More than a hundred years ago, Aaron Hill, a noted teacher of acting, described actors as a vain and self-sufficient class of persons; and the describtion is true to-day, for actors willing to learn are startling exceptions to the rule. It is, therefore, pleasant to read, in a reported interview with Mr. John McCullough, this modest remark: "I don't care what a critic writes now; he must be a pretty bad one if I cannot learn something from it." Perhaps this is even carrying modesty too far.—New York Times.

A SINGULAR WILL: A SINGULAR WILL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Christian F. Funch, shipping merchant, recently dead, leaves 250,—000 Danish crowns to his brother Emil, and 125,000 to his sister Caroline. He also directs his body to be taken to Milan, Italy, and be cremated, and the ashes to be urned at Copenhagen.

No other Whisker Dre equals Hill's 30 cents THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS I patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m., during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twanty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1000 Week Madison-st. near Western-av.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdraier, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Mailgon-st., near Western-av.
JOHN F. LEE'S Drug Store, corner Halated and
Harrison,
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 240 Blue Island-av.,
corner of Twelfth-str.
H. C. HERRICE, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoin.
LOUIS W. H. NEREE, Frinting and Advertising
Agant, News and Stationery Depot, 435 Rest Divisionst., burner Lakalie and Wells.
L. BURLINGHAM & OO., Druggists, 445 North
Glark-st., corner Division.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARE-ST. POURTH DOOR PROM THE bridge - Frent rooms, with board, \$4 to \$5 per weak; without board, \$1 to \$5.

167 DEARBORN-AV.—AN ELEGANT LAREE of the strength of the st

West Side.

50 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—LARGE, PLEASANT room, with first-class board and accommodations.

SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—LARGE, PLEASANT room, with first-class board and accommodations.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT — FINELY FURNISHED large and smail rooms, with first-class board.

Large and smail rooms, with first-class board.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARDINGSTA, four blocks south of Palmer House-Board and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$2: per week, from 8t to \$10: also turnished rooms rented without board.

L'NGLISH HOUSE, 21 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—L Down again. Single room and board \$4 to \$7. Restaurant tlekets, 21 meals, \$5.50. Transients \$1 a day.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—WE HAVE TWO ELEGANT south-front rooms for gent and wife: also, a few single rooms. Now is the time to locate for the whiter. Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

WINDSOB HOUSE, 773 STATE-ST., BIGHT OP.

PORT PART HOUSE—ROOM and board, \$5 to \$7 per week; \$1.50 per day.

Miscellaneous.

WILL BOARD TWO PERSONS FOR 6 MONTHS for a loan of \$500, which I will secure amply. Address M &0. Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A LARGH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG A business in a mining city of Colorado: stock, 825, con to \$50,000; monthly sales, \$5,000; a splendid opening. For terms address M. RDWARDS, Box 2,202, Denver, Col.

TOR BALE—STOCK Of BOOTS, SHOES, AND store fixtures is one of the best locations in the city. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Great reduction prices to retail buyers until stock is sold. RILTON BRO.'S, 131 Twenty-scoondaid.

TOR SALE—OB TO RENT—A SASM, BLIND, AND wood-working factory; machinery new and first-class, and good location. Will sell or rent cheap. For particulars inquire for three days of F. D. RUICE, at the Atlantic Hotel, Chicago; or address S. K. RUICK, La Grange, Ind. La Grange, Ind.

POR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A HALF INTEREST
In a nicely-equipped summer botel on the lakes,
For full sarticulars, saddress J. H. HAULENBESK,
Room 14, 39 Fark Row, New York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TOR SALE—NINE HORSES, ONE WERK'S TRIAL given; all kinds carriages, coupes, phaetoss, jump-seats side-bar, top, and open buggles; largar assortment of new and second-hand groce? wagons, all kinds of harces, new and second-hand julankets, robes, whipst horses and wagons to lat cheap by the day or week money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Obsesso, and the chespest, it. C. WALKER, 240 State-st.

THE LARGE LOT OF HORSES USED IN OUR ares, good pullers in good condition, weighing from 1, 250 to 1, 500 pounds, accustomed to the city and climate, are very desirable for persons wanting teams or single workers at reasonable prices. C. T. HOTCH-KISS & CU., Street-eleaning Contractors, harr rear of 372 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO DELIVERY WAGONS WITH house and man symplete. Bring references, and inquire at SEA'S, 12-3 and 124 State-st.

WASTED—A FIRST-CLASS SWELL-BODY OR 16, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED A GENTS WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. to handle aready-solling remedy, one of superior merit, that meets the demand of the people everywhere; good agents clear from 5 to \$20 a day. Call do reddrem D. W. AVKHILL, 22 State-st. Chicago, Ill.

TORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, STURAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, Sugries, etc. :cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARET, 160 W. Mouros.

CLASHVOYANTS.

CONSULT MRS. DR. FRANKS, FROM BOSTON; most reliable in love and business affairs. 170 West Madison-st. Fee, 50c and 81. Hours se. m. 10 8 p. m.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PRACE.

D. Office and Gontr-poon, 154 and 156 Clark-st.

Chattel mortages, qt., acknowledged.

MUSICAL.

A TENOR WANTS POSITION EITHEM IN CHOIN.

A op to travel after Jan. 1. Address P St. Tribuss.

OPERCE PURNITUMS.

FOR SALE—ONE PURNITUMS.

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FOR SALE—ONE PURNITUMS.

A motor, Rahmans & Ca., size sarate; also three second-hand "lay-ripot." J., MORKIS, 79 Randolph.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—AN SO ACRE TRACT, NICELY LO-cated, with relivest running through it, northwest of Washington Hights, for Sido ner sere. Tale will double in value in six months. Easy terms. D. W. POTTER, 110 Dearborn-st., Room S. FOR SALE—40XISO FRET, NORTHEAST CORNER Kimbark-sv. and Fitty-fith-st., with cottage. Free, 81, 280; cost \$4,500. MATSON HILL, 57 Wash-ingdon-st.

por sale so fert on Madison-Av., Be twee fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth-ets., east front il, soo cash. MATSON HILL 97 Washington-st. HEAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED — UNIMPROVED PROPERTY ON which to build large factory. Must have frontage of 300 feet or more, and be located convenient to street-cars of Milwalker-av. Chicago-av. or Indiansia, lines. Address P 17, Tribune office.

WANTED — INSTRUCTION OF THE STREET OF THE OFFICE OF THE OF

TO BENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-ELEGANT OCTAGON BRICK HOUSES all moders improvements; nowly repaired; furnace; barn; West Side; first-class lacation; very cheap. Two-story brick house, dising-room and kitchen on first floor; moders improvements; near Orden-excars; only \$25. W. T. CUSMING, 30 Madison-st., Boom 1.

TO RENT-HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, HANDSOMEL!

Turnished throughout; on Ashland-av., near Monroe, until May I, as \$75 per month. E. S. HEATON.

Se East Rendolph-us.

TO BENT-S-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICE To BENT-S-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICE OF BURNOVEMENTS, or a venue, near Twenty-sixth-st THOMAS & BRAGG, 122 La Salle-st.

TO RENT-TEN-ROOM FRAME HOUSE, BATH, hot and old water; near Hyde Park depot. T.W. GREEN, L. O. R. R. Freight office.

TO RENT-AT SOUTH PARK, 2 FRAME HOUSES in thorough repair, large loss, 820. J. D. HAR-YEY, 110 Dearborn-et. TO RENT_ROOMS,

TO RENT-A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT AL cove room; private family; fire and gas. 578 We To GENT PREASANT PURNISHED PROTECTION AND ACTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER TO RENT-TO GENTLEMEN, LARGE, NICELY furnished front room; also, single room; heat, gas and water. 472 Wabash-av.

and water. 472 Wabsah-av.

TO RENT-MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF FOURteenth-st., four rooms, or one floor, in a first-class
marble-front house. Address P 15, Tribune office. To RENT-sit PER MONTH, 5 FINE, LARG Trooms, southeast corner Campbell-sv. and Fil more-st. laquire at 500 western av. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-SPLENDID SALESBOOM. 208 STATE-Offices
TO RENT-THE WESTERN RAILBOAD ASSOCIAtion being about to remove to the Bonors Block,
orner Adams and Desroom-stat, offer for rent their
present commodious affices, as and foll Washington-st.
Apply to J. R. HAYMOND, georgtary.

TO BENT-OR FOR SALE-A ONE-STORY BUILD.

Ting, 100 feet deep and 55 feet wide, with 8-horse sower angine and heating pipes, tables and chairs, land, gas fixtures, two counters, etc. Call at 466 state 48. Miscellaneous State 48.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHTED rooms for manufacturing, with power and elevators.

A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-ON SOUTH SIDE, FOR the winter, by an elderly pentleman [widower], first or second floor front, well furnished, lighted, and warmed, where there are no other roomers or boarders. First-class references and pay in advance for one month, or three, or four. No North or West Side answers. Address for three days h 70, Tribune office. Anten-to Rent-a OB 4 Furnished Tribuse office.

WANTED-TO RENT-a OB 4 FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; must be cleap. Address P 12. Tribune office.

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A MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN FOR \$5 PER month. You can buy the new and beautiful Japanese style for this price, and other styles for even less. Nothing could be more welcome in your home than one of these durable, sweet-toned, and elegant presents MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,

A GREAT RUSH TO STORY & CAMPIS, 188 AND 180 State-st., to see, bear, and buy the wonderful Mathushek pisho,

A BEAUTIFUL MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN would be the most welcome holiday present you can give.

New and elegant styles are now offered for Christ-

mas and New Tear's, prices from 854 upward.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
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BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS AT STORY
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piano, and see that "Decker Bros." is stamped on
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DECKER BROS." UPRIGHT FIANOS ARE THE
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PLEGANT HALLET & DAVIS CABINET GRAND
Lupright, nearly new, at a great specifies. Parties
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STEIN WAY PIANOS,
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SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
BURDETT ORGANS,
OTHER ORGANS,
OTHER ORGANS,
OTHER ORGANS,
SO, \$75, \$100, \$120, \$200, \$200, \$200, \$200, \$200,
Pianos and organs to rent, Stock the largest, terms
most reasonable, and prices lowest. Call and see for
yourself before buying elsewhere.

STORY & CAMP SELL PIANOS AND ORGANS ON
easy paymients; several hundred always in stock to
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SPLENDID 5-OCTAVE ORGAN, These organs can
With entirely new design of case. These organs can

SPLENDID 5-OCTAVE ORGAN. WITH 8 STOPS.

Yery cheap. SI East Indians.*

The New KIMBALL ORGAN.

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The Self of Case. These organs can be sold on installments, and at a price wishing the reach of all.

Corner State and Adams-sts.

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SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
unrivaled in workmanship and tone, w. KIMBALL,
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Over SA,000 of tases well-known instruments have been sold.

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The NEW IMPROVED

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These planos embrace all the improvements known in the art of plano-forte making. The material is the best that can be procured.

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LARGE STOCK OF

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MISCELLANEOUS. BEDBUGS AND CUCKROACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale, allor address A. UAKLEY, 107 Clark-st., Boom S. HARRY HOLDSOOR, LATELY EMPLOYED BY me in soliciting orders for my celebrated portraits, has been discharged by me, and all persons are notified that he is no longer such orders to act in my behalf is any respect. J. W. FIRIOE, 238 West Madison-st., correct Saugamon.

PARISTAN SALTS, THE SURE CURE FOR DYSpepsie, 25 and 50 cents a box. 215 State-st., one significant.

A LADY IN REED OF MONEY WILL SELL HER two diamond rings at a great sacrifice. They are yet; handsouse first water pure white stoocs. Address P1. Tribune office.

POR SALE—A VERY FIRE PAIR DIAMOND EAR-rings and diamond ring. Must be sold; need money. Address P20, Tribune office.

POR SALE—A FINE ROLLTAIRE DIAMOND RING and diamond stud for one-half what they cost in jowelry stors. Address P21, Tribune office.

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CHKAPEST BOOKSTOKE IN CRICAGO—
American Cyclopedia, 16 yols, new ed., sheep, 555.
Unamber's Cyclopedia, 10 yols, allega, 520.
Johnson's Cyclopedia, 10 yols, bill moroccu, 533.
Elegant line of books, full sili, sol's 60 cesse,
Diokran' complète. Is yols, good print, suly \$10.
Waverly Noveis, by vola, good print, suly \$10.
Mrs. Hölmes' Noveis, new only \$1.
Send for list of books and prices. MILLER'S Cheap
Bookstores, 96 and 102 Madison-st.

WANTED-WE HAVE NUMEROUS APPLICA-tions for chesp second-hand Sufficient and book tables. Parties having such for sais address the J. M. BRUNS WICK & BALKE CO., 47 and 46 State-at FOR SALE:

POR SALE-ACHGONER ECLIPSE, APPLY AT

No. 4 Septis Market-t. Q. F. FORTER, SOF 4

WANTED-MALE HELP WANTED-BY WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE, bookkeeper's autitant; must be familiar with drugs, canable, and best refrances. Address, with full particulars, Wholesale Druggiss, 121 South Hoyne. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN CLERK, EXPERT AT putting up packages; also, a boy. Call after 10 at 2UNTHER'S, 75 Madison-st.

WANTED-TEN MOLDERS IMMEDIATELY AT 1088 SOURCE Halsted #4.
WANTED-A GOOD PRACTICAL MILLER TO act as foreman and competent to manage a small mill in England. Apply to HOBERTS, WARREN & CO., 122 La Salle-st., Chicago. WANTED-A PRACTICAL CUTTER, GRINDER, and polisher. CHAS, H. PATCHET, rear of 1st Dearborn-st., basement. WANTED—AT ARMOUR & CO.'S, UNION STOCK
Yarda 10 coopers; bring books; steady work; \$3
per day, and no requible. WANTED-2 MORE CANDY MAKERS BERRYS.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-000 LABORTES FOR LEVEZ WORK
in the South; wages \$1 per day and board. We
ship to all points south at the lowest reduced raises at
partiesseeing winters work. Apply at once 16 Mo
ROGH \$0.0. as South Chanles. WANTED - LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH wages, \$1 per cay and board; cheap tickets to the work; 50 wood-choppers at \$1 per core. CHRISTIAN & CO.. 283 South Water-at. WANTED-100 MORE LABORERS FOR RAIL-road work; good men can get good wages and steady employment. For free fare apply at once to McHigh 4 CO., 88 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL NEW book, "Mother Home, and Heaven," as excellent home book, haddomly flustrated; if pleases everybody. R. C. TREAT, 107 Clark-st., Chicago. everybody. R. C. TREAT. 107 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED-A FEW RELIABLEMEN WITH SMALL capital to take charge of good paying business in the city and throughout the State. Call at Garden City Holel between the hours of 5 and 9 p. m., Room 53.

WANTED-YOUNG MAN FROM 17 TO 25 TRARS old to do chores about house. Aprily 60 J. B. LAMKIN, 80 State-st.

WANTED-A WELL-TRAINED HOUSE-MAN, Must have good references. Aprily 81 No. 65 Calumet-st. this morating between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED-A BARTENDER AT THE SOUTHEAST corner of South Clark and Jackson-sts. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestica.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GERMAN OR NORtamily: 53.50 per week if competent. Apply 6: 255
Walnut-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN AND W landry work at 530 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIBL FOR GENERAL HUUSEwork; must be good cook, washer, and ironer,
References required, Call at 514 South Park-av,

WANTED—A GOUD COOK AND SECOND GIBL
at 207 East Erie-st.

WANTED—AT 531 NORTH CLARK-ST., A COMpetent girl to do general housework,

WANTED—A COMPETENT MEAT AND PASTRY
cook (woman) to go to Lake Superior; good wages
to the right person. 416 Wabash-av,

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
in small family, at 1118 Indiana-av, Reference required.

WANTED—GIRL AT 100 RHODES-AV., ORNER
of Thirty-fourth-st., for general housework;
wages \$4. Come prepared to stay.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND
fron, and do the work of a small private family.
778 South Sangamon-st. WANTED - A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 1018 Walash-av.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; \$3 a week. 218 South Sangamon-st. WANTED-A GOOD, COMPETENT NURSE TO take care of a child about I year old, Good ref-SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
CITUATION WANTED ACCOUNT BOOKS OPENed, closed, or examined, accounts adjusted, poring, etc., attended to daytime or evenings. A.
BRASHER, Hoom t. Do Washington-st. CITUATION WANTED-BY A MAN HAVING A thorough knowledge of the wholesale wine and liquor business; is an expert penman, and secusiomed to keep books by double entry. Address P 14. Trib-me office.

une office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGH BUSIness man, an experienced traveler and salesmen,
and a practical bookkeeper in any position where he
cas be useful. Unexceptionable references furnished.
Address P 8, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-TU MERCHANT TAILORS
Dapt Jan. 1. Address No. 77. Tribuse office.
SITUATION WANTED-AS GLAZIER; NINE
FORST SUPERIORS. Address WM. DEAN, 1122 South
Raisted-st., corner Thirtieth.

Conchuse Phirtieth.

Conchuse. Tenusters, &C.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A PIRST-CLASS

Coodman. The best of references. Address P 16. Miscellaneous

CITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, STENO Prapher and correspondent. thoroughly familia with office-work and bookkeeping, desired susplo maps. Best references given. Address M 83. Tribun CITUATION WANTED-BY A TRAVELING SALES O man, unemployed till Feb. 1, as salesman until that time, in any lies; van handle a few desirable specialities on the road after Feb. 1. Address W. B. STIM-MEL, elty, P.-O.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.

Dituations wanted by a Meat and pastry cook in restaurant (woman); also by a man to attend the project. 416 Wadsh av.

SITUATIONS WANTED BY THREE GIRLS (SIS.)

Tors) for general housework or second work. Call or schoon work. The pastricts of the pastricts of the pastricts.

SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE of the cook, weah, and from Baference given. Call at 1804 Wadsh av., bacement door.

Call at 1804 Wadsh av., bacement door.

SITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD GIRL IN A small private family. Apply at 178 South Greens. No postal carde.

SITUATION WANTED BY A WORTHY WUMAN as nurse for invalid lady, monthly nurse, or any work among the sick, for low wages. Mrs. Belgania office, 61 East Van Burenst.

Employment Agencies.

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED-PAMILIES IN NEED OP
S good Scandinavian or German female help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, the Milwauges 4v.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PAMILIES IN NERD OF SIGNOS SCANDINGS OF SERIOR HOLD SENDINGS AT SERVICE STATES AND SCANDINGS AND SERVICE SERVICES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LABY WHO HAS had several years experience in an insurance of fee: in a good penuman and good mathematician; any kind of writing; to be employed only a few hours daily. P B. Tribune office.

FINANCIAL

A PROMOUNTS TO LOAN—ON FURNITURE. A planon etc., without removal; also on other scone accartice, at one-half usual rates, 149 Mogroe-st., Room 1.

A DVAMOUNTS TO LOAN—ON FURNITURE. Recommendation of the planon and size it is a secondary rates. In Laure 1888.

A PER A GOOD HAD ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES Rooms and s. 120 Randolph-at. Established 1834.

A WILDOUTEMOVAL, planon, and other good securities, 132 Dearborr-st., Booms 17 and 18.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND RILYER—Office of the property dearer plan at GOLD 184, 172 Loan and situation Offices (100 AND ON MATTELS AND GOOD SENDING, 180 AND ON CHATTELS AND GOOD SENDING, 180 AND ON CHATTELS AND GOOD SENDING, 180 AND AND ANTELLS AND GOOD SENDING, 180 AND ANTERD SEND

LOST-A SILVER BRACKLETS MADE OF DIMES.
L poing from Clark and Randolph-sts. to Picit & Leitera. BARAH S. WENTWOHTH, SI Lingsoin-av. LOTE - NAMAR S. WERTWORTH, SI Lincoln-av.

LOST - IN STREET-OAR OH ON THE STREET. A
b us stone from coller suston. It is about the size
of large pea. Finder will be liberally rewarded by
leaving the same at 104 Clark at.

LOST - GERTIFICATH OF MEMBERSHIP ON
The Board Of Trade. Of M. 1, Sot, issued to Userge G.
Tishessor. Application has been made for a duplicate.
Finder will please return asme to Hoard of Trade.

STRAYED - FROM 190 DEERING ST. UNE BLACK.

STRAYED - ROOM 190 DEERING ST. UNE BLACK.

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PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK ST. CRICAGO-COSSUImale or female diseases.
Offers warranted. Finned
illustrated book extent. Offers of pages, beautifully bounds
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cass, comprising a price of locures delivered at Kahn's Masseum of Anatomy, on the ceute and
curre of presentant escillar, showing indiantantly how
lost health may be regalized, allording a clear synopticity
impediments to marriage, and the creatings of leryous and obysical debility, being the result of twenty
year's experience. By mail 23 costs, accreancy or pageage stamps. Address becretary Kahn's Museum, was
Broadway, New York.

POR SALE.

POR SALE.

POR SALE-SCHOONER ECLIPSE. APPLY AT CO. Re-assess Market 4. G. F. FURTER. SON A CO. Re-assess Market 4. G. F. FURTER. SON A CO. Re-assess Market Wanted William C. FIRNTISS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

O'der immediately to secure in time. C. FIRNTISS.

General Agent, Sa Madison. S., Ohlosen. H.

General Agent, Sa Madison. S., Ohlosen. H.

PARTIES ABOUT LA VING THE CITY HAVIST

Rechanging the Control of the Control of

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

PAUL SOURR, Spain, is at the Clifton. S. J. HARRIS, Burlington, is at the Clifton. B. G. ATKINS, of Tiffin, O., is at the Gardner. A. W. Du Bors, New York, is at the Sherman

E. H. ARNOLD, of North Adams, Mass., is at E. F. WAGER, Covington, Ind., is at the Sher-

D. B. TURNBULL, Defiance, O., is at the Sher

EDWARD-J. CARVER, Greeley, Col., is at the J. B. THOMSON, Uniontown, Pa., is at the

CHARLES A. MCLEOD, Troy, N. Y., is at the

PETER PAPIN, Port Royal, S. C., is at the

rman House.

W. H. REMINGTON, Republican, Omaha, is at he Tremont House. Ex-Ligur.-Gov. H. H. Holt, of Michigan, is

JUAN PRIM, Duke de los Castillejos, Spain, on of Gen. Prim, is at the Clifton House. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent Van-J. W. COREY, General Passenger and Ticket agent L. S. &. M. S. R. R., is at the Sherman

SAMUEL F. COOK, one of Michigan's Railroad ners, of Lansing, is at the Tremon

N. STEVENS, General Western Agent Pennsylvania Company, St. Louis, is at the Grand Facific Hotel.

WILLIAM H. SAYRE, Vice-President and General Manager Lehigh Valley Railroad, Bethlehem, Pa., is at the Grand Pacific Hotel. T. F. Oaks, General Superintendent Kansas hty, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway, and the Kan-as City, Lawrence & Southern, with his wife, f Kansas City, are at the Palmer House.

THE BLACKSMITHS' and Machinists' Union met at Mechanics' Hall last evening, and held a long and tedious session. It was given out it the door through a knot-hole that it was a egular business meeting.

THE TEMPERATURE yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 8 leg.; 10 a. m., 8; 12 m., 9; 3 p. m., 10; 8 p. m., 5. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.76; 8 p. m.,

COL. WILLIAM L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent of the Pittsburg, Chicago & St. Louis Company, Columbus, and H. W. Hibbard, Gen-eral Freight Agent Vandalia Line, St. Louis, ure at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

H. B. LEDGARD, General Manager Michigan Central Railroad, Detroit; G. S. Spriggs, Gen-ral Freight Agent; William Edgar, General Passenger Agent Great Western Railroad of Canada, are at the Palmer House. OL WILLIAM E. STRONG, for four years In-tor of Riffe-Practice of the Illinois National and, upon the staff of the Commander-in-

nas tendered his resignation ret of all, and it has been acc AT YESTERDAY'S sale of Dr. Durham's en-ravings, the proof etchings by Seymour Hades, which he lent to the Exposition last fall, were secured by Chicago collectors. To-day consid-brable interest will doubtless be taken in the morks of Appian, Sharp, and Strange.

J. B. MULLIKEN, General Superintendent, and W. A. Carpenter, General Ticket Agent, Detroit Lansing & Northern Railroad, Detroit; E. C. Brown, General Superintendent Michigan Cen-tral Railroad, and C. C. Reed, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Jackson, are at the Tremont

UNITED STATES SENATOR William A. Wal-lace, D. M. Peck, and F. Coleman, of Pennsyl-vania, were at the Tremont House yesterday. Senator Wallace is the remnant of the Pennsyl-vania Democracy in the United States Senate, but he declined to be interviewed, as he was on his way to Wisconsin on wholly private busi-ness.

A QUARTERLY MEETING was held by Garden City Lodge, L. O. F. S. of L. Tuesday evening, at which the following officers were elected for the next term: Mr. Samuel Springer, President; Mr. George Teller, Vice-President: Mr. Riegorging Secretary; for Representatives to Grand Lodge, to be held in Chicago Jan. 25, 1880; Sam Springer and M. Levy.

THE FIRE MARSHAL and Committee of Al-THE FIRE MARSHAL and Committee of Aldermen, in their tour of inspection yesterday, visited the bouse of Engine No. 13, on Dearborn street, near Lake. The boys there got out of bad, hitched up, and put the apparatus over the threshhold of the door in seventeen seconds,—the best time made by any of the downtown companies. The Committee acknowledged that the hitching was the finest they had yet

JOHN H. OBERLY, of Cairo formerly, but now editing a paper at Springfield, and member of the State Railroad & Warehouse Commission, was at the Palmer House yesterday. He said to a TRIBUNE reporter that he had not authorized the statement that he was to retire as a member of the Board. He might do so, but he did not know how soon. He was not willing to talk politics. He was not to be interviewed upon that score.

The PUPILS AT Prof. Ottignon's gymnasium together with a large array of volunteers, will unite in a testimonial benefit to the Professor this evening at the Natatorium building, corner of Michigan avenue and Jackson street. A number of prominent athletes of this city will be present and assist, and the occasion promises to be one of interest. Crossland and Doblet will do some walking, and there will also be a display of bievele riding.

will do some waiking, and there will also be a display of bicycle riding.

CHARLES JOHNSON, who claims to have formerly lived in this city, and who while working upon the farm of one Sanders, seven miles west of Fargo, Dak. Ter., had his feet badly frozen, was at the West Madison Street Station last night in an awful plight. It is quite probable that his toes, if not a portion of his feet, will have to be amputated, and as he has no friends or money he is to be sent to the County Hospital for treatment.

the County Hospital for treatment.

Coboner Mann yesterday held an inquest at No. 239 Fourth avenue upon Mrs. Mary Gross, the unfortunate woman who accidentally fell from the second story of Nos. 28 and 40 Madison street, while cleaning windows Tuesday morning. A verdict of accidental death was returned. An inquest was also held at No. 911 Butterfield street upon Mrs. Annie Sullivan, a poor widow, who died very suddenly while alone in the house Tuesday morning. A verdict of heart-disease was returned.

ATA REGULAR MERTING of Illinois Lodge, No. 264, I. O. B. B., held Tuesday evening, the following were elected officers for the ensuing term: George Braham, President; J. Goldsteine, Vice-President; Simon Livingstone, Treasurer; Simon Cohn, Financial and Recording Secretary; M. Schaffner, Inside Guardian; Sam Livingstone, Outside Guardian; Henry C. Mitchell, Abe Coben, and M. Ruben, Trustees; Max Steele, Simon Livingstone, and George Braham, Delegates to the U. H. R. A.: Henry C. Mitchell and George Braham, Representatives to District Grand Lodge, No. 6, I. O. B. B.

tives to District Grand Lodge, No. 6, L. O. B. B.

THEY TELL A GOOD story on Detective Denny Bimmons recarding his recent trip to St. Louis. It will be remembered that he went to that suburb armed with a requisition for the colored boy who stole the diamonds at the Palmer House some time arc. He found his man at the Central Station in St. Louis, and proceeded to take him to the depot, intending to board the train for Chicago. It is said that he had a hold on the colored boy's collar, and, when in the crowded depot, the boy slipped from his coat, was soon lost in the crowd, and succeeded in making his escape. It is alleged that Denny returned to this city without his man, and that a hint at the matter, which he thinks is comparatively unknown, drives him wild.

At a meeting of the Meyer (Republican) Club of the Fourteenth Ward, held at No. 636 Milwaukee avenue last evening, the following officient ware alocted for the average are received.

of the Fourteenth Ward, held at No. 686 Milwankee avenue last evening, the following officers were elected for the next six months: A. G. Elwis, President; C. H. Duensing, Vice-President; John Gibbs, Secretary; Aug. Meyer, Treasurer; Committees—Second Precinct, O. J. Burkeland, John Baungarten, and F. Christofferson; Third Precinct, James W. Raffen, John Lechner, and O. G. Carson; Fourth Precinct, A. W. Raffen, H. H. Boesenburg, and Andrew Quasit; Fifth Precinct, Joseph Gillimerster, Aug. Secfurth, F. R. Otto; Sixth Precinct, A. G. Rolf, Fred Kreuger, Charles Ander-

adjourned till the first Wednesday in February.

THE SOUTH SIDE Auxiliary Society of the Illinois Isdustrial School for Girls met at No. 906 Indiana avenue yesterday aftermoon, Mrs. Marsh, the President, in the chair. The chief topic of discussion was the Christmas festivities at the Home, and it was decided to send circulars to the lady members who were absent, requesting them to send contributions of food, cletbing, or money to Mrs. Marsh, No. 906 Indiana avenue, Tuesday, the 23d. She will see to it that the rifts are sent to the Home in time for Christmas. The public are not slighted in this matter, but are invited to do likewise. A committee was appointed to consider the matter of giving a course of lectures, commencing about the first of the new year. After some further talk about Home matters, the ladies adjourned.

J. M. McCullough, General Manager Pitts-

of the new year. After some further talk about Home matters, the ladies adjourned.

J. M. McCullough, General Manager Pittsburg; S. S. Merrill, General Manager, and W. G. Swan, General Freight Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Milwaukee; B. B. Mitchell, General Manager Blue Line, Rochester, N. Y.; George Darling, General Manager White Line, Rochester; A. A. Talmage, General Superinendent, and James A. Hill, General Freight Agent, Missouri Pacific, St. Louis; R. M. Pomeroy, President Central Branch Pacific Railroad, Boston; E. Clark, Jr., General Freight Agent New York Central & Budson River Railroad, New York: W. R. McKean, President Vandalis Railroad, Terre Haute; A. B. Sellers, General Freight and Ticket Agent Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, Lafayette, Ind.: H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, St. Louis; R. Cable, Assistant President Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Rock Island; E. H. Waldron, General Manager Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington, Lafayette; H. R. Duvoll, General Manager Great Western Dispatch, New York; David S. Graves, Western Star Union Line, Columbus, O.; are at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

A PLEASANT RECEPTION A PLEASANT RECUPTION.

Can of the most delightful "at home" receptions which have taken place in this city for some time past was held yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. E. 8. Alexander, No. 605 Wabash avenue, and was exclusively for the benefit of the lady friends of the hostess. Ample preparations had been made for the event, and 175 invitations had been issued, and the attendance included upwards of 150 of the society ladies of this city. The halls and parlors were handsomely decorated with rare exotics in costly vases. this city. The halls and parlors were handsomely decorated with rare exotics in costly vases. Smilax vines adorned the entrance to the parlors and hung from the gas-jets and chandeliers. There were bouquets and cut flowers in profusion, while from the centre of the two connecting parlors hung a mammoth star of carnations and tea-roses. A choice collation was served by Kinsley, for which a unique menu card in remembrance of the occasion had been prepared for each of the guests. The table, too, was handsomely decorated with flowers-pieces in various designs. Johnny Hand furnished the music. Besides Mrs. E. S. Alexander, who did the receiving, there were present Mrs. P. V. Kellogg, Mrs. Nicholls, of Connecticut, Mrs. John M. Durand, Mrs. Nelson Ludington, Mrs. J. W. Doane, Mrs. Uri Baldwin, Mrs. Walter Peck, Mrs. Emery Storrs, Mrs. George Storrs, Mrs. W. B. Howard, Mrs. Reuben Hatch, Mrs. Samuel Bliss, Mrs. W. Nichon, Mrs. J. Hall Dow, Mrs. W. R. Page, Mrs. John B. Lyon, Mrs. Charles W. Wheeler, Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, Mrs. James McKindley, Mrs. George H. Wheeler, Miss Godfrey, New York; Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Ira Holmes, Mrs. Rawson, New York; Mrs. A. J. Averill, Miss Coffin, Mrs. D. B. Fiske, Mrs. Botsford, Mrs. J. H. McVicker, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. Henry Crawford, Miss Kent, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Dr. Locke, Mrs. Dr. Gunn, Mrs. A. B. Meeker, Mrs. R. C. Meldrum, Mrs. W. H. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, Mrs. Andrew Brown, Mrs. Norcross, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Morton, Miss Lyon, Miss Gore, Miss Swift, Miss Pelton, Mrs. Ms. Richard Gregg, Mrs. J. D. Parker, Mrs. B. D. Horton, Mrs. E. L. Jansen, Miss Jansen, Mrs. Richard Gregg, Mrs. J. D. Parker, Mrs. W. S. Smith, Mrs. L. H. Turner, Miss Duffield, Mrs. Fred Chapman, Mrs. A. Reamer, Jr.

SMITH—TREMAINE.

Inquiry among the officers at military orated with rare exotics in costly vases.

SMITH-TREMAINE. Inquiry among the officers at military headquarters in this city relative to Maj. Jacob H. Smith, whose shooting affray with Surgeon William S. Tremaine was noticed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, developed the fact that he was generally considered to be affected in the brain by his ear troubles. His medical advisers say that he complained of a continual ringing in his ears, the inflammation of the custachian tubes having affected his perves to such an extent that he mation of the eustachian tubes having ed his perves to such an extent that he said be felt like drawing a revolver and shooting himself. This feeling was at times so strong as to be controlled only by the greatest exercise of will power. The friends of Dr. Tremaine say that this was the sole cause for the attack by Maj. Smith. It appears that Dr. Tremaine did not go to Dr. Spencer's house, but has gone out in the country to avoid annoyance.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE MAYOR calls the after 12 o'clock stuff Kentucky tea." THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS is called for

o-merrow afternoon. UP TO LAST NIGHT but two deaths from carlet-fever had been reported for the week. THE CITY TREASURER yesterday received \$326 from the Controller and \$2,607 from the Water Department. COMMISSIONER WALLED was on the sick list

yesterday. He owes it to over-work and the importunities of the "loil."

ALL STREET WORK has been dropped on [account of the weather, except the extension of the water-supply to Lawndale.

THE INSPECTION OF the engine-houses was completed yesterday, and the inspectors say they met a cold and very dry reception. JOHN RICK WAS yesterday granted a permit to erect a two-story dwelling, corner of Harri-son and Hoyne streets, to cost \$8,600.

THE MEAT CONFISCATIONS yesterday were very small. Nine hams were condemned at the West Jackson street market, and six diseased hogs at the Stock-Yards. THE CONTROLLER HAS an eye to the pleasure and comfort of the school-ma'ms, and proposes to see that they are paid their December salaries the day before Christmas,—in gold.

LIEUT. BARBER, of the West Lake Street Sta-tion, has fitted up the station for Christmas, and will have an "opening" Saturday evening, to which the Mayor, Aldermen, and others have

The 12 O'CLOCK ORDINANCE is being rigidly enforced, presumably, for not a single saloon has been reported as violating it for about a week. But many of the saloons are selling more of their wares after than before midnight. ANOTHER PATENT bridge-gate was exhibited yesterday. The disease is worse than the scarlet-fever, and persons having it are received at the Department of Public Works with about the same cordiality a small-pox patient would be.

THE MAYOR vesterday instructed Superintendent O'Donnell to ask the Law Department for an opinion as to the application of the 12 o'clock ordinance to saicons in hotels, and as to whether they could sell to any other sthan guests of the house after the midnight hour. The opinion will be had in a day or two.

Will be had in a day or two.

THERE APPEARS TO BE considerable opposition in the Council to the confirmation of Rochford, the newly-appointed Boiler-Inspector, and, on the strength of it, yesterday the Mayor wrote to the present inapector, J. D. Murphy, accepting his resignation, which was tendered in Juffelset. This leaves the office vacant, and the Aldermanic friends of Mr. Murphy in rather a bad boat.

Aldermanic friends of Mr. Murphy in rather a bad boat.

Commissioner De Wolf proposes to insist that the use of the open man-hole covers be extended rather than curtailed, and says that instead of there being 1,000 in the city there should be 15,000, and the more the better. He regards them as of very great importance as affecting the public health, and intends to lay his views on the subject before Commissioner Waller at an early day.

Coal was sent to the Fullerton avenue conduit yesterday, and the work of letting the water into the tunnel and drying out the masoury around the booler is going bravely on. The machinery is all on the ground, but it is not yet in position, and there is no telling when it will be. The City Engineer says, however, that he will know by Monday when the conduit can be test, but he will not make any further promise.

Some inquire has been made as to why the

Some inquier has been made as to why the ordinance for the inspection of factories is not being enforced. The answer is, there is no money with which to do the work. Dr. De Wolf the state of the work of the work.

money with which to do the work. Dr. De Wolt says its enforcement means an annual outlay of not less than \$15,000. He is in favor of it, and if the Council insists upon its enforcement he will ask that body to put an item into the Appropriation bill for next year to cover it.

Dave Thornton had an extended talk with Mayor Parrison yesterday afternoon, and chaffed him considerably about the position he had taken on the question of issuing all-night licenses. At times they both smiled, and then again they both cursed, and the interview ended by his Honor warning Dave to close his place at 12 o'clock, and to be careful that after that hour

than tea or coffee.

THE TRIBUNE published yesterday another ratance of the gross blundering in the water office. A double water tax was paid on the same property. An employe in the office sends a letter in which he attempts to justify and explain. His statements are not correct, and his explanation of the way in which business in done at the office is not true, and his letter, therefore, is not published. One of his statements is that six of the men are now lying off from overwork. This of itself is enough to damn the whole letter. Such a thing never happened in any public office in Chicago, and never will.

THE MAYOUR AND COTTOTATION COURSE Adams

office in Chicago, and never will.

THE MAYOR AND Corporation-Counsel Adams had a conference yesterday over the dispute as to the right of the Chicago & Alton Railroad to lay a second track on Grove street, and the result of it was to agree to await the action of the railroad authorities, and give them opportunity to commence the injunction proceedings against the city which they have been threatening. Mr. Adams takes the view that a court is the proper place to settle the disaute, and since the further occumancy of the street has been forbidden, and the city's interests are not in jeopardy, the city and property-holders ought to be satisfied if the railroad is. ONE OF THE INSPECTORS of the Health De-

ONE OF THE INSPECTORS of the Health Department brought in a bottle of vile water which had been taken from a fine in the subcellar of No. 57 Rush street, through which the furnace of the house was supplied with air. When the bottle was uncorked its content could be smelt all over the house, and the officer said it was the drippings from the sewer, the air-flue being lower than the sewer. This is believed to be a common detect in the construction of many buildings, and the result is easily imagined. The family thought, in this case, that the house was filled with sewer-gas, and well they might, since the air which heated the building came through the water in question—water poisonous to animal life.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

THE COMMITTEES on Hospitals and Public ervice have meetings appointed for to-day. THE GRAND JURY yesterday examined ten cases and found true bills in six of them. They also visited the Jail, but that institution was undergoing a process of cleaning-up, and the inspection was consequently postponed.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Service held a session yesterday, at which it was decided to recommend the payment to P. J. Sexton of estimates aggregating nearly \$35,000. One of these was for \$11,050 on account of Out. One of these was for \$11,000 on account of the fire-proofing, another for \$6,250 on account of carpenter work and the temporary roof, and the third for \$5,287, which had been retained by the county on the brick contract. In future the Joint Committee will hold their sessions at the Superintendent's room in the new Court-House, the ostensible reason for the change being that

THE JENNINGS CASE occupied the time of Judge Smith and a jury almost all day yesterday, and at the adjournment of Court the jury were out, with leave to return a sesied verdict. In the case of John Gately, charged with assault with intent, etc., the defendant did not appear, and his recognizances were forfeited. The case of Clarence Pomeroy, who is charged with "attempting to receive a brite." was The case of Clarence Pomeroy, who is charged with "attempting to receive a bribe," was called, and the work of getting a jury is still in progress. The Briggs brothers, who are the principal witnesses a ainst young Pomeroy, are reported to have left Chicago, and the general view is that the State will not succeed in getting a conviction. Both Judge Smith's and Judge Tuley's courts adjourned over until 1 o'clock this afternoon, in order to allow Court, attorneys, and others to attend the funeral of the late Judge Morris.

A PERSON NAMED Michael Hervetson, who now occupies a desk in the County Clerk's office, and who was recently discharged by the County Agent, yesterday sent to The Tribure for publication a letter making various varue and dreadful charges about the way in which the County Agent's office is run. A reporter found Hervetson at the County Clerk's office, and asked him for the facts, names, and dates, but the man's courage cooled very suddenly, and he admitted that he was unable to direct attention to any specific instance of irregularity or wrong-doing. It appears that Hervetson was discharged, as he says himself, on the ground of his incompetency, and he has either been made the tool of a certain county official—who is working to get Capt. McGrath dismissed from the office of County Agent—or, on the other hand, he has made statements on his own account which he now avows his inability to sub-A PERSON NAMED Michael Rervetson, who

Some months ago there was trouble be-tween Elias Shipman, clerk in the County Court, and one J. D. Adair, attorney-at-law. Court, and one J. D. Adair, attorney-at-law. Shipman prepared a record for the Appellate Court, in which he took occasion to give Adair's initials as "j.d.a.," ignoring the fact that Adair had at beart, namely: that these initials ought, according to Webster, to be capitalized. Adair accordingly complained, and tried to show that Shipman had been guilty of contempt of court in thus diminishing the size of his name, but the matter came to nothing. Yesterday Adair appeared as attorney in a couple of suits in the County Court, and Shipman. Who has apparently not yet gotten through couple of suits in the County Court, and Shipman, who has apparently not yet gotter through with him, gravely entered the fact of record, using the obnoxious small "j. d." What Adair will do about it this time is as yet unknown, but in this case the offense is far more flagrant than in the former one, for the books form the court records. This thing of helding up Adair to public scorn by reducing the type in which his front name is set has to be stopped, or there will be blood upon the face of the moon.

county-agent M'grate has prepared, for the information of the County Board and citizens generally, a report showing the expenditures on account of out-door relief for the quarter ending Nov. 30, 1879. It is an instructive document in that it furnishes a most convincing argument of the rottenness which prevailed under the late Democratic administration, and shows that, in spite of the factious convention of one of two members of the present.

prevaled under the late Democratic administration, and shows that, in spite of the factious opposition of one or two members of the present Board, Capt. McGrath has effected a saving of almost \$150,000 a year in this department alone. In 1877, under P. O'Connell, the expenditures were \$238,000; in 1879, under McGrath, they were only \$90,271, and the appropriation for the coming year is but \$75,000. In the one article of transportation a great saving is shown. In 1877 1,548% passes were issued, costing the county \$12,698. In 1879 the number issued was 279% and the cost \$2,014, or less than one-sixth of what it used to be.

The report for the last quarter shows the following expenditures: Groceries, \$754; meat, \$4,219; bread, \$2,074; coal, \$1,437; salaries, \$3,696; printing and stationery, \$216; transportation, \$514; medical merchandise, \$45; burials, \$249; office furniture, \$102; office expenses, \$36; expressage, \$22; total, \$13,284. The expenses for the corresponding quarter of last year were \$20,874, and in 1877, under Democratic rule, the payments aggregated \$35,505.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

ed to \$43,000. THE SUB-TREASURY yesterday redeemed \$8,000 in subsidiary silver, and paid out \$6,000

THE INTERNAL-REVENUE receipts yesterday amounted to \$22,771. of which spirits paid \$19, 407; tobacco and cigars, \$2,409; and beer, \$541. The exports amounted to fifty barrels of high-wines.

H. HOYERMAN, THE TOBACCONIST, who was brought before Commissioner Hoyne Tuesday, charged with failing to make proper entries of leaf tobacco, after a further hearing yesterday was held in \$500 bonds to the Circuit Court.

was held in \$500 bonds to the Circuit Court.

The following is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: B. P. & C. E. Baker, 460 sacks of salt; W. E. Burlock & Co., two cases of hosiery; Burley & Tyrrell, three packages of earthenware; Clark & Loveday, fifty bundles of fish and twenty barrels of herring. Collections, \$1,122.

Mr. D. N. Bash yesterday assumed the official chair of the Assistant-Superintendent of the new Custom-House and devoted the day to learning the routine of the office. Mr. Bash arrived from Washington Tuesday, having been on a tour East, taking in Washington on the way. He says that he made no application for the place and did not know that there was a vacancy. He avows his intention of attending strictly to the cierical duties of the office, and will devote his efforts so far as possfile to the early completion of the building.

A WELCOME TO PARNELL. The Pinance Committee of the Irish Land-Reform movement met yesterday afternoon in the club-rooms of the Sherman House. Justice

the club-rooms of the Sherman House. Justice Scully presided.

Gen. White reported for the Committee on Permanent Organization. The Committee recommended the following list of officers for the consideration of the meeting: President, Thomas Hoyne; Vice-Presidents, Ass. Dow. W. K. Sullivan, Peter Schuttler, C. R. Matson, and Adolph Schoninger; Secretary, Gen. Martin Beem; Assistant Secretaries, Daniel Scully and William Gurran: Treasurer. John V. Clarke; Executive

Committee, Charles B. Farwell, Harvey D. Colvin, Thomas Lynch, Gen. Julius White, Col. W. P. Rend, John Forsythe, and Michael Keeley. The report was unanimously adouted. Gen. White stated that in the selection of the officers the Committee had an eye to the equal representation of all pationalities.

On motion of John Forsythe, it was resolved to appoint a committee of five, with power to add to their own number, to go to New York, meet Mr. Parnell and his associates, and invite them to this city. Mr. Forsythe stated that John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, had authorized him to extend the hospitalities of his hotel to Mr. Parnell and his party during their stay in this city. The following gentlemen were appelled by the Chair and the meeting to serve on this Committee: Joseph Medill, Thomas Hoyne, H. D. Colvin, Thomas Lynch, W. P. Rend, Martin Beem, J. H. McAvoy, W. J. Hynes, W. K. Sullivan, J. N. Enricht, Justice Scully, Gen. Julius White, Ald. Dixon, J. V. Clarke, the Chicago members of Congress, and State Senators.

On motion, a vote of thanks was extended to John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, for his kind offer to the Committee.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draw up an appeal to the public for aid to the Irish people. The Chair appointed Messra, Beem, White, and Rend as such committee, and they were ordered to report at the next meeting. Some discussion was indulged in regarding the best methods of soliciting aid for the suffering tenantry in Ireland, but it was finally resolved to lay the matter over until the permanent officers were installed.

On motion of Gen. Beem, the Executive Committee were instructed to devise a plan for a thorough canvasa of the city, and report at the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. John Forsythe, the Committee on Invitation.

On Appeal was instructed to embody in the committee on Appeal was instructed to embody in

on Invitation.
On motion of Mr. John Forsythe, the Committee on Appeal was instructed to embody in their appeal the fact that all money paid in to the different organizations in the city would be credited to those organizations.
On motion of Mr. John Forsythe, a committee of three, consisting of Justice Scully, Mr. Dupphy, and Mr. Curran, was appointed to confer with the Ancient Order of Hibernians at their meeting in Wall's Hall, Dec. 21.

The Committee then adjourned until Friday at 4 p. m.

JUDGE MORRIS.

MEETING OF LAWYERS. An informal meeting of the members of the afternoon to make arrangements for taking etion with reference to the death of Judge five present, though no general notice had been given. Among them were J. Y. Scammon, Isaac N. Arnold, M. W. Robinson, Robert Hervey, John Forsythe, Edward Robey, Thomas Dent, Calvin De Wolf, Col. Cooper, and Joseph E. Smith.

E. Smith.

On motion of Mr. Forsythe, Isaac N. Arnold was called to the chair. M. W. Robinson was

was called to the chair. M. W. Robinson was chosen Secretary.

Mr. Robert Hervey moved that the Chair appoint a Committee on Resolutions.

The motion was agreed to, and the following were designated: Robert Hervey, Thomas Dent, Arthur W. Windett, John Forsythe, Calvin De Wolf, and J. Y. Scammon.

Mr. Windett moved that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for the funeral. The motion was agreed to, and the Chair ammed Charles W. Harris, J. S. Cooper, M. W. Robinson, Joseph N. Barker, Judge Tuley, Judge Rogers, and Judge Moran.

Mr. Forsythe moved that the Bar as a body attend the funeral services at St. Mary's Church, corper of Eldridge cours and Wabash avenue, at 10 o'clock this morning. Agreed to. The meeting then adjourned until 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Judge Morris' funeral will take place at halfpast 10 this morning from St. Mary's Church,
corner of Eldudge court and Wabash avenue.
The following gentlemen have consented to act
sp pall-bearers: Judge Thomas Drummond,
Van H. Higgios, Thomas Hoyne, J. Young
Scammon, Isaac N. Arnold, Matthew Lafin,
Mark Kimball, James H. Rees, and William P.
Black. The last-named gentleman and his wife
were unremitting in their attentions to Judge
Morris during his illness, and for this reason
the Captain was properly selected as one of the
pall-bearers. Mark Skinner was sick, as
were one or two others whose long acquaintance with the deceased gould otherwise have
entitled them to accompany his remains to the THE FUNERAL. ance with the deceased would otherwise have entitled them to accompany his remains to the grave; and Judge Biodgett, who was anxious to perform this last service, was unable on ac-count of the pressure of business in his Court. The pall-bearers are requested to meet at Judge Drummond's room at half-past 90'clock, whence they will go in carriages to the church.

SUBURBAN. Mr. John House, one of the heads of de-partments at the Union Stock-Yards, was mar-ried last evening to Miss Hattle H. Muirheau, daughter of Mr. George Muirhead, Supervisor of the Town of Lake. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents, 6331 Wentworth avenue, Englewood, in the presence of a large number of invited guests. The bride was dressed in embossed old-gold satin, trimmed with brocaded peacock-blue velsatin, trimmed with brocaded peacock-blue velvet. She wore diamonds and natural flowers. There were no bridesmaids. After the ceremony and congratulations the guests sat down to a bountiful supper. The following is a list of the presents: Elegant Egyptian clock, with obeinsk ornaments, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cozzons, F. T. Croxon, Henry Clapp. John Olmsted, Joseph Kerr, and Robert Robertson, of the Stock-yards; \$400 in gold from two old friends; Bible, E. M. Jarrett; pair French vases from Longley Works, John Sherman; siver fruit-dish, Mr. and Mrs. R. Buster; "The Homes of America," B. K. Verbrick; toilet set in case, Miss Fannie B. Mack; "The World's Worship in Stone," Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Champlin; wall pocket, ebony and gilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Goodall; carving knife and fork, Dr. N. Pierpoint; bronze glass inkstand, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chamberlin; one dozen silver teaspoons, Mamie and Sarah Williams; half a dozen silver knives, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Cockell; Encyclopedia of Poetry, Misses Lyra Mills, Leof Mills, and Myra McCowan; half a dozen nut picks, Emma and Anna Everest; table linen, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; silver and cut-glass toilet set, George F. Williams; Webster's unabridged dictionary in morocco, Nettie, Aggie, and Walter; toilet set, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Vehmyer; inlaid chess-board with Ivory chess-men, "a friend"; fruit-dish, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Pullman; painted panel, Mrs. Benedict; pair of pictures, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bartlett; set silver spoons, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bartlett; set silver spoons, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bartlett; set silver spoons, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bartlett; set silver spoons, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hubbard; chins set, Mrs. Drysdale; card receiver, Mrs. T. F. Bluner; ice pitcher, tray, and goblets, Joseph Hough; ornamented pincushion, Mrs. S. F. Allen; Encyclopedia of Poetry, Mrs. T. K. Cornwell; table-covers, Mrs. D. J. Hubbard; chins set, Mrs. Drysdale; card receiver, Mrs. L. K. Wood; tollet case, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hoxle; silver water pitcher and stand, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. flowers. There were no bridesmaids. After

The funeral of Dr. Erastus Newman took place in a very unostentatious manner from his residence on Lake street yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The services were conducted by the Rev. R. M. Batfield, D. D., assisted by Prof. H. F. Fisk. The remains were taken to Rose Hill for burial. EVANSTON.

COURT OF INQUIRY ADJOURNED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Court of Inquiry appointed "for the purpose of inquiring into Lieut.-Col. Warren's conduct as Major-General commanding the Fifth Army Corps at the battle of Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865, and into the operations of his command on that day and the day previous, so far as they related to his (Lient.-Col. Warren's) conduct, or to the imputations or accusations against him," has adjourned, in obedience to instructions from the War Department, until Jan. 5.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY. LOUISIAMA STATE LOTTERY.

Special Telegram.

Masers. Murray & Oo., 127 La Sails Street,
Chicago: In the grand extraordinary drawing of
the Louisana State Lottery, on the 16th inst.,
No. 9,368 drew the first capital prize of \$100,000; No. 49,837 drew the second capital, \$50,000;
No. 97,151 drew \$20,000; No. 59,309 and 30,591
drew \$10,000 each.

M. A. DAUPHIN.

President.

For an irritated throat, cough or cold, "Brown's
Bronchist Troches" are offered with the fullest
contidence in their efficacy. They maintain the
good reputation they have justly acquired. 62
conte a soc. John I. Brown & tens on the unapper.

EMIGRATION.

The Plans of the Anglo-American Land Association.

Their Visit to Texas, and Letter to Gov. Roberts,

State of which he is the Chief Ex surpose of examining lands with a view to set-ling emigrants there. It is some years ago Scotland conceived the idea of forming an emigration association, which should purchase lands in this country in large blocks, and then sell them to emigrants of a somewhat better class than those who had hitherto come here,—to the tenant-farmers of England, Scotland, and Iretenant-farmers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and to those inhabitants of Sweden, Norway, and Southern Russia who were anxious to come to this country, and who had sufficient of means to bring them and to give them a start. It was also proposed to erect houses for the emigrants where necessary, and to attend in a greater or less degree to their needs until they get fairly started. The ground was thoroughly looked over, and it was discovered that the tide of emigration was rising again, and that there were large numbers in Great Britain, Lorraine, Alsace, and Scaodinsnavia, as well as many Mennonites through Southern Russia, who were anxious to come. Preparations were 'made for starting the Company when the failure of the Glasgow Bank came, and that for's time put everything at an end. Early this year, however, the movement was renewed, the Company was formed, embracing both Scotch and American stockholders, and it now bids fair to soon enter upon a career of usefulness.

usefulness.

During the last two years, while the Company was forming,

EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE by competent arents of lands along the Northern Pacific, in lows, Kansas, and Nebraska. None of these, however, quite filled the bill. It was feared that those along the Northern, while excellent lands, were a little too cold for the emigrants whom it was proposed to bring over. Wheat was about the only grain that was raised there, and the climate would hardly suit those new-comers, who have been accustomed to raising sheep. There was, moreover, here and there, a deficiency of timber. A short time ago, accepting an invitation from Col. Fitzhugh, the gentlemen whose names are signed to the letter to Gov. Roberts, went over the lines of the Texas Pacific and the International & Great Northern of Texas, and made a thorough of the Texas Pacific and the International & Great Northern of Texas, and made a thorough examination of the lands in the northern part of that State. They were, as the letter says, exceedingly gratified with what they saw, and feel condent that they have finally discovered a place which they can recommend to the multitudes who will soon be fleeing the famines and oppressive rents of the Old World to seek shelter on the fertile and cheap lands of the New. Arrangements have been made with railroads whereby persons desiring to inspect these lands can go in special cars, and can examine them thoroughly at but little expense. The class of emigrants whom it is proposed to bring over are men who can start with from \$500 to \$2,000 apiece, and who consequently will need very little aid on the part of the Company to get fairly started and independent.

POLLOWING IS THE LETTER:

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN LAND AND CLAIM ASSOCIATION, LAND DEPARTMENT, PRINCIPAL AMERICAN UPFICE, 89 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—To His Excellency Gov. O. M. Hoberts, Austin, Tex.—Dear Sire: We would be very lax in our duty as citizens of a common country did we not unite in a testimonial to you as the first citizen of Texas expressing our opinion of your country, its great resources, its climate, its laws, and its neople. What we now desire to convey to you are the opinions resulting from observations made by us as a collective body while traveling through your State on our recent journey seeking advantageous localities for the colonization of people of this and European countries. It might be well to state, in limins, that we entered your State at Texarkana with a feeling somewhat prejudicial, the result of a false education, but that we returned to Texarkana with feelings entirely changed.

We were invited to your State by Col. L. H. Pitzhugh, a worthy citizen of Texas, ex-Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives of the United States, and his earnest requests to us resulted in the journey we have just finished; and if the Company locates in Texas it will be through our view of your State was limited POLLOWING IS THE LETTER:

through our view of your State was limited when compared with your millions of unoccupied lands and the fillmitable prairies waiting for the hands of toil, yet we were permitted to see that portion of the northern, middle, eastern, and southern parts of the State where your cities are thriving, your towns springing up, and your farmers successful and industrious. We are very glad to have the opportunity of giving our testimony in behalf of your great State,—the greatest in the American Union.

We traveled for days, seeing in your towns and cities numbering probably 500,000 souls, and then through a country with bardly a soul in sight, while you claim to have a population of 2,000,000 of people. It is so immense that this number of people is scarcely perceptible.

Now that we have seen for ourselves, we are greatly surprised that this State has remained so long unnoticed by the emigrant and the capitalist; for this may be said with truth, when one considers the territory you occupy and the advantages offered to each: You have all the advantages of the more Northern, Eastern and Middle States. You can furnish the wheat, the corn, and other cereals of the North, and, in addition, the cotton and the sugar. You can burden the tables with the fruits of the tropical climes and you offer the comforts of a genial atmosphere. With proper energy there is no reason why you cannot occupy the first ranging the owner of the south of the tropical climes and you offer the comforts of a genial atmosphere. With proper energy there is no reason why you cannot occupy the first ranging the commercial world, and the time is not far hence when your gates will open to all, and the world see you truly as you are. The Texan Ranger has given way to the culture of the more refined, and everywhere one sees sirns of an elevated people, who have hewn the wood and builded for themselves homes of comfort, adopting the luturies and conveniences of the North and the East. You are no longer compelled to travel by stage, but ride in the most elegan

depend upon outside supply for building material.

Then, again, you have pursued a wise policy in so liberally providing for the future interests of your public schools. In the course of time you will have a larger public school fund than any State in America. This fact, of itself, should be a refutation of all the slanders that have been heaped upon your people by partisans who have maligned and prejudiced your glorious State throughout the world. A people who look after the educational interests of their children certainly cannot have a character devoid of all the elements of goodness and grush.

devoid of all the elements of goodness and truth.

We cannot forget the courtesy and intelligence of your people and the universal respect shown to us throughout the State. We were reminded that we were no longer a divided people, but one and united by bonds of mufual interest with a common language, feeling the grandeur of a truly National existence. We have the bonor to subscribe ourselves, most respectfully,

DANIEL H. HALE,

GBO. FARRSWORTH,

NATHAN MEARS,

DWIGHT K. TRIPP,

CLINTON B. HALE,

S. G. GRIPPIS,

S. D. ORBORN,

G. A. COLDE,

O. F. DAVIE.

The Tribune publishes below a letter ad-dressed to Gov. Roberts, of Texas, by a commit-tee of members of the Anglo-American Land &

WISCONSIN FISH COMMISSION.

will be in the nature of an annual meeting, at which the reports to be forwarded to the Gov-ernor will be submitted for arrangement in ernor will be submitted for arrangement in proper form. The report of Superintendent Welsher promises to furnish an interesting chapter in the history of pisciculture in Wisconsin, more particularly because of his difficulty with the Hon. William Welch, the former President of the Commission. It may abound in pungent points relating to the difficulty, and make some unpleasant disciosures. THE CENTAL SYSTEM.

Mil. WAUKEE. Dec. 17.—At the noon meeting

THE MEXICAN EXPOSITION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Would you please snawer the following questions through the columns of your paper at your earliest possible conver

A MERRY CHRISTMAS. The best way to say it is to purchase some of those beautifully decorated "satin bottles," hand-some "toilet sets," delicately perfumed "sach-

and rancy by Steele & Price, perfumers, 110 Randolph street.

Browg's Hoym. Macox, Ga., Sept. 21, 1879.—

Mesers. Mergan & Allen, Sp Johnstrest, Mee For City—Dran Sins: In looking over Harper's Week-ly paper I saw the sdvertisement of your valuable medicins, "Constitution Water," and it occurred to me that it was my duty to add to your list of testimonials. For twelve months I suffered with inflammation of the kidneys and bladder; no rest in might, up ton or fifteen times; could not walk across the street without having palpitation of the heart, would have to sit down and rest before I could get back to the hotel. Last hay I was obliged to give up my business, that of hotel-keeper. I was reduced in weight forty pounds. In August I made the trip by steamer to New York, thence by steamer to New London, Conn., where I arrived weak and very much debilitated. My brother, J. F. Brown, President of Brown's Cotton Gin Company at New London, conn., where I arrived weak and very much debilitated. My brother, J. F. Brown, President of Brown's Cotton Gin Company at New London, sent to the druggists for a bottle of "Constitution Water," and insisted on my taking it, saying that he and others he knew had been troubled the same way. It seems incredible, but in two days I began to feel better, my appetite improving, and in a few days was able to walk up to the town, some half mile distan, without getting wearled or having any fluttering or palpitation of the heart. In a short time I returned to New York (visited Coney Island, of course), and walked from the Wooden Pier to the Iron Pier, a distance, I should judge, of nearly one mile, through the sand; also a long distance through Central Park without any inconvenience or distress. I am 60 years of are, have lived in Macon Sity-four years, been in the hotel business twenty-five years, and those that know me know that I would not give this testimonial unless it was due you, and to those suffering as I have suffered. Diseases similar to mine and other diseases your medicine is re

For something very choice for a Christmas gift go to Hamilton, Shourds & Co., opposite Music-

Refresh the memory of "Happy Childhood" buying your confectionery at Dawson's, 211 Str

CHRISTMAS GIPTS.—Best set teeth, \$8; filing 1/4 rates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sts. Novelties in pottery. French, Potter & Wilson northwest corner Wabash and Washington.

Indigestion, dysoepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peotonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire mutritions properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For alle by druggists.

BHUSTEB—On the 18th inst., of consumption. Theodore J. Shuster, in the 33d year of his age:
Funeral from his late residence, 740 Michigan-sv., on Thursday, at 1 o clock D. m. His friends are invited.
Carriages will proceed to Oakwood Cemetery.
GP Philadelphis and Milwaukee papers piease copy.
FRANKLIN—InsBuffalo, New York, Dec. 15, 1872,
Mrs. Ann Hannah Franklin, aged 52 years 3 months, mother of Mrs. W. D. Blain, of riyde Park.
MORRIS—Dec. 16, 1879, the Hon. Buckner S. Morria, aged 79 years.
Funeral from St. Marv's Church, corner of Wabash-av. and Eldridge-court, Thursday, 18th inst., at 10:30
a. m. Friends are invited.

ler was fishing near a friend on the banks of the Seine, when he lay down his rod, threw two stones into the fiver, and then hid himself be hind a tree. The friend, hearing the splash turned round, and, not seeing his companion thought be had failen into the water and sunk So he bravely jumped in to save him, but was himself carried away and drowned.

HARD-MONEY LEAGUE. Milwauker, Dec. 17.—Following are the memorials prepared by the Hard-Money League

representatives of this city for signatures:

FOR A FULL-WRIGHT SILVER DOLLAR.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled: The undestigned citizens of Milwaukee, without regard to party smilistions, respectfully and most carnesty pray your bonorable bodies to enact as speedily as possible such legislation as will suspend the coinage of silver dollars until an international congress shall arrive at an agreement as to the relative value of gold and silver; and in case there be no immediate prospect of the meeting of such international congress, we bray that your honorable bodies may so regulate our National coinage that hereafter a dollar in silver shall contain an amount of coin as nearly as may be equal in value to that contained atives of this city for signatures:

as nearly as may be equal in value to that contained in a dollar of gold.

FOR ABOLITION OF THE LEGAL-TENDER POWER.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: The undersigned, citizens of Miliwaukee, without regard to party affiliation, respectfully and most earnestly pray your honorable bodies to adopt, as speedily as may be, a joint resolution now before one of the committees of the Senate roviding for the abolition and repeal of the compulsory legal-tender power now given by law to the Treasury notes of the United States. We believe that this measure, if enacted into law, will then encourage every legitimate business enterprise, will revive confidence in permanent investments, will give extended employment to labor in all industrial pursuits, will scene to honest toil its just rewards, will be a sheet-anchor to stability in every department of business, and discourage that spirit of sinstability which breeds disastrous fluctuations in prices.

MILWAURER, Wis., Dec. 17.—A meeting of the State Fish Commission will be held at the Park Hotel, in Madison, on the 23d inst. This

of the Chamber of Commerce a resolution ap proving of the course of the New York Produc Exchange in maintaining their position on the Exchange in maintaining their position on the contal system came up for action. After an earnest and at times heated discussion, the final consideration of the resolution was deferred until Jan. 5, to await the inauguration of the system in New York. The sentiment of the members of our Chamber of Commerce appears to be largely in favor of the introduction and adoption of the cental system, and the framer of the resolution anticipates its adoption by a two-thirds vote. by a two-thirds vote.

your paper at your earliest possible convenience?

Is an Exposition to take place in the City of
Mexico in 1880? If so, when and how long will
it last? What is the price of fare (first-class)
from here to aforesaid city? .Most respectfully,
A SUBSCRIBER.

[The Exposition in the City of Mexico has
been abandoned for the present. The first-class
fare from Chicago to City of Mexico, via New
Orleans, will probably cost \$125.]

A NEW EDITION
of Dr. Robert Hunter's pamphlet on the throat
and lungs, with an interesting chapter on "Change
of Climate and Winter Habits," designed for the guidance of those afflicted with weak lungs, has just been published. Copies can be obtained free by applying at Dr. Hunter's office, 103 State sta

and fancy by Steele & Price, perfumers, 110 Ran-

a. m. Friends are invited.

FOSTER— at the residence of his parents, 1343 Fulton-st., Dec. is, Leonard E. Foster, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Funeral to-day at 11:30 a. m.

MORAN—Alice, beloved wife of Thomas Moran, and mother of Hugh and Maggie Moran, aged 42 years.

Funeral from her iste residence, No. 31 West Seven-resident, near Canal, Thursday, at 8 o'clock a. m. by a seven of the seven A GENTLE STIMUNUS

A GENTLE STIMULUS

Is imparted to the kndneys and bladder by Hostetter's Bitters which is most useful in overcoming torpidity of these organs. Besides infusing more activity into them, this excellent tonic endows them with additional vigor, and enables them the better to undergo the wear and tear of the discharging function imposed upon them by Nature. Moreover, as they are the channel for the escape of certain impurities from the blood, it increases their usefulness by strengthening and healthfully stimulating them. In certain morbid conditions of these important organs, they fall into a singuish state, which is the usual precursor of disease. Wat, then, can be of greater service than a medicine which impels them to greater settivity when slothful! No-maladies are more perilous than these which affect the kidneys; and i medicine which sverie the peril should be highly esteemed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS evening at the Second Presbyterian Church. This levent with the splendidly illustrated, and a reader of some four years as professor in a Japanese colored of some four years as professor in a Japanese colored of some four years as professor in a Japanese colored to some four years and professor in a Japanese colored of the four professor in the four years and professor in the four professor in the four years and graphically described, and it is take to say the say and great a variety of valuable information can be shall be great a variety of valuable information can be shall be great a variety of valuable information can be shall be great a variety of valuable information of the second in no other way, except by actual residence full and no other way, except by actual residence full accountry. The lecture should be largely attached a large with the third of the professor in the

THE WEST SIDE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMP-T crance Union will held a prayer and conference meeting with the indice of the Contamial Baytia Church, corner Lincoln and Jackson-tta, Friday, as

PHERE WILL BE A MESTING OF THE EXECU-tive Committee of the lilinois Press Association of the office of S. P. Rounds, at 5 p. p., to-day,



MONTALY DRAWING. THE LOUISIANA

BOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

Was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1888 for the term of Tweisty-Sive Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which piedge has been renewed by an overwhelming possular vote, securing its franchise in the new Consti-rution aslopted Dec. 2, A. D. 1879, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund

f \$350,000.

115 GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTIONS has been held, and the SECOND TUESDAY of each month was fixed as the regular day. nonth was fixed as the regular day.

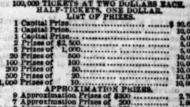
HAS PRIVER SCALED OR POSTFONED.

Look at the following Distribution:

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DULLARS EAGE.

HALF-TICKETS, ONE DULLARS.

1 COUNTY DESCRIPTION OF PRIVER.



, 857 Prizes, amounting to No. 319 Broadway, New York. All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EASLY.

AUCTION SALES. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Thursday, Dec. 18, at 9:30 a. m., REGULAR TRADE SALE Crockery & Glassware.

50 casks W. O. and C. C. Ware.
500 barrels Ghanware. "amorted."
Decorated Chamber Sets. China Tes. Sets. 4ac.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Furs! Furs! Furs!

AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, DEC. 18, at 10 o'clock, AT OUR STORES, 78 AND 80 RANDOLPH-ST., When we will sell the entire stock of one of the best retail stocks in the city, consisting of Seal Sacannes, Seal and initiation Seal Sets, Mink Sets, Robes of all kinds, Children's and Misses' Furs, Mink, Boas, Gloves, etc., etc., falle peremuter, Fursy article must be sold.

RLISON, FOREROY & CO.,

Auctioneers, 7° and 6° Randoiph's.

RY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Concluding Positive Sale of Dr. DURHAM'S Engravings and rathings. Commencing with No. 31 of the catalogue, TO-DAY, it il a. m. Bargains for bayers at 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe.

RY D. LONG & CO. Regular Thursday Sale at Auction, THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, 173 Handolph st., Household Furniture, Carpeta, 18da and Bedding, large 16t of White Granite Ware, Parior Stoves, &c., &c.

HOLD Whatever views one may as to the necessities for bodily comforts, as must agree that to ignorance is one a large share of the suffering that falls to the lot of manifest

MEDICAL

YOUR

ved by experience is best qualified to testify. Called for the Garden City Institute pamphiet, and of the work accomplished by these remedies. Contaction free. Medicine shipped by express C. O. B. WOLGAMOTT, HE WILT & Cl., 100 State-st., Chicago.

DYEING AND CLEANING. YOUR OLD CLEANED and REPAIRED OF THE STATE O

WINTER RESORT.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL

NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.
A land of perpetual summer—James M. Bertan
Proprietor. For further information appul to IAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., 758 Broadway, New York NASSAU MAIL STRANSHIP LINE Leyros Pier 20. East River, semi-monthly (after Jun 18 weekly), for Rassu, touching as Fernandina. For scheduse of sading days, and races of passage, apply in C. H. MALLORY & CO., or E. W. PARESONS,

Pier 20, East River, New York

A POLITICA

An Interesting Inter gressman Aiken Carolin

He Proposes a Pres Without Refe Party L

No Such Thing Endependent Or in the So The Ontlook for a N

tion of Gen. G

From Our Own C

South

WASHINGTON, D. C., De D. Wyatt Aiken, of South frankest, fairest, and ables in Congress. He has long at many of the acts of th he is attached, and which resent. A short time which has just reached ! papers, in the course of Looking the field over that prompt the i rures. Iam irresistibly conv live in peace and prospe and fig trees at the South a with a cohesion really ba come for a 'new deal" is not far distant Both come for a new deal for the net far distant look the country have outlived their be wiped out. The word partisan sense, is hateful southerner who loves the is have reason to know that it. "used in a partisan sense of the better classes. Then cordent elements assimile they cannot. I would not are necessary to establish a continuous the content of the country of the legiance to either existing and know "no North, lest," but patriotic enoughests of party, and able enelpidice, but with equity ountry. That such a tick

bere, Mr. Aiken was requestive of The Tribut more in detail. He was do this, but finally conse that Mr. Aiken's the party, or of a new party, for the success in the Sobears the name of Reput "There is," said Mr. A as an independent organ least so far as I have her have no following. Wit party as the se gentle identified with, I neith anything in common." "What relation wor to the old Bourbon or 'I cannot say that I a new party, or if I do Democracy? What are mone. Its members are opposed to what is ke party, it once had, I grand principles. For this battles, and upon the many a victory. What ism'f Nothing in the we what is called Democratican has become the gee the North, and the n South."

"HAS THE SO-CALLE

UPON THE RECEIPT

any strength in the Sour date for the Presidency ble support in that seet. There are two distinc mational as applied to would have you disabuthe notion that when party I have any refer organization which he sumed that name. The hope to see established hame or not, must be a union of the people common, every-day mat of politics to-day is see stroy that, root and be stroy that, root and bignorance on the part honesty, or worse, on a lyenture to say the m North know little or the South, and the peo as ignorant of the cond in the North. This ig the treachery of the speech of Gen. Garli speech of Gen. Garli statements concerning either utterly falso Now, when I asked speech, and called his ness of some of his ut having made them. stroy that, root and situation so hopeless.
ple of the South had be
and yet no responsible
could be found."

"If Gen. Grant we
form which contained
be have any considerab

in the country who is a of the South as Gen. (go for him? Would a master who has kicked for Grant if it were he have a calculation.) whose whole political my shafts of vituper South. He is as ignor of the Javanese. money power of the c Conkling and the rest people as bitter enem side, we find Tilten re lars. He has never throb for any portion West. Bayard is a m spect, and in/whom But he represents never done anything a honor of a Presidenti berited his great nam titled to no credit. I differ with him cott "Do you think Gr the South at all?" "Oh! of course be w the negroes in the co

CAN ALWAY by anyeparty which We Democracs have at the South can not any of these men. I who live by industry man who would ig political parties. We treed of the cry rai in Congress, and the old War issues. Let out of talk. There are discussed. I what candidate a puable as the stands "What candidate explained as the stands hational party?"

"Oh! that is an after the configuration of the country like a burrer aid to insuite end hand, the policy of paestion of the Presson that we will use my best better and purer has been fought o wonless that we we better than covaring anality remaining to war I have traveled

ALY DRAWING.

LOUISIANA

P. GORE & CO., ec. 18, at 9:30 a. m. LAB TRADE SALE

Bud C. C. Ware.
Ware. "amorted."
her Beta. China Tea Seta, &c.
r country merchants.
EO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Furs! Furs! DEC. 18, at 10 o'clock, AT OUR STORES. BO RANDOLPH-ST.

the entire stock of one of the best a city, consisting of Seal Sacouse, a Seal Sets, Mink Sets, Robes of all and Misser Furs, Muffa, Soas, Gloves, peremptory. Every article must be ELISON, FOMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-8s. A. BUTTERS & CO. dtive Sale of Dr. DURHAM'S

ngs and rachings. h No. 31 of the catalogue, TO-DAY, ash-av., cor. Monroe. ING & CO.

ursday Sale at Auction, AY) MORNING, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock.
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A POLITICAL BOMB. An Interesting Interview with Congressman Aiken, of South Carolina.

He Proposes a Presidential Ticket Without Reference to Party Lines.

No Such Thing Exists as an Independent Organization in the South.

The Outlook for a New Party-Position of Gen. Grant in the

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Representative D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, is one of the frankest, fairest, and ablest of the Southern men n Congress. He has long shown a restivenes at many of the acts of the Democracy to which he is attached, and which he is supposed to repent. A short time since he wrote a letter, which has just reached here in the Southern papers, in the course of which he said:

Lowking the field over and analyzing the incensors that promot the action of your Legislatures. Iam irresistibly convinced that if we wish to
live in peace and prospecity under our own vine
and fig trees at the South and cement this Union
that the processors well wastrolies and true the time here.

mere. fam irresistibly convinced that if we wish to live in peace and prospectity under our own whe and fig trees at the South and cement this Union with a cohesion really patriotic and true the time has come for a "new ded" pointically, or, if not yet, is not far distant. Both the pointical parties of this country have outlived their usefulness and should wheel out. The word "Republican," used in a partisan sense, is hateful to every respectable southerner who leves the land that gave him birth. I have reason to know that the word "Democrate," used in a partisan sense, is no less distasteful to a majority of the voters of the North, and they, of the better classes. Then he we can these two discordant elements assimilate for the gublic weal? They cannot. I would not destroy parties. They are necessary to establish a wholesome public opinion, but they should never be allowed to become sectional. A solid South versus a solid North simply means a house divided against stself; and as true as the book in which it was written will be the sequence of such division. We have the "solid South "foday. The "solid North" will come so soon that it will seem like to-morrow when it is passed. My conviction is, the partisan does not live who can carry New York as a Democraty Neither will a Democrat carry Indiana. All else is Republican. If this result is inevitable, as it refly believe it is, what alternative have we? The people have it in their country, both North and South, comprising at least 75 per cent of the voting population of the Union, including farmers, mechanics, and other artisans, should raily to the rescue of the tottering fabric, and, in National Convention, place before the American people a Presidential licket not recognized by its former allegiance to either existing party,—a ticket that would know "no North, no South, no East, no West," but partiotic enough to go beyond the betest of party, and able enough to go beyond the betest of party, and able enough to govern without prejudice, but with equity and just

UPON THE RECEIPT OF THIS LETTER bere, Mr. Aiken was requested by the representative of THE TRIBUNE to state his views more in detail. He was somewhat reluctant to do this, but finally consented to the publication of the opinions which follow. It will be seen that Mr. Aiken's theory of an independent party, or of a new party, does not promise muc for the success in the South of anything which bears the name of Republicanism.

"There is," said Mr. Aiken, "no such thing

an independent organization in the South, at so far as I have heard, and I have a pretty least so far as I have heard, and I have a prety thorough knowledge of Southern politics. It is true that Mr. Stephens and a few others like him talk of an independent movement and as-sume to be a part of it, but they practically have no following. With such an independent party as these gentlemen are supposed to be identified with. I neither have nor wish to have anything in common."

dentified with. I neither have nor wish to have anything in common."

"What relation would your new party bear to the old Bourbon or Jackson Democracy?"

"I cannot say that I advocate the formation of a new party, or if I do I might not have anything specific to propose. What I would like to do is to wipe out both the old parties. What is Democracy! What are its principles? It has none. Its members are simply so many voters opposed to what is known as the Republican party. It once had, I grant, a set of well-deopposed to what is known as the Republican party, it once had, I grant, a set of well-defined principles. For these principles it fought its sattles, and upon these principles it has won many a victory. What is modern Republicanism! Nothing in the world but antagonism to what is called Democracy, The name Republican has become the geographical synonya for the North, and the name Democrat for the South?

"HAS THE SO-CALLED NATIONAL PARTY

"HAS THE SO-CALLED NATIONAL FARTY any strength in the South, and would its canditate for the Presidency receive any considerable support in that section?"

There are two distinct meanings of the word national as applied to political parties. I would have you disabuse your mind entirely of the notion that when I speak of a National party I have any reference to the Greenback organization which has in some States assumed that name. The National party which I hope to see established, whether it bear that name or not, must be organized on the basis of a union of the people with reference to their common, every-day material interests. The bane of politics to-day is sectionalism. I would destroy that, root and branch. It is based upon importance on the part of the people, and dishonestry, or worse, on the part of their leaders. I venture to say the mass of the people at the North know little or nothing of the people of the South, and the people of the South are just as ignorant of the conditions of life and society in the North. This ignorance is intensified by the treachery of political leaders. Take the speech of Gen. Garfield, for instance, at To-ledo, last summer. It was full of the most unjust abuse of the South, and fairly bristled with statements concerning our people which were either utterly false or grossly exaggerated. Now, when I asked Gen. Garfield about this poech, and called his attention to the unfairness of some of his utterances, he flatly denied having made them. This is what makes the situation so hopeless. In this instance the people of the South had been vilitied and maligned, and vet no responsible authority for the calumny could be found."

"If Gen. Grant were nominated on a platform which contained nothing sectional, would be have any considerable support in the South?"

form which contained nothing sectional, would be have any considerable support in the South?"

the confutry who is so obnoxious to the people of the South so Gen. Grant. Would the South to the foothers who has kicked-him? I would not vote for Grant if it were held out to me as the only bone of salvation. Biaine is a bitter partisan, whose whole positical life has consisted in burling shafts of vituperation and calumnay at the Bouth. He is as ignorant of our poople as I am of the Japanese. Sherman represents the money power of the country, and nothing else. Coaking and the rest are known only to our people as bitter enemies. Looking at the other side, we find Thien representing a bag of dollars. He has never feit a sympathetic heart throb for any portion of the people South or West. Bayard is a man whom I thoroughly restect, and in whom I have great confidence. But he represents nothing National; he has never done anything to entitle him to the great honor of a Presidential nomination. He has inserted his great name, and for that he is entitled to no credit. As to his financial views, I differ with him entirely."

"Do you think Grant could get any votes in the South at all?"

"On! of course be would get the support of all the negroes in the country. They . "THERE IS PERHAPS NO MAN

CAN ALWAYS BE BOUGHT UP

To any sparty which has the money to spare.

We Democrate have always been too poor to try

The South can never hope for justice under
any of these men. The people of this country
who live by industry should unite in electing a
ann who would ignore both of the present
political parties. We of the South are thoroughty tired of the cry raised against the Brigadiers
an Congress, and the constant raking over of
cid War issues. Let us have no more of this
sort of talk. There are plenty of new issues to
be discussed."

"What candidate do you think would be acto-sublet as the standard-bearer of your proposed CAN ALWAYS BE BOUGHT UP

"mat childate do you think would be acbrables the standard-bearer of your proposed
ational party!"

"Oh! that is an after-consideration entirely. If
beyond were as young as he was in 1868, and
abould receive the nomination by the industrial
classes of the country, he would sweep this
country like a burncane. But I fear he is too
ald to inside enthesiasir. country like a burr.cane. But I fear he is too ald to inspire enthusiasm. As thinks pow and, the policy of the South is to leave the mestion of the Presidential candidates entirely be the North. It injures a man if the South kinks well of him and expressed its opinion. For one, I sincerely deplore this state of things, and will use my best influence to inaugurare a setter and purer political era. The Warrias been fought out, and we of the South conless that we were beaten, but it is little bur than cowardice for me victors to be consantly reminding us of our defeat. Since the far I have traveled extensively in most of the

Northern States, and I frankly state to you that the best people I have met, the people of most intelligence and greatest liberality, are Republicans. In my own country you will find the same class of people identified with the Democratic party. What I want to see is a division into parties based upon other than sectional issues. And notil this is done; until the Democratic and Republican parties of to-day are wised out of existence, the condition of our country cannot be anything but deplorable."

E. B. W.

EADS' JETTY HUMBUG

Requires Constant Dredging to Keep Open
—Millions of Government Money Have
Been Sunk.

Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 13.

It is a notorious fact that a channel cannot be

kept open in Eads' jettles without constant dreeging. And yet the jetty advocates claim that the jetties are a success. But the greatest defect in the jetty system and the defect most fatal to the final success of the jettles has been lightly considered. The formation of the bar at the river's mouth, a formation which is still soing on at the jetty's mouth, has never been explained by Eads. Nor any reason given why that bar formation should not continue to go on until the end of time. According to Thommassy's map of the river's mouth, from 1731 to 1838 the land was extended into the Gulf by the land was extended into the Gulf by this bar formation a distance of sevenreen miles in the direction of the Southwest
Pass. From 1888 to 1874 the same process in the same direction extended the land two and
one-half miles. Dering the same periods of
time, up to 1874, the land was extended in the
direction of the South Pass twelve miles and
three-fourths of a mile respectively. Maj. C.
W. Howell in his report to the Chief of Engineers in 1877, in referring to previous surveys of eers in 1877, in referring to previous surveys of

neers in 1877, in referring to previous surveys of this oar formation, says:

The surveys covering this bar formation off the three main passes out as far as depths of 300 and 550 feet show conclusively that the growth of this formation has been greatly underestimated in the past. The fill at Southwest Pass, soven and one half miles out from the part, between surveys of March, 1874, and September, 1876, including three high-water periods, would take it to the surface in fifteen times as long, or forty-five years. At 60,000 feet out (or eleven and one-third miles), the fill was one-tenth of the depth, giving thirty years to reach the surface at that place at the same rate. Since Capt. Talcott's survey in 1838 the fill. 57,000 feet out (ten miles), has been 620 feet, which, at the same rate continued, would carry it to the surface in eighteen years.

The anxieve as the South (or letty) Pass in 1874.

rate continued, would carry it to the surface in eighteen years.

The surveys at the South (or jetty) Pass in 1874 and 1875 include two high river beriods, and off the bar the fill is one-eleventh the depth of water at 25,000 feet out (over four miles) from the crest of the bar, at which rate it would take it twenty-two years to reach the surface, on a line further east twenty-eight years, and on the west line twenty-six years. In this connection I will give the exact official soundings off South Pass from March, 1874, to November, 1875, showing the actual fill at the following distances from the crest of the bar: One mile out the fill was eight feet; two miles out it was thirty-four feet; two and one-half miles out it was forty-two feet; four miles out it was twenty-seven feet; and on the other lines, two and one-half miles distant, east and west, the fill was regular, but not quite so much.

Capt. Brown says in his report made Dec. 15,

regular, but not quite so much.

Capt. Brown says in his report made Dec. 15, 1877: "The average shoaling in front of the jetties from June, 1876, to June, 1877, one and one-fourth miles out, has been eleven feet seven inches." Maj. Howell's report, on page 480, concludes as follows: "These facts may be reconcludes as startling developments of all human efforts to secure or maintain a great open river suited to the wants of commerce." Capt. John Cowdon, whose practical knowledge of the Mississippi currents is excelled by no living man, says in his report published in 1876:

says in his report published in 1876:

Precisely as six out of the seven army engineers, and every other person who has any practical knowledge of the Mississippi River, have said, they may wash out a greater depth between their jetties, but beyond the bar will form, on which they will anly get the normal depth of sixteen to eignteen fegi at low tide; and that is all that Mr. Eaus with his jetties, or the Government with its dredge-boats, no matter how powerful, will ever get. Maj. Howell, Capt. Elwell, the bar-pilots, the members of the old Tow-boat Associations, and others, all or whom are now working, employed, or have spent the greater portion of their lives on about, and observing this bar, not only say this, but go further, and say that were you to dredge out a channel to a cepth of twenty-four feet, the mud would immediately follow and fill up back to the normal depth, as if no excavation had been made. All this experience is worth something, and must not be ignored. It shows us that the mouth of the Missisppt is like a moving panorama, normally advanctive and control of the cold of the sippi is like a moving panorama, normally advaing into the Gulf at the rate of one foot a day. All the surveys of the river's mouth since 1721 prove the correctness of Capt. Howell's and Capt. Cowdon's statements in regard to the bar formation at the river's mouth.

the bar formation at the river's mouth.

Since the survey of 1875 no survey has been made of the Gulf beyond one and one-half miles outside the jettles. If any survey has been made since that time, any knowledge of the fact has been carefully concaled from the public. It has been rumored, however, that nublic. It has been rumored, however, that there was a survey made last June or July by Capt. Brown, with the dredge-boat Esavon, manned with the same officers who made the surveys in 1874 and 1875. This survey, it is reported, was made five miles outside of the jettles' mouth. But if that survey was ever made, the knowledge of the results is solely conflued to official circles. If the War Department is in possession of the facts, these facts should be furnished to Congress and the country. It is reasonable to suppose that if there had been anything in that survey favorable to Eads' theory that the inevitable bar will not form and render the jetties useless, the fact would have been promptly published to the world. The Cabinet at Washington have shown so much partiality for the jetty scheme in their dealings with Eads that a very strong suspicion has been engendered in the public mind that some very vital facts in regard to the bar formation have been suppressed. That the mind that some very vital facts in regard to the bar formation have been suppressed. That the public have had no information since 1875 of the depth of water beyond the jetties' mouth is a fact sufficient of itself to prove that the mud bar is steedily rising and the water steadily shoaling beyond the jetties' mouth, and that Eads dare not publish the truth.

NEW YORK. New Method of Choosing Presidential Elect

ors Proposed.

Correspondence New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The project which has been mooted by some Republicans in New

York, that the Legislature of that State shall, when it meets in January, change the method o choosing Presidential Electors, finds general favor bere among Republican Congressmen, and some Western men are particularly active in its advocacy. They urge that New York is now decidedly doubtful State; that the proposed change would give a large majority of its Elect oral vote certainly to the Republicans, and that it would thus settle beforehand, and almost be yond doubt, the result of the next year's elec-tion, and give the Presidency securely to the Republicans. The plan, as it is here urged, is to let the voters of each Congressional district choose a Presidential Elector, the two Electorsat-Large to be chosen either by the Legisla ture or by the body of district Electors. Some ture or by the body of district Electors. Some Westeru Republicans think that this plan ought to be recommended to the Republicans of the New York Legislature as a party measure, and if is even said that the National Committee, which is to meet here next Wednesday, should consider the propriety of a public declaration on the subject. It is feared by those who favor it that the New York Republicans will be timid about action, unless they are caused to teel about acting, unless they are caused to feel that they have the consent of the party in other

that the New York Republicans will be timid about acting, unless they are caused to feel that they have the consent of the party in other States.

In conversation about this project a Republican Congressman said to-day: "No one can deny that the Legislature has the constitutional power to adopt such a regulation. It would, in fact, be only the revival of an old law, which was in force in New York in the Presidential election of 1823, when the Electoral vote of the State was divided between Gen. Jackson and John Quincy Adams. In my belief it would be a wholesome regulation for all the States, because it would secure the minority, so often very large in a State, a fair representation and voice in the election of a President, and would thus more readily satisfy the country with the result. To carry a Presidential election by a narrow and perhaps a doubtful majority in a single State would be the cause of great existement,—possiply of great and injurious public anxiety and of lasting political bitterness. To have that State New York, which is predominantly Republican at the other, and where each party is prone to charge the other with fraud or wrongful conduct, would only increase the trouble. New York has now four millions of people so evenly divided in political sentiment that it may lossibly be carried next verby one party or the other by a majority of only a few hundred, in which case the voters representing nearly two millions of inhabitants would see the melves left without influence in the result. But to allow each Congressional district to choose an Elector is to spit the Electoral vote of the State, and to secure to each party a share of the Electoral vote and a representation in the Riectoral College. Yes; I see the main objection, of course, that it is now to be done for a purpose,—that we Republicans propose it as a means of insuring our success next year. It has the layor of many

Western men here, and it may be targed upon them by the whole party."

The Republican calculation may be thus stated: The South, it is supposed, will cast 188 Electoral votes for the Democratic candidate; the number required to elect is 185. To carry New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, which have in all 44 votes, would give the Democratic candidate 182 and he would Objects of the Present Agitation. long to the People Who Culti-

carry New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, which have in all 44 votes, would give the Democratic candidate 182, and he would look for the remainder from Oregon or California. But to choose Electors by districts in New York would, the Republicans calculate, bresk this combination. They have now in the House twenty four members to nine Democrats. They would hope to maintain this ratio next year, and if so they would deprive the Democrats of twenty-six of the thirty-five Presidential Electors on which they are counting. This would be not, indeed, to make a Democratic victory absolutely impossible, but very difficult, with the 138 votes of the South. They would, to succeed, have still to carry Connecticut with six votes, New Jersey with nine, Indiana with fifteen, California with six, and Oregon with three,—in all forty-eight votes,—and this would secure them only one more than a majority. It is believed by some Republicans that on this showing the South would, before next fall, alose all hope of carrying a Democratic President, and that this would prectoitate a disintegration of the ruling party in many Southern States, and bring several of them over to the Republican side.

There is this much to be said for this view, that it is frequently and openly said by Southern men that if the Democratic party loses next year they will no longer act with it. They are tired of being out in the cold, and prefer friendly relations with the administration and their share of what is going. Hence some Republicans believe that if the result can be fixed beforehand, as this proposed change in the New York law would fix it, it would only hasten the

publicans believe that if the result can be fixed beforehand, as this proposed change in the New York law would fix it, it would only hasten the coming political break up in the Sou hern States, and that prominent men in several of those States who are well known to be lukewarm Democrats would use the fart of a coming and assured Democratic defeat to carry their beople over to the Republican candidate. The Democrats see that they are not in a position to strike back. The follies of the extra session lost them this fall all control of those Western States in which, had they accured their Legislatures, they might have retorted upon this Republican device. They are helpless except so far as they may be able to arouse public indignation at what will certainly be, if it is carried out, a trick, and thus gather support among the voters. Some Demogather support among the voters. Some Demo-erats threaten that the Electoral vote of New York shall not be counted in the House if the law is altered. But that is nonsense, for the law proposed is clearly constitutional and within the power of the Leg's ature. As to the Republicans, it was long ago said of their party leaders here, "Those fellows will not let go without a hard struggle. They will be as difficult to get out as were the Democrats in 1861, and the longer they stay the more desperate they become." And this is undoubtedly true of a good many of them. A brief period in the cold shade of the minority would do them no harm, and would not the country more interpretate of them make the country more independent of them than it now is and more secure of peaceful elec-tions. One effect upon the Democrats of the agrication of this question is to show some of them that they cannot afford to demagog or to trifle about candidates. They must have good men, and even with these they may lose; with oor nominations they would be beaten beyond

THE CZAR'S ESCAPE.

Details of the Attempt to Blow Up the Im-

perial Train-Narrative of a Passenger-Searching the House. The narrative of a person who was actually in the luggage train, a part of which was destroyed by the explosion near Moscow, is published in the London papers of the 4th inst. According to this account, the train conveying the Emperor left the station at Simferopol at midnight, the time appointed for its departure. The luggage train, consisting of fourteen carriages and two locomotives, had been dispatched half an hour previously, but by a fortunate chance the train which the Czar traveled overtook the luggage train, and, passing it, left it some distance behind. In the luggage train were altoge her hity persons. When it was still about two and a half versts from the Moscow station a loud report was suddenly heard. The carriage in which the parrator was seated oscillated violently and then came to a standstill with a sharp jerk. The writer imme diately left the carriage, and, looking round, perceived clear traces of an explosion. The first engine was detached from the train, and the other had left the rails, together with some of the carriages, while the remainder of the latter were standing right across the line. The fourth luggage wagon lay with its wheels unward. At the side of the line was visible a large cavity several feet deep. The noise of the explosion had attracted the police and a crowd of people, who loudly expressed their horror at the intended attempt to destroy the life of the Emperor. The narrator bastended to the nearest telegraph station in order to forward a dispatch, but found that communication was interrupted in consequence of the telegraph posts having been thrown down by the explosion. A pointsman and another railway official, who were in the immediate vicinity, appeared to be badly injured, but all the occupants of the train escaped with nothing more serious than the fright. The perpetrators of the crime doubtless thought that the Emperor was in the second train. The Public Prosecutor and a magistrate arrived at 2 o'clock this morning at the scene of the catasrophe, and, led by the traces of devastation left by the explosion, proceeded to the nearest house, which was empty. were standing right across the line. The fourth mpty.
The magistrate discovered in the court-yard,

concealed under the snow, some wires, connected with a battery placed in an outhouse, from which the passing trains could easily be seen From inquiries made, it appeared that the house which the passing trains could easily be seen. From inquiries made, it appeared that the house was bought in September last by a young man, who stated that he was a citizen of Tamara. He had been observed digging in the cellar by the neighbors, declaring as his reason for doing so that he wished to obtain some sand. In this way a passage for the train of powder connected with the mine was nollowed out. The house itself was poorly furnished. More wires were found behind the wall-papers. From the wearing-apparer left in the house it is supposed that several persons had been engaged in the work. The remnants of a supper, which had only been partaken of recently, were also found in one of the rooms. The Parts Navional, which is a kind of way semi-official, supplies in its editorial remarks some information that throws light on this crime. It points out that a St. Petersburg telegram, received on Tuesday, stated that the police had arrested at Elisabeth-grad, a station on the Moscow-Ocessa Railway, a young man on whose person explosive material area found expected. grad, a station on the Moscow-Ocessa Railway, a young man on whose person explosive materials were found concealed. It adds that since the development of the Nithlist' agitation news of this description has been so frequent that it passes almost unperceived in Western Europe. But it concludes from the last outrage that these arrests are a fearful symptom of the political and social condition of the Russian Empire, and that the latest attempt on the Emperor's life proves that the members of secret societies have not been diminished in number nor awed into inaction by the severity of the punishment meted out to diminished in number nor awed into inaction by the severity of the punishment meted out to such as have been found cut. It adds that "It it be borne in mind that in the City of Moscow alone the service of the municipal police entails an annual outlay of over 1,580,702 rubles, some idea may be formed of the gizantic proportions of the protective network which the Governments, the Administration, and the sovereign find necessary. Yet the active members of this new Carbonarism continue without any visible diminution of power their work of violent destruction. Nothing appears able to check a movement which has numbers of accomplices even in the highest classes of society." The Nationa fears that "this latest outrage cannot but affect very deeply the Czar and materially increase the morbid melancholy which has settled upon him for the last few years."

Place of the National Convention.

St. Luis Globe-Democrat.

The time and place for holding the Republican National Convention in 1880 will probably be named at the meeting of the Committee in Washimgton on the 17th. It may, however, be postponed to some future meeting. All we care about the matter is that the choice shall not fall upon Cincinnati, and this because of the manifest un'airpess and injustice with which Mr. Blaine was treated there in 1876. If the Ohio men want to pack the galleries again we propose that they should do a little traveling first. Chicago or Philudelphia would suit us admirably. Grant was nominated in the former city in 1888, and was "encored" in the latter in 1878. We are willing that the "second encore" shall occur at either place. But we don't propose, if we can help it, to see the house "papered" against the Isvorit, as it was in Cincinnati in 1876.

Wolves in Russia.

Wolves in Kussia, wolves are making great ravages this year, and it is feared that the losses of the peasants will surpass those of 1878. The blir of slaughter for this year alone in the above district includes 276 horses, 854 colts, 1,653 sheep, 237 cows, 740 caives, and 295 goats and p.gs.

The surest means to rid you self of that distress ing cough is to use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Pric 25 cents a bottle.

IRISH LAND LAWS.

Mr. J. O'Connor Power, M. P., on the

The Tenant-System's Curse... The Soil Should Bevate It.

London Mineteenth Century for December.
The main cause of Irish poverty is not to be found in over-population, or in any want of energy or economy on the part of the Irish people, but in the system of land-tenure imposed by Imperial conquest. Foreign competition and bad harvests, by which, in one year alone, according to the culculation of Mr. Dwyer Gray Ireland has lost thirty millions sterling, have had one advantage, and that is, they have drawn attention, in a striking way, to the great evil of the system of tecant-at-will, the most demoral-izing and degrading to which it is possible to reduce the working population of any country. It is hardly in the power of language to describe the many evil effects of this system. It has blasted the hopes, ruined the houses, and detroyed the lives of millions of the Irish race. It has stopped the social, political, and industrial growth of Ireland as effectually as if the country had been in a perpetual state of civil war; and no war has ever been more cruel in its incidents or operations toward those among whom it was carried on, than the war which Irish landordism has waged against the people whose inheritance it usurped and whose property it has confiscated. "The worst fed, the worst clothed, and the worst housed people in Europe,"—this is the description which every impartial traveler who has seen the Irish people at home has given of them. Behold the result of the system of tenant-at-will and centuries of English rule! A STATE OF SLAVERY.

Of the 600,000 tenant-farmers in Ireland, more

than half a million, representing, with their lam-ilies, about three n.illion persons, have no secu-rity in their bomesor in the business upon which they depend for their daily bread, but are at the they depend for their daily bread, but are at the mercy of a few thousand persons,—the lords of the soil of Ireland. Agriculture being the main-spring of the nation's wealth, the interests of the commercial and tradag community are naturally dependent upon the industry of the farmers, and so it results that the fate and fortunes of more than five millions of people are in the hands of the small section, naturally as a single people are in the hands of the small section, naturally as a single people are in the hands of the small section, naturally as a single people are in the hands of the small section, naturally as a single people are in the hands of the small section, naturally as a single people are in the small section, naturally as a single people are in the small section, and the same single people are in the same single people people are in the same single people are in the same single people people are in the same single people people are in the same single people peop farmers, and so it results that the fate and fortunes of more than five millions of people are in the hands of the small section, numbering not more than a few thousands. No system of government could possibly bring prosperity to a people so circumstanced. Even if they were endowed with all the attributes of political freedom, their social condition would still be a condition of slavery. They are the victims of a system clearly incompatible with social rights and industrial freedom. It may be necessary for me to explain here what I mean by "social right" and "industrial freedom." Social right may be defined in words which are to be found in the Declaration of American Independence, and I would deline it, in those words, as "the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"; and industrial freedom, in the sense in which I use the phrase, is the right of the workers to enjoy the fruits of their own exertions, and to be safe, in the pursuit of their industry, from the rapacity of their neighbors. There is nothing more capable of proof than that the present land system of Irol and is opposed to the social rights and the industrial freedom of the irish people as here understood. When a people die in large numbers of sizyvation in the drish people as here understood. When a people die in large numbers of stervation in their own country, or ily from it because they cannot get enough to eat out of the food which that country has produced, and which is more than sufficient to sustain them, that people are denied the right to live; and if a people have not a right to live in their own land while it is rich enough to support them, they are depri of liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

STARVING AMID PLENTY. This is what took place in Ireland during the famine of 1846 and 1847. The people perished in the midst of food twice sufficient to sustain them, because the food they produced had to be exported in immense quantities to pay the exorbitant rents of the landlords. Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the low standard of living among the small farmers, and the small amount of the produce they were permitted to keep for their own use, than the fact that they were reduced to a dependence on the that they were reduced to a dependence on the potato as their principal food. When that failed they had no resource. The rest of the vegetable food and neariy all the animal food produced in the country became the property of the non-producing landlord class, and was experted to pay their does. ported to pay their dues. The bare statement of these facts reveals at once the appalling injustice of the system, but we must examine it farther to fully realize its wickedness and the mischief which it has wrought. What can be more opposed to every principle of well-doing than a system which paralyzes industry, which puts a premium on idieness, which fosters improvidence, which generates servilty, by poerisy, and ignorance, which shuts out every gleam of hope of rising in the world, which entails perpetual drudgery and social dependence. rted to pay their dues. The bare statemen gleam of hope of rising in the world, which entails perpetual drudgery and social dependence, and even invades the sanctity of the domestic relations? Such is the system of tenant-at-will under which 3,000,000 of the Irish people are condemned to wear out their lives.

It is not in the nature of things that the Irish cultivator should be as industrious as the peasant proprietor in the Channel Islands or on the Continent, for the former wants that which the latter possesses,—securit? The former is liable to eviction at the will and pleasure of a taskmaster; the latter is the undisputed lord of his own land and possesses "the marie of property which turns sand into gold." Mr. Mill well recognized the premium on idieness under the erty which turns and into gold." Mr. Mill well recognized the premium on idleness under the tenant-at-will system when he said that the Irish tenant was the only human being in existence who had nothing to gain by increased industry, and nothing to lose by increased idleness. Then there is nothing so well calculated to make a man reckless and improvident as uncertainty in his position. It often harases the very life and soul of men of the highest moral fibre, and must be destructive of all order and economy in the lives of those less fortunately constituted. The struggling farmer, whose constituted. The struggling farmer, whose imagination is baunted by the alternative prospect of the poor-house or the emigrant-snio, has certainly a gloomy existence, bereft of comfort, encouragement, and aspiration. The mortal dread of the agent's frown or the landlord's slightest displeasure still characterizes the tonlightest displeasure still characterizes the ten ant-at-will, notwithstanding the bracing effect ant-a-wit, notwithstanding the bracing effects of public agrisation, and shows what an atmosphere of servility and hypocrisy combined arises from the present unnatural condition of rural society in that country. But a system which so far taxes the industry of the people as to compel their children to work in the fields when they ought to be at school, is responsible for more taan the physical unisery which it inflicts. It generates ignorance, and thereby deprives the people of one of the most potent means of self-

The Irish farmer is often obliged to set his children to work before they have had time to acquire the rudest elements of education, in order to turn their youthful labor to account in squeezing the rent and a scanty subsistence out of the farm. On some Irish estates, too, a tenant dare not harbor in his house a stranger, tenant dare not harbor in his house a stranger, a roor person. or even a poor relative not immediately belonging to the family, and the Land Commission recently sent through Ireland by the Freeman's Journa', whose reports ought to be read by every one auxious to be acquainted with the facts of the present crisis, declares that on some properties marriages cannot be consummated without the sanction of the landlord or his agent! Surely this is slavery of the most degrading, intolerable kind, and the system by which it is upheld an outrage on civilization. The whole history of Irish landlordism is a record of hardened cruelty, without a parallel in the social annals of any other nation. Edmund The whole history of Irish landlordism is a record of hardened cruelty, without a parallel in the social annals of any other nation. Edmund Spenser says, in his "View of the State of Ireland," that the landlords of his time "used most shamefully rack their tenants." Swift receats this accusation in his own day in the following language: "Ano her cause of this nation's misery is that Egyptian bondage of cruel, oppressing, and covetous landlords, expecting all who live studer them should make bricks without straw, who grieve or envy when they see a tenant of their own in a whole coat or able to afford one comfortable meal in a month, by which the spirits of the people are broken and made fit for slavery." And even Mr. Froude is constrained to say: "The landlords in Ireland represent conquest and confiscation, and they have gone on with an indifference to the welfare of their tenants that would never be tolerated in England or Scotland."

In the reports of the Irish famine compiled by the Society of Friends, who carned the lasting gratitude of Ireland by their noble and generous efforts to save the lives of her people, there is a strong indictment against the landlord class for their gross neglect of duty in that terrible crisis; and it must then be affirmed that landed property in Ireland can show nothing in its origin or its history upon which to found a claim to the consideration of the Irish people, nor can they be expected to extend any further toleration to its unrestricted and mischievous power.

Any one closely examining the condition of

A DEGRADING SLAVERY.

dvancement.

Any one closely examining the condition of the Irish iand classes will discover that, contrary to the general rule elsewhere, it is the wealthier classes, the landlords, not the tenants, who show the greatest ignorance of economic principles. They are, as a class, the most listless,

uneuserorising, and non-producing section of the country, while at the same time they are the masters of its resources. See, for example, the enormous growth of absentesism, which drains, directly and indirectly, no less than six millions annually out of Ireland, not a penny of which ever returns to benefit those by whom it is supplied. Six millions sterling a year! that is to say, a sum sufficient to support 100,000 workingmen and their families—500,000 persons—in deceney and comfort. The action of the landlords has been very injurious to their own interests, as well as to those of the farmers; for, though the value of property continued to rise steadily for many years before the beginning of the present depression, it would have risen much more rapidly and to a far higher point if the lords of the soil condescended to abate their feudal privileges, or if they were as anxious to perform the duties as they have been to enforce the rights of property. Under the present system it is the interest of the tenant to out of it as he possibly can. Under a system which would give him security in his holding and protection against exorbitant rents the farmer would nurse his farm as the prudent merchant nurses his business. He would leel that it was his interest to put all his capital into it, confident that it would return to him in due time with a fair profit. Thus the price of fand would be improved by the inducements which such a tenure would hold out to every incoming tenant in every case where a farmer had disposed of his holding. What a mockery of all recteved ideas of political economy it is to see fertile lands going out of cultivation in Ireland and the Irish at the same time leaving their country in search of employment! This is not the natural result of supply and demand, for it is well known, that the lrish people are warmly attached to their native land and would never quit it in large numbers if they could manage to live at home. It is the result of landlordism, which blights the industry of the whole count

A million a decade! What does it mean?
A nation dying of inner decay:
A churchyard's silence where life has been.
The base of the pyramid crumbling away;
A drift of men gone over the sea.
A drift of the dead where men should be.

A drift of the dead where men should be.

Those who cry out against State interference with the tenure of land forget that the present state of things in Ireland is the result of State interference. Irish land-reformers only want the State to undo what the State Las done. They only ask the State to restore the ancient rights to the tillers of the soil. The State abolished the old tenure by which the soil was held for the benefit of those who cultivated it, and allowed the usurpation of the rights of the cultivators by landlords. As the English conquest extended over Ireland the land system disappeared. The rights of the cultivators were confiscated as well as the property of the native land-owners, and to this double confiscation we trace the only title upon which Irish landlordtrace the only title upon which Irish landlord ism can rest its sacred pretens THE LAND LEAGUE'S PROJECT.

The principle which underlies the Land act of 1870 was the well-established principle that "there is no such thing as absolute property in and." It is not necessary, therefore, to go "there is no such thing as absolute property in land." It is not necessary, therefore, to go back on former discussions for the purpose of enforcing a principle which has found sanction in an act of Parliament. Starting from this principle, then, let us proceed to consider the proposal put forward by the National Land League as the only one calculated to effect a satisfactory and final solution of the Irish land question. The proposal, stripped of all ambiguity, is to abolish landlordism and make the cultivators the owners of the soil. This is undoubtedly a wast undertaking, the dimensions of which should be fully appreciated by those who have resolved to accomplish it. The labor of which should be fully appreciated by those who have resolved to accomplish it. The labor and sacrifice of a whole generation, constantly exerting itself to promote this great object, would not be greater than it deserves, and the energy of the highest patriotism could scarcely be directed to a nobler end than that of bringing comfort and consolation and security to the humble firesides of the tillers of the soil. It is proposed that the State should take over the land, giving the landlords proper compensation, and settle the tenants upon it permanently as tenant proprietors. This proposal, considered in its financial aspect alone, will appear formidately the state of and to many people, for it is estimated that it would require £250,000,000 to carry it out. But no one 'magines that it can be effected all at once by one financial transaction. A loan for this sum of money could not be raised except at a rate of interest which would be much higher than it could be burrowed at if borrowed. at a rate of interest which would be indea-higher than it could be borrowed at if borrowed in small sums and at intervals. On financial grounds, then, it seems more practicable and desirable that the scheme should be carried out gradually than that it should be attempted to realize it in one sweeping measure. Even if realize it in one sweeping measure. Even if the money were forthcoming on easy terms it could not be bastily applied to the purpose in view without much confusion arising from inex-perience, and perhaps no little jobbery arising from the many interests involved and the desire of many persons to be employed in executing work undertaken by the State.

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

Many difficulties incident to State interference in a work of this kind would be removed or considerably diminished by gradual operations which would give time to have the character of each step taken tested by its results; and on social grounds, it seems not less designations. acter of each step taken tested by its results; and on social grounds it seems not less desirable that the transfer of the ownership of the soil from a limited number to the great body of the people should be only gradually accomplished. It is evident from the terms of a resolution passed at the first meeting of the National Land League that its modus operandi is designed to lead gradually to the object in view, al Land League that its modus operandi is designed to lead gradually to the object in view,—the establishment of an occupier proprietary. This resolution declares: "That the objects of the League can be best attained (1) by promoting organization among the tenant farmers; (2) by defending those who may be threatened with eviction for refusing to pay unjust rents; (3) by facilitating the working of the Bright clauses of the Land act; and (4) by obtaining such a reform in the laws relating to land as will enable every tenant to become the owner of his holding by paying a fair rent for a limited number of years." It only remains then to push forward with the utmost energy those minor reforms framed to mitigate the evils of the existing system, such as the abolition of all artificial restrictions on the sale and transfer of land, the abolition of the laws of or imogeniture and entail, the more efficient working of the Bright clause of the Land act, and the reclamation and distribution of the waste lands, while keeping steadily in view the main object of emancipating the entire agricultural population from the power of landlordism. Large as the sum of money is which would be required to buy out the Irish landlords, the proposal to raise it should not excite the unreasonable indignation exhibited in some quarters; we know not how soon the Government may involve us in a war with Russia, which might cost that amount without doing one-bundredth part as much good, assuming it to be just and necessare, as the diseasabilishment of Irish landlords would effect.

ADVANTAGES OF A PEASANT, PROPRIETARY. ADVANTAGES OF A PEASANT, PROPRIETARY.

ADVANTAGES OF A PEASANT, PROPRIETARY.

The advantages of a peasant proprietary over the system of landiord and tenant are being admitted more and more every day. The industrious application and thrifty management of the small owners of land in the Channel Islands, in France and Prussia, in Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Norway are the admiration of all who have made themselves acquainted with rural life and labor in those countries. If we would see the brightest examples of cheerful, uncomplaining toil we must visit those lands in which the busbundman is to be found, with his sons and daughters, cultivating his patch of land in the security of independent ownership. In those countries we shall find a comfor able and prosperous, if not wealthy, agricultural class, who are the best friends of social order and the bulwarks of national defense in every national emergency. Into such comfor able and prosperous, if not wealthy, agricultural class, who are the best friends of social order and the bulwarks of national defense in every national emergency. Into such materials as these it is the ambition of Irish land-reformers to convert the masses of the Irish people who live by the cultivation of the soil. A great change in the social structure of Ir-land is needed. No one who knows ir-land as it is can say that the social onder of the country is satisfactory. The gull I etween enormous wealth and abject poverty is wis of the re than in any other part of Europe, and the enormously wealthy are only a few, while the abjectly poor are counted by millions. It is urged against the proposal of the Land League that it would involve the destruction of the aristocracy, and that it is necessary to preserve their power as a counteracting force against democracy, which, in the absence of the landlord class, might attain uncontrolled supremacy. Those who take this view are evidently alarmed, and, as they must be anxious to make landlordism tolerable to an Irish people, they are not likely to contend any longer against the abolition of the arbitary power of eviction and rack-renting. I cannot, however, admit that the accumulation of land in the huds of a few is indispensable to the preservation of a powerful upper class in any country, assuming such to be necessary. We shall always have varying social grades, some higher and some lower than the rest, and the highest duty of statesmanship is to endravor to do justice to all. The power of landlordism, as it exists in Ireland, rests on a basis of injustice, and therefore it is doomed.

Why Gambetta Broke His Engagement.

**Gambetta is a bachelor; but he has not lived so long without having at least contemplated marriage. The story of his engagement to an herress in Western France, and its sudden breaking-off, give us a iresh glimpse of his character. From the time of his leaving his humble home at Cahors till his rise to the highest rank of public personages,

with a faithful, loving, devoted aunt, who had followed him to Pagis, and who made, everywhere he went, a pleasant bome for him. She was at once his maid of-all-work and his congenial companion; and he was as deeply attached to her as she to him. H's engagement to a handsome and accomplished girl, with a dot of seven millions, was a shock to the good and; but she yielded gracefully to the inevitable. When the arrangements for the marriage were being discussed, however, the young lady took it into her head to make it a condition of the union that the aint should be excluded from the new establishment. She was scarcely elegant enough to adorn gilded salons. Gambetta explained how much his sunt had been to him; the rich beauty was only the more obdurate. Gambetta took up his hat, and with a profound bow, "Adieu," said he; "we were not made to understand each other." And the marriage was put of torever.

THE VOICE OF THE PROPEST

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Will the editor please inform Mrs. A. J. Blake if the children at the Poor-House will have any celebration Christmas, and if there are any children at the jail.

[An effort is making to have one. There are vary few children at the jail. very few children at the jail.] "O. K."

To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—You will confer a favor by answering through the columns of The Tribuna UNE the following question: Are the letters "O. K." an abbreviation of two words? If so, what are these words, and why do they stand for "All right," "Very well," or a similar expression? Respectfully, MAX R. [The letters "O. K." are a cant abbreviation

of the phrase "All correct," or "Oll Korrect."]

What to Do with Thieves,
To the Editor of The Tribuna.

MAINE, Ill., Dec. 17.—I notice in one of the
semi-religious weeklies a suggestion that the ourglars and thieves be licensed by the City Government, and thereby increase the the law being useless to suppress them. At the same time, to save expense, would it not be well to dispense with that grand farce called the Grand Jury, and, in place of it, instruct the Assistant State's-Attorney, in case any thief or ourgiar shall be caught, to cook up an indictment for conspiracy against any persons who may have the audacity to complain!—providing, in all cases, he shall have received the proper to all cases, he shall have received the proper fee in his pocket from the aforesaid thieves.

A. WOODEN.

Boy Wanted.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—One of our most severe CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—One of our most severe and successful merchants not long ago advertised for an office boy, one who lived with his parents. The first applicant for the position was a big, raw-boned Irishman about six feet high. With hat in hand, says he, "Sur, I came to apply for the sitivation ye wrote for in the paper, sur." Severe and successful merchant replied, in amazement, "Wby, sir, I advertised for a boy who lives with his parents." To which applicant replies, "Well, sur, I'm a fine bye, and I always lives wid me parints, and they wuldn't let me live enywhere fise, for fear that I might go ashtray." He got a position as porter.

A. J. McDonalia.

The Fenians. To the Editor of The Tribuna.
Unicago, Dec. 17.—What has become of the Fenian Brotherhood, whose branches and circles extended in every direction some few years ago? It seems to me that now is the time to bring have been safely deposited in first-class banks or invested in Government securities since 1867, and come to the reserve of their securities since 1867, and come to the rescue of their starving fellowcountrymen in Ireland. It does really appear
to any intelligent man that there is a fair proportion of brag and bluster in the Irish race, but
no action. From the latest statistics it appears
that there are some 6,000,000 or Irish and
the descendants of Irish in this country,
and yet no organized action has been taken, up
to the present time, to relieve their countrymen. They talk very loudly in America of
making England pay dearly for the "woes she
has inflicted," some day, but they take precious
good care that their bodies are under the prolection of Uncle Sam's broad penuant in making such a boast. A mere handful of Zulus, in and come to the rescue of their starving fellow-

"Yes," you readily respond; "this is what we want." And we reply, Such a pavement you may have.

Apply properly our pure Joliet cement-gravel to a road base of uniform, unyielding consistency, and it will for more than a lifetime rufdil all of the above requirements, or we are will my to be stigmatized as be my "knave or fool."

What if I own a large mound of this gravel? Does that fact make me'a liar? Do some of you own bonanzs of gold and sliver mines? And don't you publish them, and develop them, thereby enriching yourselves and Chicago? Yet you are not liars. No more are we in seeking to develop our Joliet gravel bonanzs for the mu'ual benefit of your city and our humble self. You need no expensive, far-fetched granit blocks, but secure a much nearer and far better equivalent in one continuous roadbed, as solid as adamant, constructed from our pure cement gravel, properly put down,—the same in quality as those tenscious samples of rigid congionerate that we presented to your Park Commissioners at one of their regular meetings. We are informed that the Hoo. Wirt Dexter skeptically soaked in water for weeks one of my samples, and found it made of "sterner stuff" than "sugar and salt." So likewise found year committee of investigation who visited Johet and devoted some hours to the examination of my gravel monand.

"But," you exclaim, "right here comes the rub. How shall we escape imposition and be sure that we obtain a genuine article and genuine construction?" We answer, If you would convert Michigan avenue into the h indoomest, best, most coduring, and cheapest drive in America, we will personally see that every yard of gravel for its pavement is genuine cement, and provide a man to put it down of unsurpassed experience in cement gravel and roadway construction. He will not ask a cent for his services unless the job is entirely satisfactory. This gentleman is ready to meet your Commissioners and clizens at any time and place for an interchange of views.

at any time and place for an interchange of views.

You will, however, in vain expect a good and

You will, however, in vain expect a good and permanent pavement of any material that is not laid upon a base of firm foundation, with uniform grade and consistency, any more than you can expect good wails of a building to stand upon a poor foundation.

Comply with this, and the o'her conditions indicated in paving with cement gravel, and you have "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," so far at least as this generation is concerned.

Some of your readers may like a brief synopsis of construction with our gravel:

1. Secure a uniform good base.

2. Place our cement cobble at the bottom, filling up all the interstices with fine gravel.

3. Put a laver of fine cobble, with like treatment, on top of these.

ment, on top of these.

4. Dress off the top surface evenly and smoothly with fine gravel, three to four inches deep.

5. Wet down the whole well with sprinklers.

6. Roll down thoroughly with a five to eight.

6. Roll down thoroughly with a five to eight tou roller.

The whole mass will then eement together like a layer of adamant.

Our frequent articles in the press have called out some sinister inferences of appliances, such, perhaps, as money-bags, personal favoritism, etc. As this is probably the close of our discussion of the pavement question, we desire to say that there is not even a shadow of truth in these, insinuations. If we and our cause cannot stand upon our own merits, and upon the basis

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The attention of the pub-

lic has through your columns been frequently called to the practice of certain collection agencies of attempting to collect claims, where both parties reside in the heart of the city surrounded by courts, by instituting suit before some obscure Justice of the Peace in a remote corner of the county; and also to the kind of

justice there administered.

Attention to another flagrant instance of the Attention to another flagrant instance of the kind may tend to impress the fact that some thanks of South Africa, have done more to humble Engiand's brutal soldiers than the Irish have been able to accompish in 300 years. Go to work, gentlemen, and either give food to your starving people or handle the musket in defense of the land you claim to love so well.

THOMAS B. O'FOPP.

Attention to another flagrant instance of the kind may tend to impress the fact that some changes in the law in respect thereto are in great demand.

About ten days ago a person representing himself as being from the firm of Cornell, Spencer & Co. came to my place of business with a claim against me for \$10.50, which debt, he claimed, I contracted some time before the

ing and a boast. A store should a of Zolias, it is hard been able to accompish in 30 years. Go mande fact, with a braid show been able to accompish in 30 years. Go was a store of the land you thin to love to verify the control of the land you thin to love to verify the control of the land you thin to love to verify the control of the land you thin to love to verify the land you thin to love to verify the land of the land you thin to love to verify the land of the land you thin to love to verify the land of the land you control the land of the land you can be held to condom the action of those states to allow concert-asions to run all injust. It is to be bound to condom the action of the land is allow your land of the land you will be land to allow your land of the land you will be land to allow your land of the land your land of the land you will be land to land your land you will be land to land your land of the land have to fold out and you have land to land your land to land your land to land your land of the land have to fold out a shall be land to land your land of the land have to fold out a shall be land to land your land of the land have land to land the land have land have land to land the land have land

Insiders Operating to Depress Prices.

Government Bonds, Foreign Exchange, and Discounts, The Produce Markets Active and Ir-

regular .-- All Open Lower.

A Better Demand Causes a De-

cided Advance.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks generally opened a point or two lower than the close on Tuesday. There was then an improvement, which was mostly lost in a sharp e in the last quarter hour of business. Michigan Central and Lake Shore excited the wonder of those uninitiated in the contrary ways of Walt street by going down after having taken rank as 8 per cent stocks. Michigan Central opened 1/2 better, at 95%, sold down to 95% before the second call, recovered 1/2, to 951/2, at the second Board, and dropped suddenly at the close to 931/2. Lake Shore opened 1/2 lower, made % at the first Board, to 104%, and then sold down steadily to 103%. Kansas & Texas, which is "pointed" as a good purchase because its arnings are increasing rapidly, because it is about o take an important place in a new Southwestern combination, and because Congress is going o open the Indian Territory, was active, and at first strong, making 1, to 331/4. At the second Board there was a drop to 321/4, and the last price was 321/2. Erie, which is rapidly assuming old position of favorit of the market, closed at Monday's latest quotation, 41%, after selling as high as 42% and as low as 41%. The preferred opened 11% better, at 69, and advanced %, to 69%. Ohio & Mississippi was not visibly quickened by the story that it had fallen into the hands of the Wabash clique, nor much depressed by the rumor that the common stock was to be wiped out by the foreclosure of a mortgage. It opened at 27%, sold as high as 28%, and closed at 27%. The San Francisco stocks continue weak, notwithstanding the increase of nearly 100 per cent in the earnings for the first week in December, and the consolidation with the Atchison roads. The common lost 14, to 19%, and the preferred 1/4, to 48. Mobile & Onio gained 1/4, to 221/4, and is being bulled on reported large purchases of its securities by the est California operator. Points are out that bonds now selling at 60@65 will go to 85. Western Union was not strong, although at the western Union was not strong, although at the close it showed a gain of 16. The opening, lowest, and closing price was 10414, with an intermediate sale at 10524. The coming competition of the American Union, with only \$4,000,000 of capital to pay dividends on instead of \$41,000,000, is being used to depress the stock in the face of its im-mense earnings. The coal stocks have been ed by the unexpected weakness of the rice of coal, and the failure of the market to ake all the product. Delaware & Hudson 75%. Lackawanna lost 34, to 81, after selling at 82%, and Jersey Central 36, to 814, after ng at 8216. The oil traffic said to have cured by this road will give it a large ncrease of earnings. Northwest gained 1/4, to 17%; Louisville & Nashville %, to 87%; St. loe %, to 34%; the preferred %, to 64%; Iron ntain %, to 48%; Northern Pacific %, to the preferred 114, to 58%; Chesapeake & Onio %, to 1814. The losses not already mentioned were Atlantic & Pacific 14, to 44%; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central 14, to 20; Pacific Mail 3, to 34%; Wabash preferred 4, to 65%; the common %, to 42; Union Pacific ¼, to 85%; and Burlington & Quincy 1½, to 198.

Erie second 6s opened at 87¼, advanced to

railroad bonds, in New York on Monday. the dealings were moderate in amount. Lafay-ette, Bloomington & Muncle incomes advanced sharply, selling up to 71. C., C. & E C. seconds rose from 43 to 46; do firsts Trust Company certificates assented from 841/4 to 861/4; Canada Southern firsts from 891/4 to 90; Wabash new 7s from 981/4 to 95; Buffalo, New York & Erie firsts from 115% to 116; Erie seconds from 103 to 104; Lake-Shore coupon seconds from 112 to 113. Mobile & Ohio second, debentures sold up to 40½. Texas Pacific incomes rose from 70 to 71, and reacted to 70. Eric consolidated seconds fell off to 86½; do funded 5s to 8½; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts to 62; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented to 931/4; Chesapeake & Ohio firsts to 621/4; Kausas & Texas firsts to 2214; do seconds to 4814; Great Western sec-

mds ex coupon to 98%.

The increasing activity of the money market shown in larger offerings of Government bonds by business men, who are finding employ-ment for all their capital. The 4s opened in New York at 1031/2 bid and 1031/2 asked. In the afternoon they were the same. In Chicago the bid price was 103%, and 103% was asked.

The 4%s were 105% and 106; the 5s, 102% and 106%; and the 6s, 106% and 107.

Foreign exchange opened strong, but was weaker at the close. Posted rates for sterling were 482% and 485. Sixty-day sterling grain were 482% and 485. Sixty-day sterling grain bills went up to 479%. New York actual rates were 481% and 484%. In Chicago actual rates were 481% and 484. French posted rates were 522% and 518%. French grain bills were 525% for Paris. Commercial German marks were 93%@94. About our foreign trade the

were 1636@94. About our foreign trade the New York Journal of Commerce says:

The imports for November at all the ports will probably include a futtle over \$20.000,000 m specie, as \$18,941,962 were landed at New York. The official returns at all the ports up to Oct. 31 showed a total import of merchandise and specie of \$470,272,193 for the ten mouths, and a total export of \$827,629,028 for the same period, leaving the balance of trade \$157,353,835 in our favor. The continued large arrivals of, specie in November must have reduced this balance to about \$150,000,000, and perhaps a little below it. The current imports since the lat inst. have been very large, the total for the last week reaching \$8,589, 136 in specie, making a total of nearly \$13,000,000 at this port in a single week. Our readers who have carefully followed the saggestions made in these monthly reports during the year will not be surprised at this change, as we have distinctly stated our conviction that it was near at hand. It is a mere question of time when the balance of trade will be reversed and the outward flow of specie be resumed as of old.

Country orders for currency were not so heavy. New York exchange was sold between banks at 75@80c per \$1,000 discount. Loans are in demand at full bank rate.

at 75@80c per \$1,000 discount. Loans are in demand at full bank rates,—7@8 per cent. Bank clearings were \$4,700,000. Cook County 5s were sold at 101%; West Division City Railway 7 per cent certificates at 105% and interest, and one Cook County 7 of

At the Chicago Mining Board there were sales in the morning of 400 shares of Levisthan at 30c per \$100 shares, and 100 shares of Boston Consolidated at \$1.15. At the afternoou session there were sales of 400 Leviathan at 30c, 100 at 31c, and 100 at 32c; 100 Keystone at \$3.00, 100 Boston Consolidated at \$1.15, and 5 shares of the stock of the Hide & Leather

Leviathan	Bid.	Asked.
		3214
Original Keystone		310
Con. Pacific		425
Boston Con	117%	
Lincoln Park 78		106%
First National Bank		*****
National Bank of Lilinois		
Hide & Leather	98	100
Traders' Insurance Company	10944	
Chamber of Commerce	62	
Consols opened at 96 15-16,		

This is what the Graphic thinks about the

eene was absent from the street, and the ators took advantage of the fact to hammer cet down generally. It is a brokers' mar-e and simple, and the fluctuations are due

The Union Trust Company of New York is receiving subscriptions for bonds to be issued for the purpose of acquiring and extending the for the purpose of acquiring and the Denison & Southeastern and the Denison & Pacific Railroads, in the interest of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company. The last mmed railway now reaches Denison, Tex., from which point the Denison & Southeastern Railroad is built twenty-one miles southeasterly, and the Denison & Pacific Road forty-one miles due westeriy. It is proposed to extend the Southeastern Road to a connection with the International & Great Northern Railroad, and the

Denison & Pacific westerly, possibly to a june tion with the Southern Pacific Railroad. Cotton opened strong at 13.10c for February, advanced to 13.17c, receded to 13.15c, and closed barely stendy at 12.94c.

	1
GOVERNMENT BONDS	gi
Bid. Asked	1.
U. S. 6s of 81 106% 107	6.100
U. S. new 5s of '81	14
U. S. new 41/48	
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	4
O. D. a per come componentiti til ittiacove	4
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	ar
Sixty days. Sight	A A
Sterling	
Belgium 5221/4 518	4 1 0
France 5221/4 518	B
Switzerland D18	
Germany 944 05 Holland 40 40	B
Holland 40	C
Anatria 43	1.0
	6 C
Norway 27' Sweden 27'	2 CI
Denmark 27	2 15
	. E
COMMERCIAL BILLS.	1 6
Sixty days. Sight	t. Gi
Sterling 479%	. H
France Della	
Marks	Ju
LOCAL SECURITIES.	M
	No.
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892 *1124 *1134 Chicago Municipal 7s, 1884 *1064 *167	
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892 1124 113	5 O
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1884 \$10614 *107	R
	Si
Chicago Water Loan 78, 1003	TI
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895 *1141/4 *1141	K I V
Chicago Water Loan 78, 1809 11346 1166	9 1 0
Chicago Municipal 68	M D
Chicago West Town 78*100% *1013	a In
Chicago West Town 58 *100% *1013	2 1 10
Chicago Water Loan 6s *108 *108	7 1 20
Production of the state of the	
Chicago South Park 68	1 180
Chicago West Park 78	
Chicago West rate 18	TU
serio) 9814 97	1.00
Cook County 78	63
Cook County 78, 1885 *107 *1073	7
Cook County 78, 1885 107	TI
Chicago South Park 78 1083 1073 Chicago South Park 68 1023 1073 Chicago West Park 78 1003 Chicago Treasury Warrants (new scrip) 7000 Cook County 78 1123 1133 Cook County 78 100 107 Cook County (short) 78 100 101 Cook County 58 100 101 Cook County 58 100 101 Cook County 58 100 107 Cook County 68 100 1774 180 City Railway (South Side) 1774 180 City Railway (South Side) 1774 180	81
Cook County 58 *1014 *1014	di
City Railway (South Side) 1774 180	1 41
City Railway do 7 per cents *1054 *106	
City Railway (North Side) 135 140	th
City Railway (North Side) 7p. c. bnds 106% *107	
Chamber of Commerce 60% 61 Traders' Insurance 107 110	Ca
Traders' Insurance 107 110	Co
	Fr

*And interest.

WATSON, LA GRANGE & GIBSON, 324 Pine-st., BANKERS AND BROKERS. cial facilities and advantages in furnish LEGITIMATE MINING INVESTMENTS. Inquiries cheerfully answered.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

COOK COUNTY 78,
CITY BONDS,
SOUTH PARK BONDS,
LINCOLN PARK BONDS,
WEST TOWN BONDS,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
Safe-Deposit Department, entrance on Washington-st.

SELL YOUR UNITED STATES BONDS And secure a handsome premium, and BUY COOK COUNTY OR WEST CHICAGO 5 PER An equally good security, bearing higher rate of in-CHARLES HENROTIN,

FIELD, LINDLEY & CO., New York. 88 LaSalle-st., Chicago. STOCKS. Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange. ALBERT M. DAY, Manager.

TRASK & FRANCIS. Bankers and Brokers. 70 BROADWAY, N. Y. Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange. All classes of Securities Bought and Sold on Commis-sion and Carried on Margins.

Daily Market Letters sent to Customers. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The tone of speculation was much changed to-day, and the later dealings showed marked strength. The recent decline has caused considerable fluttering among outsiders and light-weighted operators. The proceedings at two important railway meetings held yesterday furnished food for discussion among speculators to-day. The constitutional thing is somewhat stilled by the excellent show ing made by the Lake Shore and Michigan Central reports. From the moment these reports made their appearance, the bears took alarm, and, from indiscriminate sellers, became secret buyers. Missouri, Kansas & Texas is exceptionally strong, and there is, no doubt, a strong effort soon to be made in Washington to pass the bill throwing open the Indian Territory, in which case this property will be greatly bene-

fited.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Governments firm. Raifroad bonds dull and irregular.

New York, Dec. 17.—Governments firm. Raitroad bonds dull and irregular.

State securities quiet.

There was no feature of special interest on the Stock Exchange. The market was strong in the early dealings, and prices advanced \(\) to 2\(\) per cent, the latter Erie preferred. After the first Board a reaction of \(\) to 1 per cent took place, but the decline was soon recovered, and the market continued strong until nearly 2 o'clock. At this hour the reaction again set in, and at the close prices showed a decline from the highest point \(\) to 1\(\) per cent, the latter Mrhigan Central.

Transactions, 195.000 shares: 45.000 Erie, 11,-000 Lake Shore, 35,000 Northwestern, 10,000 St. Paul, 12,000 Lakeawanna, 14,000 New Jersey Central, 6,400 Michigan Central, 4,600 Columbus, Chicago \(\) to indiana Central, 1,600 Hannibal \(\) St. Job, 2,600 Ohio \(\) Mississippi, 7,400 Western Union, 7,100 Pacific Mail, 17,000 Washash, St. Louis \(\) Pacific, 28,000 Kansas \(\) Texas, 1,300 Iron Mountain, 2,700 Northwestern for the fiftsal statements issued lately by leading railroad companies are remarkable. The statement of the Chicago \(\) Northwestern for the first six months of the fiscal year showed net earnings equal to 7 per cent for preferred and 6\(\) per cent for common shares for only the half year. The statement of the Chicago, Rock Island \(\) Percific for the first six months showed net earnings of about 8\(\) per cent, or at the late of about 17 per cent for the whole year. The New York Central statement showed net earnings of about 8\(\) per cent, or at the late of about 17 per cent for the whole year. The New York Central statement showed net earnings of about 8\(\) per cent, or at the late of about 17 per cent for the whole year. The New York Central statement showed net earnings of about 8\(\) per cent, or at the late of about 17 per cent for the whole year. The New York Central statement showed net earnings of about 8\(\) per cent, or at the late of about 17 per cent for the whole year. The Ne

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Missouri 08 105	New 75
St. Joseph 321/4	Consol1071/4
870	St. L. & S. F 40 St. L. & S. F pfd. 4714
Rock Teland 140	S. T. S. C. D
Panama 161	St I 5 9 9 40
Fort Wayne 112%	St. L. & S. F., pfd. 4714
Pitteburg 1064	St. L. & S. F., 1st pfd 66%
litmois Central 98	C., St. L. & N. O., 21%
C., B. & Q 127	Kansas & Texas 354
Chienco & Alren 001	Union Pacific 86 Kansas Pacific 85
C. & A. p/d 118	Northern Pacific 3214
N. T. Central 198	Northwest D - et soil
Harlem 154	Louisville & N. 87%
Lake Spore. 1031/	Houston & Texas . 47
Canada Southern 69	Western Union 1041/4
Srie 41%	Pacific Mail
Brie. pfd Age	Reading
Northwestern 374	Pacific Mail
Northwestern, pfd 10:1	Adams Express 105
t Pani 7934	Weils Fargo 10436
t. Paul, ptd 98%	American
L Paul & Minn . 46	United States 49
t. Paul Sloux City 37	Ontereilver 00
t. P. & S. C., ptd. 7214	Quicksiiver, pfd 63%
ol L & Western S1	Leadville103%
J Central Site	C. P. bonds 1114
hio & Mississippi, 274	U. P. firsts 110%
A M ntd 5614	U. P. Land-Grants, 1124
hesanesice & Ohio 181	U. P. Sink, Punds. 1144
labile & Ohio . 22%	Lehigh & Wilkes 110
leve & Columbus, 78	Morris & Reser 1003
CATC 90	Morris & Essex 100% Delaware & Hudson 74%
, O. & Lafayette 102%	C C At I C frate 88
C. B. & N 564	Erie seconda 87

Alton & T. H. 16% Central Arizona ...
A & T. H. pfd. 42% Carlbon ...
Wabash St. L. & P. 42 Excelsior ...
W. St. L. & P. pfd 65% Homestake ...
H. & St. Joseph 33% Ontario ...
H. & St. J. pfd. 63% Standard ...
Iron Mountain ... 46

LONDON, Dec. 17 .- Consols, 96 3-16; account

Solve the second of the second

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of En-tand on balance to-day is £110,000.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 17.—The following the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

re the closing quotations at the Stock Boal lipha.

84 Independence.
115a. 25 Con. Pacific.
25 Con. Pacific.
25 Con. Pacific.
26 Con. Pacific.
27 Con. Pacific.
28 Mammoth.
29 Belle isle.
29 Helle isle.
20 Independence.
20 Argenta.
20 Argenta.
20 Consol. Virginia.
24 North Bonanzs.
25 Argenta.
26 Consol. Virginia.
26 Roston Con.
27 Con. 12 C oule & Curry | Blackhawk | rand Prize | Blackhawk | rand Prize | Blackhawk | rand Prize | rand P ...13-3

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 17.—A comprome has been effected between Savage and Haie Narcross. The Savage pumps are to be kept anning, and Haie & Norcross will pay half the The annual meeting of Ophir occurred to-day.

here is no change in the management. The arplus on hand is \$105,000. Bodie declares a wider 1 of 50 cents. BOSTON. Boston, Mass., Dec. 17.-The following are the closing copper quotations:

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Dec. 17: ord Wednesday, Dec. 17:
CITY PROPERTY.

Fourteenth st. 100 ft e of Clark, n f. 24½ x103½ ft, dated Dec. 15 (Frederick Geist to Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company).

Chicago av, 83½ ft e of Sedgwick st, n f. 24x130 ft, dated Dec. 17 (Lyman Baird to Luther D. Bradley)

Kossuth st, 27 8-10 ft w of Portland av, s f. 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 17 (Matej Jedlicka to John Bronce).

Hurlbut st, n of Sigel, e f. 25x130 ft, improved, dated Dec. 17 (John C. Woods to Christian Gomermann).

Thirty-eighth st, s w cor of Stewart av, n f. 48x125 ft, dated Dec. 11 (Afred Elston to Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company).

Thirty-eighth st, n w cor of Stewart av, s f. 48x125 ft, dated Dec. 13 (Afred B. McChesnuy to same). CITY PROPERTY. 5, 800 Thirty-eighth st. n w cor of Stewart av. s.
f. 48x125 ft, dated Dec. 13 (Alfred B. McCheeney to same).
Dashiel st. 92 ft so of Thirty-fourth, e f.
75x12445 ft, dated Dec. 17 (H. T. Brand to Conrad L. Niehoff)......
Buttorfield st. 178 ft s Thirty-second, e f.
25x3845 ft, improved, dated Dec. 10
(Barbara Muller to Annie Powers)...
West Taylor st, 67 ft w of Lincoln, n f.
24x119 ft, dated Dec. 3 (Borace Andrews to A. S. Walker)...
Dayton st, 69 ft s of Willow, w f. 23x
12445 ft, improved, dated Dec. 17 (John C. C. Glandt to Johann Borek)...
Butterfield st, 350 ft s of Tarty-first,
e f. 25x100 ft. improved, dated Dec. 17
(M. E. Yelverton to Martha C. Arch).
Butterfield st, 350 ft s of Tarty-first,
e f. 25x100 ft. improved, dated Dec. 17
(M. E. Yelverton to Martha C. Arch).
Rumsey st, 144 ft n of West Indiana,
w f. 24x12345 ft, improved, dated Dec. 17
(D. R. and B. Fuller to Lina Jacobs)
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

..........

COMMERCIAL

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading srticles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, with comparisons:

A CHARLESTON METERS			THE MENT IS.	
38.380 (21.0)	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, bris	19,426	14,507	15,512	10, 423
Wheat, bu	76, 107	-137,055	15,296	114,933
Corn, bu	137, 281	70,923	37,057	21,461
Oats, bn	26,6:43	85,540	31,415	16,918
Rye, bu	2,602	6, 573	5, 184	2,813
Barley, bu	18,470	15, 10%	12,008	10, 274
Grass seed, lbs.	112, 120	67, 480	41,208	14,317
Flax seed, lbs		121,800	123, 350	72,600
Broom corn. lbs	24,000		122,595	26, 997
C. meats, lbs	378, 540	494, 900		1, 953, 196
Beef, tes		*******	64	11 0001 100
Beef, bris	1	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	23	224
Pork, bris	330	450	641	165
Lard, 108	76,570	625,040	482,590	397, 250
Tallow, Ibs	38, 700	25, 220	48,000	226, 730
Butter, 1bs	63,542	100,001	94,505	193, 500
Ibres'd h'gs, No.	481	93	March Colors	100,000
Live hogs, No.	26,084	55,851	1, 192	3,562
Cattle, No	4,449	5, 751	1.635	1, 152
Sheen, No	2,423	1,824	540	1, 113
Hides, lbs	184, 786	206, 340	146, 100	137, 410
Highwines, bris			Tank Trees	50
Wool, Ibs	15, 480	65, 816	145,070	118,310
Potatoes, bu	30	7:0	40	636
Coal, tons	8,753	6,05	3,378	1,443
Hay, tons	60	110	20	A, 320
Lumber, mft	1,257	400	2,379	1,516
Shingles, m	540	56.	580	400
Salt, bris	3,848	1.04	2,175	3,594
Poultry, lbs	102,028	.120,690	2,110	100,663
Game, pkgs		26		
Eggs, pkgs	137	202		
Cheese, boxes.	1.414	1,384	930	505
G'n apples, bris	1.818	83.1	677	
Beans, bu	365	85	544	510

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 1,527 bu wheat, 8,454 bu corn, 1,735 bn barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 10 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 2 cars low grades, 72 cars No. 2 spring, 48 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (141 wheat); 110 cars No. 2 corn, 50 cars high mixed, 52 cars rejected, etc. (212 corn); 15 cars white oats, 12 cars No. 2 mixed, 6 cars low grade (33 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 11 cars No. 3 barley, 15 cars extra do, 7 cars low grade (38 barley). Total, 424 cars, or 200,000 bu. Inspected out: 24,104 bu wheat, 60,370 bu corn, 12,214 bu oats, 3,148 bu rye, 6,116 bu barley.

bu barley.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday, with active trading. All were opened lower, then ruled strong under a better demand, and all fel! off later, as prominent holders sold, being willing to take the profit. The trading seemed to be largely of the scalping order, parties trying to buy near the bottom, and sell near the top. There was, nowever, more confidence in the future, as many thought that the "tailers" (the little fish who follow in the wake of the big ones) had been mostly shaken out by the decline of the two previous days, leaving the deals in comparatively strong hands. Ther was perhaps some reason for more strength in pork and lard, owing to the possibility that production will be materially curtailed by the "Union" troubles at the Stock-Yards. There was also a reason for lower prices in breadstuffs, furnished by later quotations of a decline of 1s per quarter in wheat, and 3@6d in corn in London. This was probably a corn in London. This was probably a consequence of Tuesday's decline here. Mess pork closed 12½c higher, at about \$12.60 for new, seller December, and \$12.85@12.87½ for Feoruary. Lard closed 7½c higher, at \$7.20 for new, seller December, and \$7.42½@7.45 seller February. Short ribs closed at \$6.40 for real probability of the seller february.

February. Spring wheat closed 11/c higher, at \$1.38 spot and \$1.39 for January. Winter wheat closed on 'Change at \$1.31 for red. Corn closed 3/c higher, as 40/c spot and 45/c for May.

Oats closed 1/c higher, at 39/4c seller May, and at 34/4c for January. Rye was easy at 78/270c spot and 79/4c for February. Barley advanced

1@2c, closing at 87c cash, and at 66c for extra 3, seller January. Hogs were moderately active at the close, and firm, at \$4.15@4.50. Cattle were fairly active and steady, with sales at

There was a light demand for staple and fancy dry goods, orders being mostly for small quantities to freshen up stocks. Prices were firm and steady. In the grocery market there were no changes calling for special mention. Trade remains without animation, and prices do not display much positive strength. Dried fruits were about steady, though there was only restricted demand either for domestic or foreign descriptions. Prices of fish were firmly supported. Batter and cheese also were held at full figures, the tendency being slightly upward. Nothing new was developed in the leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood markets. Oils ruled quiet and unchanged.

The sales of lumber were fair for December No material change was noted in prices. Wool was quiet and firm under light supplies, and in sympathy with other markets. Broom-corn was unchanged. A fair order trade was reported at the recently established prices. Seeds were quiet all round, and prices exhibited no particuar change. Hay was steady, with small sales. The green-fruit dealers were not selling much, the weather being too cold to handle fruit out of doors. Potatoes were quiet. Poultry was quoted easy under large receipts, which made shippers hold off. Eggs were firmer.

All-rail rates to New York are steady at 40c per 100 lbs of grain. Through rates to Liverpool are 71c per 100 lbs on provisions and 681/c on flour.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United

Kingdom for the periods pamed:

Week ending Dec. 13, 1879.
Flour, sks...110, 000@115, 000
Wheat, qrs...285, 000@290, 000
Corn, qrs... 85,000@ 90,000
The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

Chicago 67, 660
Milwaukee 87, 600
St. Louis 35, 000
Detroit 23, 000
Toledo 23, 000
14, 000 135,000 62,000

The receipts at the five inland points aggregated 224,000 bu, and shipments 83,000 bu. The following was the produce movement in New York yesterday: Receipts-Flour, 28,148 bris; wheat, 28,500 bu; corn, 29,514 bu; oats, 38,906 bu; corn-meal, 275 pkgs; rye, 450 bu; barley, 3.850 bu; malt, 12.724 bu; pork, 1.901 brls; beef, 6,418 brls; cut meats, 4,419 pkgs; lard, 1,644 tes: whisky, 1,361 bris. Exports for twenty-four hours-Flour, 11.000

brls; wheat, 135,000 bu: corn, 170,000 bu. The railroad regulation now in force, by which a car-load of produce is charged for as at leas 24,000 lbs, bears rather hard on the shippers of ban. The ordinary railroad car will not hold more than 20,000 lbs of that article. A request to be allowed to place 25 bris flour in the car, and fill up with bran, has been submitted to the railroad magnates, but with what success we have not heard.

A prominent operator in Liverpool writes as follows to a friend in this city: "The trade has been without animation of late, and fluctuations have been small. Millers are all working down stocks before the end of the year, and we have fewer moneyed speculators than usual. The general opinion is that we shall be dearer for wheat after the turn of the year, and such an idea is generally anticipated. We shall be governed, however, very much by the ship ments from your side, and also by your prices. except as far as prices have an important bearing on the extent of shipments. Deliveries from our own farmers are now at the rate of about 56,000,000 per year. They can hardly continue at this rate, but for the present it renders our imports considerably greater than we require, and will leave us with an unusually large stock

of foreign wheat on the 31st of December. The stock of corn, on the other hand, has been steadily working down, and, as freights from your side have fallen considerably, larger imports of corn are looked for. This will put down values here, probably, in anticipation of arrivals, for, with your large crop, there is dread of these being enormous."

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, and averaged lower; but the feeling was generally a strong one after the rather weak opening, though Liver-pool was quoted 6d lower on lard and meats. The fact of big stocks was adduced as a reason for lower prices; but against this was the statement that the lard yield is some 6 lbs less than a year ago, while the production seems likely to be curtailed, the packers not caring to operate on the present basis, with stuff going off slowly, and workmen dissatisfied. Perhaps the latter considera tion induced buyers to take hold rather freely at

the reduced prices.

MESS PORK—Declined 27%@30c per brl, advanced 40c, fell back 10c, and closed 21/2 above the latest prices of Tuesday, at \$12.45@12.50 for new spot. \$12.524@12.55 seller January, \$12.75 @12.77% for February, and \$12.95@12.97% for

©12.77½ for February, and \$12.95@12.97½ for March. Sales were reported of 100 brls spot at \$12.40; 5,000 brls seller January at \$12.50@12.62½; 49.000 brls seller February at \$12.50@12.65; and 10.250 brls seller March at \$12.75@13.00. Total.64,350 brls.

LABD-Declines 3@27½c per 100 pounds, advanced 15c, and closed 5c above the latest prices on Tuesday, at about \$7.15 for new spot, \$7.25@7.27½ for January. \$7.42½ for February, and \$7.52½@7.55 for March. Sales were reported of 500 tes old at \$7.07½ @7.10; 500 tes new seller December at \$7.20; 1,500 tes seller January at \$7.20@7.55. Total. 25,000 tes.

MEATS—Short ribs and green hams were in fair demand and somewhat firmer; other cuts were duil, the export demand being apparently at zero.

demand and somewhat firmer; other cuts were dull, the export demand being apparently at zero. Sales were reported of 2,000 pcs green shoulders at 3%@4c: 25,000 pcss salted at 4c: 100 pcsses do at 4½c; 3,400.000 ms short ribs at \$6.22½ for January; \$6.27½@6.45 for February; and \$6.47½ 66.52½ for March; 12.000 pcs green hams [16 ms] at 7c; 1.500 pcs do (18 lbs) at 6%c. Prices for the leading cuts were about as follows for partly-cured lots:

| Shoul- | Short | L. & S. | Short | clears. | clears. February, boxed. 4.37% 6.60 6.60 6.70

Short ribs, seller February, closed at \$6.40.
Long clears quoted at \$6.15 loose and \$6.35 boxed: Camberlands, 6%@7c boxed; long cut hams, 8½@8½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 8½ 68½c for 17@16 average; green hams, same averages, 6%@7c; do seller January, 7½@7½c; green shoulders, 3%@4c.

Bacon quoted at 5½@5½c for shoulders, 828½c for short clears, 9½@16 for hams, all canvased and packed.

Grease—Was quiet at 6½@7c for white, 5½@5½c for good yellow, and 4½@5c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at 82.00@9, 25 for mess, \$0.25@9, 50 for extra mess, and \$15.00@15.50 for hams.

hams.
TALLOW-Was quoted at 6%@6%c for city and 6%@6%c for country. BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-Was quiet and easy. There was some inquiry for export, but buyers asked concessions which sellers would not make. Sales were reported of 100 bris winters at \$6.62%; 250 bris doubl extras, partly at \$6.37\%; 400 bris low grades at \$4,00\text{\$0.000}\$, 250 oris low grades at \$4,00\text{\$0.000}\$, 40; and 100 bris rye flour on private terms. Total, 850 bris. Export extras were quoted at \$5.25\text{\$0.5}, 75 in sacks, and double extra to at

day's prices, closing steady. Sales were reported of 3, 600 but red at \$1.30; 2,800 but do (South Side) at \$1.30½; 400 but do (Centra) at \$1.30; 1,300 but No. 2 winter at \$1.28: 1,200 bu No. 3 at \$1.24½; 400 but by sample at \$1.31; 400 bu No. 3 mixed at \$1.20 on track.

CORN—Was fairly active, and quite irregular. declining \$4c\$, advancing Ic, and closing \$46%cc. above the latest prices of Tuesday. The British markets and New York were dull and easiete which caused the early weakness. The market recovered under a better demand "from the wheat crowd," about half a million bu being purchased within a few minutes, and then fell off slowly, in sympathy with wheat, but recovered to a firm closing. The trading was chiefly for fature; but there was a fair demand for spot, which closed at 40%c and closed at 46%c bid. December ranged at 30% 400%c, closing at the outside. Salnuary sold at 30% 400%c, closing at the outside. January sold at 30% 400%c, closing at 40%c. February was quiet at \$4c\$ above January, and June at \$5c\$ below May. Spot sales were reported of 125,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 38% 400; 400; 800 bu rejected and new mixed at 38% 400; 400; 800 bu rejected and new mixed at 38% 400; 5c higher than on the preceding afternoon. There was some trading early in futures, but the market was nearly deserted by the usual operators in the latter part of the session. Seller May opened at 33%c and closed at 34%c. February sold at 33%c and closed at 34%c, and regular were about 33%c 33%c 34c. Samples were in inght request. Spot sales were reported of 1,500 bu No. 2 at 34%c, and closed at 34%c, and regular were about 33%c 34%c and closed at 34%c, and regular were about 33%c 34%c, and sold at 34%c, and and a 35%c, and severe in inght request. Spot sales were reported of 1,500 bu No. 2 at 34%c, and closed at 35%c, and severe in inght request. Spot sales were reported of 1,500 bu No. 2 at 70c, 2,600 bu ps sample at 34%c and sold at 65c. No. 3 was firmer at 55%c, and No. 2 sold at 87c. Seller January No. 2 was anominal at 8

TWO O'CLOCK CALL. TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was firmer, with sales of 130,000 bn at \$1.28\for January and \$1.29\for 129\for February.

Corn—145,000 bu, at 48\for 40\for February.

Solution of January.

Meas pork was steady, with sales of 5,000 brls, at \$12.55 for January.

\$12.92\for January.

\$12.72\for February.

and at \$12.92\for February.

And at \$12.92\for March.

\$12.92\for January.

\$12.92\for March.

\$12.92\for January.

\$17.55 for March.

\$7.55 for March.

\$7.55 for January.

\$1.55 for Janua

ATTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was 1c higher. January sold at \$1.28% and closed at the outside. February closed at \$1.39%, and closed at the outside. February closed at \$1.30%, opening at \$1.39%. Corn was \$4c better, January selling at 40% 40% 100 mas \$4c better, January selling at 40% 40% 100 mas \$4c better, January selling at 40% 40% 100 mas \$4c mas \$4c mas \$4c mas \$6c AFTERNOON BOARD.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN—Was steady under a moderate demand from the city trade, and some orders are coming from outside points. Quotations: BUTTER-Prices ranged the same as on the preceding days of the week, and were firm all around. The receipts continue fair for the time of year, but stocks are not accumulating here, and holders of fine table butter are disposed to ask higher prices than prevailed last week. We quote | Section | Sect BAGGING—There was little change in the posi-

progress at the prices given below: CHEESE-Full prices were being realized, and the feeling was tavorable to an advance. We still

of prices. We quote:
Lackawanna range and egg... \$6.50 | 1.00 | Canuel | 7.50 | Canuel | 7.50 | Canuel | 7.50 | Canuel | 7.50 | Canuel | 6.00 | Piedmonf | 6.00 | Cooperation | 6.00 | Coopera

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were easy under fair offerings, with packers indifferent about buying. Pork barrels were \$1.12\cdot (0.1.15, and lard tleices \$1.25\cdot (0.1.15, and lard tleices asking \$5.10\cdot (0.1.15, and lard tleices asking \$1.25\cdot (0.1.15, and lard tleices and firmer, the cold having checked received were filled at the following prices:

No. 1 whitefish \$1.25\cdot (0.1.15, and lard tleices and firmer, the cold fair tleices and firmer, the cold fair tleices and firmer, the cold having checked at the following prices:

No. 1 whitefish \$1.25\cdot (0.1.15, and lard tleices and firmer, the cold fair tleices and firmer, the cold fair tleices and firmer, the cold having checked asking the firmer and firmer

At unchanged prices. At a control of the control of 12 @ 14 8¼@ 8½ 7¼@ 7½ 9¼@ 10½ 32 @ 33 11 @ 11¼ 21 @ 22 Apples, evaporated
Apples, Eastern
Apples, Southern
Peaches, unpared, balves 11 @ 12 19%@ 20 13 @ 13% 9 @ 10 11 @ 11%

740 8 7 6 74 646 7 Carolina... 10 % 210 % 10 % 210 % 10 % 210 Patent ent loaf

Stoarh St the list:
First and second 14@2 inch......

Third clear do.
First and second clear rough, I inch.
Third clear do......... Pickets, rough and select 2.35@ Lath 2.50@ Shingles, atandard 2.50@ Shingles, choice 2.55@ OILS—Remain quiet and unchanged. The eral market is not as firm as a fortnight ago.

eral market is not as firm as a fortnight age
lowing are the quotations:
Carbon, 110 degrees test...
Carbon, fillinois legal, 150 degrees test.
Carbon, neadlight, 175 degrees test.
Lard extra winter.
Lard, No. 1...
Lard, No. 2...
Linseed, raw
Linseed, raw
Linseed, winter bleached
Whale, winter bleached. Whate, winter bleached
Sperm
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pare
Neatsfoot oil, extra
Nestsfoot oil, No. 1... Miners' oil 57@60

Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity 13

Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees 13

Gasoline, 87 degrees 20½

POTATOES—Were quiet and steady. The receipts were small. Car-lots were quoted at 48@540.000

ceipts were small. Car-lots were quoted at 48@ 54c per bu.
POULTRY AND GAME—Were easier. The offerings were larger, and shippers old lower figures, but sellers generally held the fine stock over, the weather being right for doing so, and they expect a good local trade the last of the week: Chickens, dressed, 7@sc per bi; turkeys, dressed, 8@10c per bi; ducks, \$2.50 per doz; dressed, 8@10c per bi; prairie chickens, \$5.00@5.00 per doz; dressed, 8@0 per bi; prairie chickens, \$5.00@5.25 per doz; wild ducks, \$1.50@2.75; quall, \$1.75@2.25; venison, 7@11c per bi.

per lb.
SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. Timothy was quotable at \$2.45@2.60, flax at \$1.47, and clover at \$1.75@5.50.
SALT—Was steady, the demand continuing fair: SALT—Was steady, the demand continuing fair Fine sair, \$\partial \text{times} \text

scarce: Washed fleece, medium choice.... Washed fleece, medium common.. Washed fleece, fine, per lb.....

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. Hogs. 26, 065 26, 084 25, 800 Total
Same time last
Shipments—
Monday
Tuesday eek. 11, 239 . 533 1,035 1,778 1,192

Total. ... 1,568 2,970 540 CATTLE—In comparison with the preceding days of the week the general features of yester-day's market were not essentially different. There was a well-sustained demand for good to extra grades, and there was also a generous inquiry for butchers and common stock, for all of which the market had a fairly firm tone. Medium grades, as for some days previous, were under neglect. They were not wanted by shippers, and they were of a better quality than Chleago butchers are ac-customed to handle, consequently holders could only dispose of them at relatively low figures. Fo and was dull at the reduction. Sales had an ex-treme range of \$2.00@5.30, though with few ex-ceptions the day's trading was done within a range of \$2,50@4.50. There were two sales of extra beever \$2.50@4.50. There were two sales of extra beeves, viz., 29 nead averaging 1,757 lbs, sold by Darlington, March & Co., at \$5.50, and 19 nead averaging 1,653 lbs at \$5.20, sold by Conger Bres. The vants of the local trade were mostly supplied at \$2.30@3.00, and of shippers at \$3.40@4.50. Stockers were salable at \$2.50@3.10. The market closed stendy at the following

Closed steady at the following:
QUOTATIONS:
Extra Bieeves—Graded steers, weighing
\$4.65@5.25 Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing
1, 450 lbs and upwards
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, weil-formed
steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1, 500 lbs.
4, 50@4, 75
Good Beeves—Weil-fattened steers,
weighing 1, 200 to 1, 300 lbs.
4, 50@4, 75
Good Beeves—Weil-fattened steers,
weighing 1, 200 to 1, 250 lbs.
4, 00@4, 40
Medium grades—Steers in fair fiesh
weighing 1, 505 to 1, 250 lbs.
3, 40@4, 00
Butchers Stock—Poor to common steers
and common to choice cows, for city
slaughter, weighing 800 to 1, 050 lbs 2, 35@3, 15
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing
700 to 1, 000 lbs.
1, 2, 50@3, 10
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers,
stags, bulls, and scalawag steers
1, 75@2, 15
Veals, per 100 lbs.
CATTLE SALES.
No.
Av. Price.

| Stage | Delise | Cattle | Sales | Sa

17 1.184 4 10 22...... 951 2.30
31 1.221 3.75

HOGS—In this branch of the market little or nothing was accomplished in the forencon. Packers were present, but up to midday they did not buy a nog. Shippers, too, seemed afraid to take hold, and only a few hundred head changed hands, and they at a decline of 20@25c. Later in the day both classes bought with considerable freedom, and the market worked firmer, though no considerable part of the decline was recovered. The fresh arrivals were commaratively light, but there were stale hogs enough to carry the aggregate supply quite up to 60,000, of which number not one-fourth crossed the scales. For some days to come small receipts may be looked for, as salesmen have freely employed the telegraph wires since Monday laforming country shippers of the demoralized condition of the market. The fact that several of the packers bought more or less liberally during the afternoon would seem to show that they did not anticipate a general strike, indeed, it was freely hinted by some of the salesmen that the whole thing was a "job" put up by the packers for the purpose of depressing values. Closing sales were at \$4.15@4.30 for 19th, and at \$4.60, and in one instance \$4.65 was obtained.

SHERP-Were in fair demand, and previous SHEEP SALES, Price. \$4 40 3,50 3,50 4,00 3,50 3,50

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Berves—Receipts for two days, 3,800; market active and firm at a farther advance of a strong \$4c on medium to prime grades; no Texas, Cherokee, or Colorado catile on sale; poor to fair natives, \$7.00@9.00; good to prime, 39.25@10.00; extra and premium do, \$10.25@11.25.—the outside figure for 19 lilinois steers, 1.940 fbs; exporters used 700 fat steers at \$9.75@10.75. Shioments yesterday and to-day, 210 live, 1.500 quarters.

SHEET—Receipts for two days, 7,700; market for good stock; dull and weak for inferior, sheep, 41@6c; lagns, 60.7%; a car-load Christmas sheep, 200 fbs, could have been sold at 6%e. Shipments for two days, 300 carcasses.

SWINE—Receipts for two days, 9,070; market quiet at \$4,80%5,00 for live; \$0.00@6.25 for city dressed Western.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. NEW YORK.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. Dec. 17.—UATTLE—Receipts to-day.
1, 577: receipts consigned through, 245 cars. Market duil and slow; prices unchanged.

SMEEP AND LAMES—Receipts to-day. 4, 600; receipts consigned through, 11 cars. Market firm and tending up; fair to good Western sheep.
34. 129/64.85; mixed sheep and lambs. 34. 603
4, 90; Western lambs. \$4. 75@5.50; all offerings disposed of.
Hous—Receipts to-day. 10, 155; receipts consigned through, 80 cars; market duil; Yorkera.
25. 00 through, 80 cars; market duil; Yorkera.
25. 00; hervy ends. \$4. 00/64. 50; pigs. \$4. 100
4.15.

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 17. CATTLE—Firm and fairly active; good to fancy stillpring steers, ranging from 1, 300 to 1,600 lbs. \$4.2564,90; light, \$3.5064.00; good native butchers' steers much wanted at \$3.7564.25; cows and helfers, \$2.226, 3.25; feeders, \$3.0063.50; receipts, 1,200; shipments, 500. fancy muttons, 50.2002 ther grades slower; light ments, none. Hoos-Light steady; other grades slower; light shipping, 34.1064.20; mixed packing, 34.003, 4.25; butchers' to fancy, 34.25@4.40; receipts, 17,000; shipments, 3,900.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 17.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports: Receipts, 446; shipments, 152; easier; nutve shippers, \$3.50 to \$4.70; nutve stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to \$3.50; native cows, \$2.20 to \$3.25; Colorados; \$2.40 to \$3.40; Texas, \$2.20 to \$3.85.

Lious—Receipts, 2.844; shipments, 815; weak; choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.10; light shipping and mixed packing, \$3.75 to \$8.90.

mixed packing, \$3, 75 to \$3, 90.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Det. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts for two days, \$5 head of through and 1, \$31 of yard-stock; best, \$5,0005.50; fair to good, \$4,256.50; common to fair. \$3,7564.25.

Hous—Receipts for two days, \$3,50 head; York-ors, \$4,4004.50; Phindelphias, \$4,70@4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 6,200 head; selling at \$3,00@4.93 for common to extra.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—Hogs—Dull, weak, and lower; common, \$3.60@8.85; light, \$3.90@4.10; packing, \$4.10@4.25; outchers, \$4.25@4.30; re. ceipts, 11,000; shipments, 1,400. INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17.—Hous—Quiet at \$4.10
@4.25; receipts, 6,600; shipments, 201.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Special Dispetch to The Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2,

11s 3d; spring, No. 1, 11s 1d; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 10s 9d; club, No. 1, 11s 11d; No. 2, 11s 7d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 5a 10%d; No. 2, 5s 10d. Provisions—Pork, 60s. Lard, 38s. Liverson, Dec. 17—Evening.—Corron—Stead at 6 13-16@6 15-16d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculaion and export, 2,000; American, 10,000, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—38s.

Provisions-Bacon-Long clear, 38s 6d: sheet o, 40s. Perroleun-Refined, 7%d. LINSEED OIL—298.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6%4,

LINSEED OIL-28s 10d. ANTWERP Dec. 17. -PETROLEUM-23%1. The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Livenroot, Dec. 17—11:30 a.m.—Flour, 10s 64
@13s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 3d@11s 8d; epring,
10s 2d@11s 1d: white, 10s 9c@11s 8d; ciub,
11s 7d@11s 11d. Old corn, 5s 10d@5s 104d.

Pork, 60s. Lard, 38s. Liverpool, Dec. 17-12 m.-Wheat dull and LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—12 m.—Wheat dall and easier; red winter, 11s 7d; No. 2 spring, 11s 2d; No. 3 do, 10s 7d. California declined 1d. Cars dull and easier at 5s 10½d. Cargoes off coast-Wheat dull for the United Kingdom and Continent; No 2 spring and red winter declined 6d. California declined 6d to 9d. Corn dull. Arrived—Wheat and corn dull and easier. To arrive—Wheat and corn states and Poor states and corn states. Wheat and corn rather dull. Pork steady at 60s. Lard dull at 38s. Bacon—Long clear, 38s. 6d; short clear, 40s. Tallow, 38s. Cheese, 65s.

Beef-Prime mess, 82s 6d.

London, Dec. 17. -Liverpool-Wheat dull; California, 10s 7a@11s; white Michigan, 11s 7d; red winter, 11s 7d; spring, No. 3, 9s 7d; No. 2, 11s 1d. Corn. 5s 10½d. Mark Lane—Wheal slow. Cargoes off coast—Wheat very little inquiry; fair average No. 2 spring, 54s 8d; fair avcrage red winter, 57s 6d; fair average California, 56s@56s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat vary quiet. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 4,000 grs.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. Dec. 17.—The market for wheat opened weak and lower this morning, but a feeling that bottom prices had been reached, to-getner with evidences of a similar feeling in Chi-cago, had the effect to check the break and develop the strength necessary to secure an advance, which followed almost immediately, though by January opened at \$1.25%, and gradually sold upward to \$1.27%. February followed, selling from \$1.27% up to \$1.29%. Later on the market became somewhat unsettled, and prices were sub to frequent fluctuations, which induced a fair amount of trading. January sold from \$1.28% to \$1.27%, and February from \$1.28% to \$1.29%.—

the market closing at \$1.27\% for Januar, and \$1.29\% for February.

During the moon hour much of the strength of the morning was lost, and prices went of from \(\) to \(\) \(\) \(\) January fluctuated between \$1.27\% and \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) and finally closed at the latter quotation.

February sold from \$1.20\% down to \$1.25\% and 51.26%, and smally closed at the latter quotation. February sold from \$1.20% down to \$1.25%, and closed at \$1.28%. Trading was not up to the average on uncertain days. The demand for cash wheat was very light. The sales reported embrace 30,000 bu at the following range of prices: No. 1 hard, \$1.28; No. 1 plain, \$1.27; No. 2 hard, and close the control of the contr

No. 1 hard, \$1.28; No. 1 plain, \$1.27; No. 2 hard and plain, \$1.28\footnote{1}; No. 3, \$1.11\footnote{1}; No. 4, \$1.04\footnote{1}; rejected, \$02c.

This afternoon the market was once more stronger and prices higher. January advanced from \$1.28\footnote{1}; 081, 27\footnote{1}; February, from \$1.28\footnote{1}; 28\footnote{1}; 081, 27\footnote{1}; February, from \$3.28\footnote{1}; 081, 294\footnote{1}; February, from \$3.28\footnote{1}; 081, 294\footnote{1}; 181, 284\footnote{1}; 081, 294\footnote{1}; 181, 294\footnote{1}; 081, 294\footnote{1}; 181, 294\footnote{1}; 081, 294\footnote{1}; 181, 294\footnote{1};

Loose, cared ... \$4.05 \$6.20 \$6.10 \$6.30 £.50 January, boxed. 4.25 6.40 6.30 £.50 February, boxed. 4.45 6.60 6.50 6.70 Long and short clears are quoted at \$3, 40 cash, and \$6, 60 seller Feorusary: Cumberlands nominal at 6% 6% c; long-cut hams, 8% 665 c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 8% 4c for 16 to 15 lb averages; green hams, same averages, 7% 7% c; green shoulders, 4% 4% c.

Live Hoos-Receipts and left over from yesterday, 40 cars. The market opened seax and nominally lower, with packers offering \$4,00% 50 for fair to prime grades. Sales last night were at \$4,30% 4c.

Different Hoos-Are steady at the decline noted yesterday, and packers pay \$5,00 ail around for good averages.

follows: Receipts. Shipments.

Wheat. 67,080 3,580
Corn. 3,140
Oats. 600
Barley. 14,390 11,815
Rye. 3,400 bn azaisst Amount of wheat in store, 3, 224, 00 2, 270, 000 bn in 1878, and 780, 000 no

cars of wheat, 2 of oats, 8
17e, —in all 135 cars.
To the Wastern Associated
Milwauker, Wis., Dec. 17
uschanged.
Grain—Wheat opened firm
closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee
Milwaukee, \$1.274; No. 2 d
Milwaukee, \$1.274; No. 2 d
Milwaukee, \$1.274; No. 4 51
Corn quiet; No. 2, 40½.
Sec. 11, 11½; No. 4, \$1
Corn quiet; No. 2, 40½.
Sec. Ryc quiet and unchange
ley—Western No. 2 spring, 72
Provisions—Firmer, Mess
cash; \$2, 78 February.
Rectify Fing.
12, 7000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.
Shipments—Flour, 13,000
bu; barley, 12,000 bu. NEW YO New York, Dec. 17. -Gra

vanced about 1601c per bu ments, even in the speculative ating market through the rather more steady, though e rither more steady, though e Spring held more firmly, wit tion. Cable advices were ges No. 3 spring. 8,000 bu Milwa the close 8,000 bu prime Chi unsettled and generally wes negraded, 60@65c. kye i quoted firm, but less sough request at a partial reduction leaving off rather more firm affoat, quoted at 50c.

Provisions—Hog products prices, influenced by the ret West; mess moderately delivery, at \$12.37%@15. In the option line, mess ctive and 5c higher, le @11.95 December. \$1 option January. Cut meats @5%c. Bacon dull; long lard more freely dealt in stronger prices. In the call demand at an advance ray at \$7.65@7.67% for call the ca TALLOW-In more reques 64 @6 13-16c.

6%@613-16c. SUGARS—Raw quiet, as few weeks, on an unsettle active request, including et WHISEY—Dull; held at \$ Presents—Moderate mos about previous quotations, offered freely. For Liverpe outside steamships; 1, 241: ontide steamships; 1, 241
324.

To the Western As
NEW YORK, I'vec. 17.—
124, 62124.c. Futures bars
12.52c; January, 12.70c; Fo
13.21c; April, 13.30c; May
July, 13.82c; Ar gust. 13.5
FLOUR-Receiots, 23, 00
Western, \$5.50@5.80; coms
60.40; good to choice, \$5.
extra. 26.25@6.75; extra
Louis. 26.00@8.00; Minn
\$7.25@9.00.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; re
graded spring. \$1.30@1.3
61.38; No. 2 spring. \$1.4
61.52; No. 2 do., \$1
61.55; No. 1 do. \$1.56;
nngraded amber, \$1.46@1..6
61.53; No. 1 amber, \$1.4
white, \$1.47@1.50; No. 1
at \$1.51@1.51½; No. 2
73.000 bu), at \$1.56.61.56
000 bu), at \$1.56.61.56

32,000 bu), at \$1,5601.561 000 bu), at \$1.60; January centals) at \$2.614.62.013 (sales 32,000 centals), at center but firm. Corn stark cepts, 30,000 bu; unstructude \$6014c; steamer, 63663 store, round yellow. 70 cember, 64c; January, 6 624c; February, by centall: recepts, 59,000 bu; white do: 50652c. 30@38c.
GROCERIES—SUSAR dultsteady, with fair demay
Carolina, 654@74c.
PETROLEUS—MarketIdu
754@854c; refined, 854c.
TALLOW—Quiet but firm
RESIN—Nommally unch Tallow—Quiet but firm
RESIN—Nominally unch
TURPENTINE—Market di
EGGE—Quiet; Western,
LEATHER—In fair dema
nos Ayres, and Rio Gr
heavy weights, 28@31c.
Woot.—Domestic fleece
58c; unwashed, 18@40c.
Phovisions—Fork quiet Phovisions—Fork quie Cut meats firm: longcles 7%c. Lard—Demand a 67.62%. BUTTER—Nominally 628c. @28c.
Chesse—Firm; Wester
Whisky—Nominal at 3
METALS—Manufacture
Pheathing, 28c; insot
Russian sheeting, 134c.
Nails—Cut, \$3,60@3.

BALTINORE, Dec. 17.
buyers' favor: Western sertra, \$5.75@6.25; do f
Ghain-Wheat-Weste
No. 2 Western winter
\$1.524; January, \$1. No. 2 Western winter
\$1.524; January, \$1.
\$1.574; Corn—Western
new; Western mixed,
64@64½e; new. 60½c;
rusr), 50½@60c; ster
Western white, 46@47c
\$1.06@1.03,
Hay—Steady; prime
\$17.00@18.00.
Provisions—Very qu
Pulk meats—Loose, no
shoulders, 5½c; clear
\$117.00@1.03,
Hay—Steady; prime
\$117.00@18.00.
Provisions—Very qu
Pulk meats—Loose, no
shoulders, 5½c; clear
\$117.00@18.00.
BUTTER—Quiet; prim
\$18@28c; rolt, 20c24c,
EGGS—Firm; fresh, 2
PHTEOLEUN—Crade n
COFFNE—Rio cargoes,
SUGAR—Quiet; A soft
WHISKY—Firm at \$1.
FREIGHTS—FIOHT, 3,
corn, 75, 100 bu; oats,
SHIPMENTS—West,
SALES—Wheat, 256, 5

PHILA PHILADELPHIA, Dec. Besota extra family, fancy, \$7.25. Ryo flor GRAIN-Wheat depr \$1.03; No. 2 red, 2 red, December, 1 January, \$1.531/4 b ary, \$1.56% bid. \$1. dull; Western mixed mixed, December, 59 asked. Outs flat; ms 51%c. Provisions—Steady Mess pork, \$14.50. 11.50; pickled, \$9. \$8, 25@8.50. Butturs—Market du New York State and vania) extra, 29@30c Q25c; do good to cho Eoos—Quiet; West Ourses—steady; c good, 11@12c. Patrolleum—Nomit Whiskt—Market & Receits—Fitzed, \$500, 41,000 bu; oat 5Elipments—Corn, NEW NEW ORLEANS, La.

reak; no low grades GRAIN-Corn firm CORN-MEAL-Oule HAY—Steady; prin
PROVISIONS—POR
Lard steady; tiere
meats—Market easie
backed, 4 %c; clear
Bacon scarce and firs
Sc; clear 81.0 Sc; clear, 814c. Arm; new, canvased Whisky-Market 6 01.15.

> Sr. Louis, Dec. 1 Grain—Baltimor \$1.38%@1.38% F No. 3 do. \$1.25@1 rash and December February; 39 % c Ma tash; so options.

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RAILBOAD TIME-TABLE.

demand, and previous as making at \$4,50%4, 40 choice grades. Includ-

UFFALO.

—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, med through, 245 cars. Marcees unchanged.

Receipts to-day, 4,000; re-rough, 11 cars. Market firm ir, 50 2004 Western sheep, 1 sheep and lambs, \$4.002, \$4.75@5.50; all offerings day. 10, 155; receipts con-cars; market dull; Yorkers, 04,00; godium and heavy, extra selected for Boston, \$4,00,04,50; pigs, \$4,100

t. LOUIS.

Dec. 17.—CATTLE—Firm and fancy shipping steers, range 500 has, \$4.2504.90; light, ative butchers' steers much 5; cows and beifers, \$2.250 g3.50; receipts, 1,200; shipc; other grades slower; light 30; mixed packing, \$4.000 incy, \$4.2564.40; receipts,

5,1600.

NSAS CITY.

***of-th to The Tribuna.

6e. 17.—CATPLE—The Price ceipts. 444; shibmeaus. 152; oers, \$2.50 to \$4.70; native cows.

\$2.60 to \$3.50; native cows.

**ordos, \$2.40 to \$3.40; Texas. 844: shimments, 815; weak; to 84.10: light shipping and 5 to 83.90. st LIBERTY.

of Liberty.

Dec. 17. — Cattle—Receipts of through and 1,831 of yard-25.50: fair to good, \$4.250 it. 83.754.25.

The days, 83.50 head; York-bitadelphins, \$4.7004.90.

Dr two days, 6,200 head; sell-pt common to extra.

INCINNATI. 17.—Hogs—Dull, weak, and 60@3.85; light, \$3.90@4.10; 5; outchers', \$4.25@4.30; re, ments, 1,400. DIANAPOLIS.

ELEGRAPH.

OREIGN. mesch to The Tribune 17-11:30 a. m. -Flour-No.

ter. No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, o. 1, 11s 1d; No. 2, 10s 3d; d; No. 2, 10s 9d; club, No. 1, 7d. Corn-Old, No. 1, 5

t, 60s. Lard, 38s, 17-Evening. --Corron-Stead d; sales, 12,000 bales; specula-: American, 10,000. n-Long clear, 38s 6d; short

d, 7%d. 7. -PETROLEUM-Refined, 6%d.

7. -PETROLEUM-23%f.

17-11:30 a.m.—Flour, 10s 6d inter, 11s 3d@11s 8d; spring, white, 10s 9c@11s 8d; club, Old corn, 5s 10d@5s 10%d.

11s 7d; No. 2 spring, 11s 2d; California declined 1d. Corn 5s 10%d. Cargoes off coast— 58 10%d. Cargoes off coast-united Kingdom and Conti-and red winter declined 6d. 16d to 9d. Corn dull. Arrived a dull and easier. To arrive-rather dull. Pork steady at. 28s. Bacon-Long clear, 38s 0s. Tallow, 38s. Cheese, 65s.

138s. Bacon—Long clear, 38s 0s. Tallow, 38s. Cheese, 65s. 82s 6d. 17.—Livenpool—Wheat dull; 211s; white Michigan, 11s 7d; MARK LANE-Wheat d coast—Wheat very little in-ge No. 2 spring, 54s 6d; fair av-57s od; fair average California, rgoes on passare—Wheat very f wheat to France and the Conti-

ILWAUKEE.

ispatch to The Tribune. s., Dec. 17.—The market for h prices had been reached, to-nees of a similar feeling in Chi-lect to check the break and denecessary to secure an advance, lmost immediately, though by e course of moderate dealings. 2914. Later on the market be-asettled, and prices were subject mations, which induced a fair z. January sold from \$1.26% to truary from \$1.28% to \$1.29%.— og at \$1.27% for January, and

nary.

a hour much of the strength of lost, and prices went off from 1/4 fluctuated between \$1.27\foxed and lly closed at the latter quotation.

om \$1.39\foxed down to \$1.28\foxed, and Trading was not up to the av-Trading was not up to the av-in days. The demand for cash light. The sales reported em-t the following range of prices: 28; No. 1 plain, \$1.27; No. 2, 1.284; No. 3, \$1.114; No. 4, 92c.

1.234; No. 3, \$1.114; No. 4, \$22. the market was once more ces higher. January advanced 1.2736; February. from \$1.2846 was a decined display of scillators, yet the transactions did oustle, having been only moder quotations were \$1.2746 for January closed at 74c; extra No. 3.61c in favorit houses, while reg. to 60c. The dealings embraced to the figures given. Hess pork ash, and \$12.78 February. and cash, and \$7.43 February. and doi! at \$8.90, D. \$. ashould, and middles at \$6.306.50, the closing prices this afternoon:

d. 45 6.60 9.80 6.70 clears are quoted at \$6.40 rash, learnary: Cumberlands nominal cut hams, \$4,684c, all boxed; \$, \$684c for 16 to 15 lb aversame averages, 7674c; green

eipts and left over from yester-market opened weak and nom-n packers offering 34,00@4,30 ades. Sales last night were at

Are steady at the decline noted ekers pay \$5.00 all around for

Provisions—Pork dull and nominal at \$13.25.
Lard steady; tierce. 8%@8%c; keg, 9c. Bulk
mais—Market easier; shoulders, loose, 4%@4%c;
maix—Market easier; shoulders, loose, 4%@4%c;
maix—Market easier; shoulders, 5%c; clear, 7½@7%c.
maix—see and frm; shoulders, 5%c; clear rib,
e; clear, 8½c. Hame—Sugar-cured scarce and
frm; new, canvased, 10@11c.
Whisky—Market duli; Western rectified, \$1.05
01000xyyys—Coffee coulcit, proceed. GIOCERIES—Coffee quiet; quoted Rio cargoes, ortipary to prime, 13½@17c. Sugar in good desand at full prices; inferior, 4@5c; common to good common, 5½@5½c; fair to fully fair, 6@5c; orime to choice, 7½@7½c; yellow clarified. 7½@8c. Molasses quiet but steady; common, 25 &27c; centringal, 25@33c; fair, 30@32; prime to choice, 3:@40c. Rice quiet at 6½@7½c. Bran—Market dull at 75c.
Montraley—Sight exchange on New York, \$1.50 per \$1,000 discount.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS.

St. Louis. Dec. 17.—Flore-Firmer.

Grain—Baltimore No. 2 red. \$1.32\(\frac{1}{2}\) cash:
\$1.38\(\pma\). 38\(\frac{1}{2}\) February: \$1.42\(\pma\). 1.43\(\pma\) March:

No. 3 do. \$1.25\(\pma\). 1.25\(\pma\). Corn higher: 38\(\pma\). 38\(\pma\). 38\(\pma\). Corn higher: 38\(\pma\). 38\(\pma\). Si. (2.5)

St. Louis. Dec. 17.—Flore-Firmer.

Highest rate on wheat for season 1878, \$1e.

Average on wheat for season 1878, \$1e.

Average on wheat for season 1878, \$1e.

St. Louis. Dec. 17.—Si. 1878, \$1e.

Average on wheat for season 1879, \$1e.

Average on wheat for season 18

cin of wheat, 2 of oata, 8 of barley, and 1 of the Western Associated Property of the MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 17.—FLOUR—Dull and uschanged.
GRAIN—Wheat opened firm, declined %c. and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.28; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.27\cdots; No. 2 do. \$1.26\cdots; No. 1.27\cdots; February, \$1.29\cdots; S1.26\cdots; Jnuary, \$1.27\cdots; February, \$1.29\cdots, No. 3, \$1.11\cdots; No. 4, \$1.05; rejected, 93\cdots, No. 2, 40\cdots; No. 2, 40\cdots; No. 1, 77\cdots, Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 77\cdots, Rye formary. Prime steam lard, \$7.28\cdots, \$12.78\cdots February. Prime steam lard, \$7.28\cdots, \$7.43\cdots February. Receives—Flour, 13,000\cdots bris; wheat, 68,000\cdots barley, 3,000\cdots bris; wheat, 35,000\cdots bris; barley, 3,000\cdots bris; wheat, 35,000\cdots bris; barley, 12,000\cdots bris; wheat, 35,000\cdots

CINCINNATL CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 17. - COTTON-Firm a

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat firm at \$1.33@1.36. Corn firm at 41@44c. Oats steady at 39@41%c. Rye steady at 92@68c. Barley quiet at 90c.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull at \$13.00@18,50. Lard

An advance is asked, but none established. Bulk meats in good demand, but at lower rates. Bacon dull and unchanged. Green meats dull; aboulders, \$4.00; sides, \$5.80. Hams, \$7.00.

WHISKY—Active but lower at \$1.09.
BUTTEM—Easier: choice Western Reserve, 24@. 25c; prime do, 20@23c; prime to choice Central Ohio, 19@20c.

Lanseed Oil.—Firm at 75c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—GRAIN—When wheat advanced about 1/2012 per bu on less active movements, even in the speculative line, with a fluctuating market through the afternoon, leaving off

ating market through the atternoon, leaving off rather more steady, though exhibiting little life. Spring beid more firmly, without notable anima-tion. Cable advices were generally of heaviness. No. 3 spring. 6,000 bu Milwaukee at \$1.36, and at

period and generally weaker; mixed Western, arraded, 60065c. Kye in light supply and

untraded, 60@65c. kye in light supply and quoted firm, but less sought. Oats in moderate request at a partial reduction of about ½c per bu, leaving off rather more firmly; No. 2 Chicago, affort, quoted at 50c.

Provisions—Hog products fairly active at higher

Provisions—How products fairly active at higher prices, influenced by the reported labor troubles west; mess moderately active for prompt delivery, at \$12.37½@42.50 for ordinary. In the option line, mess was moderately active and 5c higher, leaving off at \$11.90 @11.95 December. \$11.90@11.95 sellers, option January. Cut meats lightly dealt in at 5½ course. Bacon dull; long clear, 6½c. Western

65%c. Bacon dull; long clear, 6%c. Wester

lard more freely dealt in for early delivery at

dronger prices. In the option line there was a

demand at an advance of 10c. January clos-

ar 4 \$7.65@7.67% for old; \$7.75@7.77% for

Tallow-In more request; sales 70,000 lbs at 6M@613-16c.

Sugans-Raw quiet, as usual within the last
few weeks, on an unsettled market. All kinds
quoted wholly nominal. Refued in moderately

whisky-Dull; held at \$1.18, with \$1.17 bid.

about previous quotations. Accommodations yet offered freely. For Liverpool, 24,000 bu wheat by

PRESURTS-Moderate movement in most lines at

taide steamships; 1,241 tons placed on berth at

thite do. 50@52c.

HAY—In good demand at full prices; 60@65c.

HOPS—Duil; yearlings, 7@18c; New York State,

306:38c. GROCKRIES—Sugar duil and nominal. Molasses steady, with fair demand. Rice—Market duli; Carolina, 6%@7%c. Pzriotkus—Marketfdull; United, 15%c; crude, 7%@8%c; refined, 8%c. Tallow-Quiet but firm at 6%@6 13-16c. Resin—Nominally unchanged.

CHESE—Firm; Western, 8613c.
WHESE—Nominal at \$1.1761.18.
METALS—Manufactured copper quiet; new theathing, 28c; ingot take, 21%621%c; iron, Russian sheeting, 13%c.

ussian sheeting, 134c. Nails—Cut, \$3.60@3.70; clinch, \$5.20@6.20.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

Dec. 17. -Flour-Very quiet; in buyers' favor; Western superfine, \$5.00@5.50; do extra, \$5.75@6.25; do family, \$7.00@7.50.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—FLOUR—Steady: Minnesota extra family, good, \$6.75; choice and fancy, \$7.25. Rye flour firm; stock light at \$5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat depressed; Western rejected, \$1.03; No. 2 red, in elevator, \$1.52; No.

2 red, December, \$1.52 bid, \$1.521/4 asked; January, \$1.531/4 bid, \$1.54 asked; Febru-

47. \$1.56% bid. \$1.56% asked. Corn-Market dull; Western mixed, on track, 62%@63c; sail

mixed, December, 59c bid, 601/2c asked; January,

hated. Oats nat; inited, the mess beef, \$13.00.

Provisions—Steady. Prime mess beef, \$13.00.

Mess pork, \$14.50. Hams—Smoked, \$10.50©

11.50: pickled, \$0.00@9.50. Lard—Western.

\$3.25@8.50.

8. 25@8. 50.

BUTTER—Market dull; creamery extra, 32@34c;
New York State and Bradford County (Pennsylvania) extra, 23@30c; Western Reserve extra, 28
25c; do good to choice, 186/22c.
E668—Quiet; Western, 20@22c.

December 2016; Western, 20@22c.

Ourses—Steady; creamery extra, 12½@13c; do god, 11@12c.

PRINCLEUN—Nominal; refined, 8½c.

RINSKY—Market dull; Western. \$1.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,300 bris; wheat, 31,000 bu; exc., 41,000 bu; oats, 14.000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu.

SRIPMENTS—Corn, 57,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. New Obleans, La., Dec. 17.—Flous—Quiet and week; no low grades; high grades, \$6.62\(\frac{1}{2}\)67.25.

Grain—Corn firm at 58c. Oais—Market dull at

HAY—Steady; prime, \$26.00; choice, \$27.00. Provisions—Pork dull and nominal at \$13.25.

Conn-MEAL-Quiet, but firm, at \$2.55.

8.000 bu prime Chicago at \$1.38. Corn

TOLEDO, Dec. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat dull but firm; No. 2 red winter, December, \$1.37%; January, \$1.39; February, \$1.42; March, \$1.45. Corn dull but firm; high mixed, 44%c; No. 2 spot. 44c; January, 43c; No. 2 white, 44%c; rejected, 43%c.

Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 44%; rejected, 43%; Oats quiet; No. 2, 39%; C. Cloven Supp Dull; prime, \$5, 15, Hogs—Firm; fight, \$5, 35@5.60.

Closed: Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter, January, \$1.46; February, \$1.46; March. \$1.48.

RECKIPTS—Wheat, 23,000 bu; corn. 13,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

Suppments—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn. 6,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

BOSTON. Boston, Dec. 17.—FLOUR—Firm; Western su-pers, \$5.15@5.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring wheat, \$7.00@9.50; winter wheat, \$7.50@9.00. GRAIN-Corn firm; old mixed and yellow, 65@ Grain—Corn firm; old mixed and yellow, 65@ 68c; new, 63@65c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 53@55c; No. 2 white, 514@52c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 49@59c. Ryc, 95c@31.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 brls; corn, 2.000 bu; wheat, 13,000 bu.

Wool—Firm at full prices; Obio and Pennsylvania. 50@57c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 47@55c; pulled wools very scarce at 42@62c.

LOUISVILLE LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17. -COTTON-Firm at 120

FLOUR-Firm and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat steady at \$1,28601.32. Core steady; white, 47c; mixed, 48c. Oats quiet but steady; white, 40c; mixed, 39c. Rye firm at 91c. PROVISIONS-Pork firm at \$13.50. Lard firmer Phovisions—Pork firm at \$13.50. Lard firmer; choice leaf, tierce, 8½c; do keg, 9½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 3½@4½c; clear rib, 6%@6½c; clear, 6½@6½c. Bacon—None. Hams—11c for new.
WHISKY—Lower at \$1.09. To the Western Associated Press.

New York, 1'ec. 17.—Corrun—Market dull at 12\(\frac{12}{4}\)e. Futures barely steady; December, 12.5\(\frac{12}{4}\)e. Futures barely steady; December, 12.5\(\frac{12}{4}\)e. Futures barely steady; December, 18.21\(\frac{12}{4}\)e. Sanuary, 12.70\(\frac{12}{4}\)e. Futures barely steady; June, 13.71\(\frac{12}{4}\)e. Flour—Receipts, 23.00 * bris: super State and Western, \$5.50\(\frac{12}{4}\)e. So common to good extra, \$5.85\(\frac{12}{4}\)e. Good to choice. \$6.50\(\frac{12}{4}\)e. So: white wheat extra, \$6.20\(\frac{12}{4}\)e. To: St. Louiz, \$6.00\(\frac{12}{4}\)e. O(0). Minnesota patent process, \$7.25\(\frac{12}{4}\)e. O(0). Grain—Wheat quiet; receipts, 14,000 bu; un-

KANSAS CITY.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 17.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports the wheat receipts at 14,905 bu; shipments, 15,851 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, \$1.25; December, \$1.26; No. 3 cash, \$1.09\(\frac{1}{2}\); December \$1.09. Corn—Receipts, 30, 493 bu; shipments 27, 137 bu; stronger; No. 2 cash, \$29\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; December, \$29\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

Louis. \$6.00@8.00; Minnesota patent process, \$7.25@9.00.

Grain—Wheat quiet; receipts, 14,000 bu; ungraded spring, \$1.30@1.35; No. 3 spring, \$1.35

£1.38; No. 2 spring, \$1.44@1.45; ungraded red, \$1.41@1.52; No. 2 do, \$1.54; Mill. 45; No. 2 do, \$1.54; Mill. 46; No. 2 do, \$1.54; Mill. 46; No. 1 do, \$1.56; mixed winter, \$1.51; Mill. 46; No. 1 do, \$1.54; Mill. 46; Mill. 47; Mi DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 17.-FLOUR-Quiet at GRAIN-Wheat quiet; extra nominal; No.1 white, \$1.34; December, \$1.35; January, \$1.35; February, \$1.384; March. \$1.41½; No. 1 milling nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 23,000 bu.

BUFFALO. Buffalo, Dec. 17.—Grain—Wheat lower; No. 1 hard Duluth offered at \$1.40. Corn inactive at 52c: 54c asked, according to sample. Oats dull; nominally at 45c for No. 2 Western. Rye quiet; small sales No. 1 Milwapkee at 90c. Barley in-

PEONIA, III., Dec. 17.—GRAIN—Corn active and steady; new high-mixed, 38@38%c: new mixed, 3734@38c. Oats irregular; No. 2 white, 37@38c Ryé steady; No. 2, 811/20821/2c. Highwines-Firm; 200 bris at \$1.10. Tallow—Quiet but firm at 64 @6 13-16c.
RESIN—Nommally unchanged.
TUPPENTINE—Market dull at 40 %c.
Eugs—Quiet; Western, 16@22c.
LEATHER—In fair demand; hemlock sole, Buebos Ayres, and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights, 28@31c.
Wool.—Domestic fleece, 42@58c; pulled, 30@58c; unwashed, 18@40c; Texas, 21@38c.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, \$12.25@12.374.
Cut meats firm: longclear middles, 0%c; short do, 7%c. Lard—Demand active; prime steam, \$7.60
@7.62%.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 17.—Grain—Wheat steady; No. 2 red. \$1.33@1.34. Corn firm at 40c.

OSWEGO. Oswego, Dec. 17.—Grain—Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn lower; No. 2 Western, 58c.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17.—Petroleum—Very firm; quotations unchanged; Standard white, [110] test, 9%c. PITTSBURG, Dec. 16. -PETROLEUM-Quiet: crude. \$1.20% at Parker's for shipment; refined, 8%c,

Philadelphia delivery.
Oil City, Pa., Dec. 17.—Petroleum—Market opened with saips at \$1.16%, declined to \$1.15, advanced to \$1.16%, declined and closed weak at \$1.15%; shipments, 31,000, averaging 40,000; transactions, 200,000.

DRY GOODS. New York, Dec. 17.—The tone of the market continues buoyant and strong, but business quiet, transactions being mostly restricted to making de-liveries on account of former orders. Cotton goods in lessened demand, but firm. Prints quiet and steady, clothiers placing some orders for heavy woolens for the next season. Flannels in moderate request and firm. Foreign goods quiet.

entra, \$5.75@6.25; do family, \$7.00@7.50.
Gnain—Wheat—Western rather firm, but inactive;
No. 2 Western winter red, spot and December,
\$1.52%; January, \$1.544.@1.544; February,
\$1.57%. Corn—Western iower for both old and
niw; Western mixed, spot and December, old,
64@644.c; new. 60%c; January, 59%.@50%c; Febmary, 59%.@60c; sicamer, 55c. Oats easier;
Western white, 46@47c; do mixed, 46@46%c;
Pennsylvania, 46@47c. Rye higher and firm;
\$1.00@1.03.
HAT—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania,
\$17.00@18.00.
Provisions—Very quiet. Mess pork, \$13.75. COTTON. NEW OBLEANS, Dec. 17.—COTTON—Strong; middlings, 11%c; low do, 11%c; net receipts, 10,768 bales; gross, 13,354; exports to Great Britain, 2,015; coastwise, 1,887; sales, 11,000; stock, 295,295.

HAY—Steady: prime to choice Pennsylvania, \$17.00@18.00.
Provisions—Very quiet. Mess pork. \$13.75.
Bulk mears—Loose, none in market; do packed, shoulders. 5%c; clear rib sides, 7%c. Bacon—Shoulders. 5%c; clear rib sides, 7%c. Hams, 10% @11%c. Lard. 8%c.
BUTTER—Quiet; prime to choice Western packed, 28@28c; roli, 20@24c.
BUGS—Frim; fresh, 22c; limed, 16@18c.
PRIBOLEUM—Crude nominal; refined, 8%@8%c.
COFFEE—Ric cargoes, 14@17c.
SUGAR—Quiet; A soft, 8%c.
WHISKY—Firm at \$1.14%@1.15.
PREBURTS—TO Liverpool, per steamer, dull; cotton, 3-16@4d; flour, 1s 9d@2d; grain, 4@4d.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 3, 375 bris; wheat, 76, 200 bu; corn, 75, 100 bu; oats, 800 bu; rye, 2, 200 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 256, 900 bu; corn, 7, 000 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 256, 900 bu; corn, 38, 300 bu. TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 17. -SPIRITS OF TUR-

MARINE NEWS. LAKE FREIGHTS FOR NINETEEN

YEARS.

The Buffaio Commercial Advertiser publishes the following statement, showing the average rates of lake freights on wheat and corn between Chicago and Buffalo during each month in the past nine teen years, the highest rate on wheat in each year, and the average rate on wheat in each year:

and Buffalo during each month in the past nineteen years, the highest rate on wheat in each year;

and the average rate on wheat in each year;

May June, July, Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.

cts. cts. cts. cts. cts. cts. cts.

(1881 (Wheat... 7.2 6.8 5.7 10.0 14.0 18.6 16.0

1881 (Corn.... 6.3 6.3 5.2 8.8 12.9 17.2 14.7

Highest rate on wheat during 1801, 126.

Average on wheat for season of 1831, 116.

1892 (Mheat... 6.8 8.5 12.0 7.4 10.5 12.8 15.3

Highest rate on wheat during 1862, 172.

Average on wheat for season 1862, 10.5c.

1863 (Wheat... 8.7 10.0 5.7 4.7 5.7 8.4 8.0

1863 (Wheat... 8.7 10.0 5.7 4.7 5.7 8.4 8.0

1863 (Wheat... 8.7 10.0 5.7 4.7 5.7 8.4 8.0

1864 (Corn.... 7.8 9.0 4.9 4.2 4.7 7.2 7.7

Highest rate on wheat during 1863, 124c.

Average on wheat for season 1862, 1.5c.

1864 (Corn... 7.8 9.0 4.9 4.2 4.7 7.2 7.7

Highest rate on wheat during 1863, 124c.

Average on wheat for season 1864, 9.5c.

1865 (Corn... 7.8 0.0 2.9 6.3 7.7 7.6 7.6 12.7

Highest rate on wheat during 1864, 18c.

Average on wheat for season 1865, 18c.

(Wheat... 7.3 6.6 8.3 7.1 11.6 14.0 12.3

Highest rate on wheat during 1865, 19c.

Average on wheat for season 1865, 19c.

1866 (Wheat... 12.5 15.6 11.6 10.3 12.7 17.4 13.5

1867 (Wheat... 2.5 3.5 4.7 8.6 8.1 9.3 9.0

Average on wheat for season 1863, 3.7c.

1868 (Wheat... 2.5 3.5 4.7 8.6 8.1 9.3 9.0

Average on wheat for season 1867, 18c.

Average on wheat for season 1868, 3.7c.

1869 (Wheat... 2.5 3.5 4.7 8.6 8.1 9.3 9.0

1867 (Wheat... 2.5 5.5 4.7 8.1 8.1 9.3 9.0

1867 (Wheat... 2.5 5.5 4.7 8.1 8.1 9.3 9.0

1867 (Wheat... 2.5 5.5 4.7 8.4 9.5 9.0

1868 (Wheat... 2.5 5.5 4.7 8.4 9.3 9.0

1867 (Wheat... 2.5 5.5 4.7 8.4 9.3 9.0

1868 (Wheat... 2.5 5.5 4.7 8.4 9.3 9.0

1869 (Corn... 3.8 5.6 4.5 4.8 6.0 6.9 9.8

Highest rate on wheat during 1868, 12.7

Highest rate on wheat during 1868, 12.7

Highest rate on wheat during 1869, 12.7

Highest rate on wheat during 1869, 12.8

1871 (Wheat... 3.5 5.5 4.7 8.5 8.1 8.8

1872 (Wheat... 3.6 5.5 5.5 5.7 11.6 6.9

1873 (Wheat... 4.5 5.7 5.8 5.8 5.7

worthless through of age and want of reconstruction, dragged her anchors and went ashore in Balley's Harbor, not far from where the old schr Wayren stranded and went to pieces a few weeks ago. Singularly enough, the Free Democrat had the Warren's cargo of wood, and, like that craft, will prove a total loss. The Free Democrat was owned and sailed by Capt. Jacob Muchhamser, of this port. The crew of the vessel arrived here yesterday, on the schr Cuba.

The scow Eventreen arrived at Hacine yesterday, from Ellison's Bay. She ran ashore in the bay during the trip, and in order to get off was compelled to jettison her deek load of wood.

At noon to-day the small schr Liberty, owned and commanded by Capt. Michael O'Brien, of Chicago, turned up as another victim of the recent heavy weather. The Liberty left Racine for Whitefish Bay, below the Sturgeon Bay Canal entrance, one day last week, with twelve tons of hay and other back freight. During the run down she was compelled to seek shelter in the harbor of Ahnapee. Sunday morning another start was made, and on the evening of that day she encountered a heavy snow-storm, in which the Captain deemed it best to heave her to. Thus she remained, drifting helpiesis southward, until between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, when she brought up on the rocky abore about nine miles south of Milwaukee. Capt. O'Brien states that the disaster is attributable to the snow-storm and the fact that his vessel became a solid mass of ice on deck after having been hove to about twenty-four hours. The tug P. C. Maxon left this afternoon to render assistance, and returned at 4 p. m. She was accompanied by the life-aaving crew. The vessel was found upon the rocky just inside of the sonth point of Milwaukee Hay, listed lakeward, full of water, and a perfect iceberg, as a heavy dead swell dashed over her constantly. She is evidently broken in two, and will prove a total loss. This makes the second vessel mamed Liberty that has been wrecked here within a few years. The scow Mechanic arrived here this

The steam-barge Snook started for Montague to-night.

The steam-barge R. J. Hackeft returned from Grand Haven last night, and to-day took a full cargo of flour and otner package freight. The Minneapolis also completed a similar cargo. Both left for Grand Haven during the night.

The schr Hurlbut arrived at Duiuth from Bay-field last Saturday, with a bargo of lumber and fish. The Duluth elevators now contain 133,600 bu wheat, 13,470 bu corn, and 5,692 bu osts.

THE EDWARDS AND PAIGE COMING. As great interest is manifested in marine circles regarding the winter trip of the new steam-barge Detroit morning newspapers is given:

William Edwards, the following from yesterday's Detroit morning newspapers is given:

Free Press: The steam-barge William Edwards, towing the schr M. W. Paige, arrived up yesterday and will probably clear this morning for Chicago. Caol. Fagan, of the Edwards, says he intends to get through if it is a possible thing, and he neither overestimates the risk of a winter trip, nor is proceeding hastily. Both of the wessels are well provisioned and more than usually well officered, all of the mates having had a large experience and the crews are picked men. Capl. Fagan yesterday posted himself thoroughly concerning what lights were still burning, as he realizes that the greatest danger will come from having to get by dangerons coasts without a light to indicate the vessel's position. With the Paige in tow the Edwards can take about nine miles per hour steadily. Her engines are powerful, and work as smoothly as though they had been in operation several years, and in all probability she will make the run safely. A great deal, of course, depends on the weather.

Much comment has been made about the risks of so late a trip, and many have not hesitated to say that it was a foothardy undertaking. It is understood, however, that the reason of the Edwards and Paige going to Chicago at a time when uaviration seems so nearly closed is found in the desire of their owner to have the Edwards start out in the spring towing the Paige and also the Charles Foster, which is now at Chicago.

Besides Capt. Jessie Huriburt, who accompanies Capt. Fagan, the Edwards has the following officers: P. Perdu. Mate; J. Hayes, First Engineer; W. Seymour, Second Engineer. The Page is officered as follows: Captain, M. Stalker: First Mate. Thomas Banner; Second Mate, M. Lynch.

Post and Tribune: The new steam-barge William Edwards, with the schr Marion W. Paige in tow, arrived here yesterday forencon, and lae evening was still at the Detroit and Milwankee dock. During the afternoon Capt. Fagan put in most of his time trying to find out whether the lig

MATTERS IN PORT YESTERDAY. There was considerable ice in the river yester-day, and the tugs having vessels in tow encountered some difficulty in getting through it. In the Bridgeport slips ice formed to the depth of four inches, and on the lake shore it has been accumulating for several days past. The atmosphere was colder outside last night than it has been this winter, but there were not any vessels on the lake in this latitude. A small schooner arrived in the af-

this latitude. A small schooner arrived in the atternoon with Christmas trees, and a steam-barge left port. The movement of vessels from their winter moorings to elevators, to load grain and hold it until spring and then deliver it at Buffalo, gave the tags in commission some towing to do, and grain-trimmers a few good jobs.

Two more charters were made yesterday, the schr Sunrise being put in at a carrying-and-storage rate of 6e per bu on 30,000 ou corn to Buffalo, and the schr Donaidson at 7c per bu on 29,600 bu of fax-seed for Buffalo. Both vessels will load to-day, the former at the Galena Elevator, and the earge of the latter-named craft will be taken from the storage-house at the foot of West Washington street. It is believed that many vessels will be chartered to hold cargoes for the winter, and if the demand should continue good higher rates may be obtained.

The schr C. C. Barnes took on 37,000 bu of carn at the Galena Elevator, and the steam-barge James

The schr C. C. Barnes took on 37,000 bu of corn at the Gaiena Elevator, and the steam-barge James Davidson was towed down to the same house last evening fly the tag Hackley, and will receive 63,000 bu of corn. When she has finished lording the Sunrise will take on a cargo.

The schr Scotia, which is moored near the Rock Island Elevator, was loaded with 59,300 bu of correct that house. At Armour, Dore & Co.'s 'C' house the S. V. R. Waison obtained a cargo of 33,000 bu of corn.

A Northern Transit Line boat was taken yesterday to carry corn to Ludington, then East by rail. Three boats of this line have been engaged to run between Milwaukee and the East Shore during the winter.

The tag Eustaphieve went up to Miller Brothers' dry-dock yesterday, where she will have her shaft straightened.

COMMERCE OF BUFFALO.

The number of versels enfolied and licensed in
the Buffalo district the present year is 213, and their total tonnage 100, 892. During the past season of lake navigation there was a decrease in the number of arrivals, as compared with 1878, of 192, and also a decrease in clearances of 109. The total amount of new tonnage built and enroiled this year at the same port was 5, 800.

There was a good deal of floating ice on Detroit River Tuesday. The new Canada Southern ferryboat will prob-

ably be launched at Detroit this week.

The Buffalo Branch of the Lake Seamen's Union gave its annual ball Monday night last in honor of the visiting delegates in attendance at the Conven-

wortnless through of age and want of reconstruction, dragged her anchors and went ashore in Balley's Harbor, not far from where the old schr Warren stranded and went to pieces a few weeks ago. Singularly enough, the Free Democrat had the Warren's cargo of wood, and, like that craft, will prove a total loss. The Free Democrat was owned and eafled by Capt. Jacob Muchlhauser, of this port. The crew of the vessel arrived here yesterday, on the schr Cuba.

The scow Evergreen arrived at facine vesterday, from Ellison's Bay. She mn ashore in the bay during the trip, and in order to get off was compelled to jettison her deek load of wood.

At noon to-day the small schr Liberty, owned and commanded by Capt. Michael O'Brien, of Chicago, turned up a snother victim of the recent heavy weather. The Liberty left Racine for Whitefah Bay, below the Sturgeon Bay Canal entrance, one day last week, with twelve tons of hay and other back freight. During the run down she was compelled to seek shelter in the harbor of Annapee. Sunday morning another start was made, and on the evening of that day she encountered a heavy sanow-storm, in which the Captain deemed it best to heavy her for. Thus she remained difficulting the constant of the designated and on the evening of that day she encountered a heavy sanow-storm, in which the Captain deemed it best to heavy her for. Thus she remained difficulting the constant of the cars near Utica, proves the truth of the assertion. A lady was on the train, number to the cars near Utica, proves the truth of the assertion. A lady was on the train, and she cast an appealing look around. It was too much for the soft heart of the safe to start of the circum. A lady was on the train, and she cast an appealing look around. It was too much for the soft heart of the safe tax in appealing look around. It was too much for the safe to the cast an appealing look around. It was too much for the safe tax in appealing look around. It was too much for the safe tax in appealing look around. It was too much for the s

CUSTOM-HOUSE ABUSES.

Protest Against the Interference of Cus-tom-House Officials with Undervaluations of Foreign Merchants Exporting to This Country—The Subject as Treated by a

Newspaper in Paris, France.

Transened from the National, a Paris Necespaper.

The principal revenue of the Federal Treasury of the United States consists, as is well known, of the collection of customs duties, which, under the pretext of encouraging National indus try, have been fixed at exorbitant high rates. While waiting to obtain a reduction of all or part of these duties, by means of an agitation siready powerful, the American Congress con-tinues to legislate upon the payment of duties, and seems yet to lean towards restricted meas ures. European commerce must simply submit to these measures, which evidently are very injurious to it, but against which there is no way to protest, each nation being free to regulate her economical regime. What is truly intolerable, what creates ardent and legitimate protes tations, is the abuses and vexatious manner in which the Custom-House in the United States collect the duties established by law in that

country.

Last year the rigid measures employed by the American Government caused a number of reclamations to be made by European commerce. Mr. Feer Hertzog became the moutapiece of these abuses in the Swiss Parliament. The deplorable situation which he depicted in an eloquent discourse which produced a great impression, is still true to this day. It can even be said to be worse.

The deplorable situation which he depicted in an eloquent discourse which produced a great impression, is still true to this day. It can even be said to be worse.

In the United States customs duties are calculated upon value, and the law requires that the importer should furnish authentic involves certified by an American Consul. But the American Custom-House does not credit the yalues mentioned in the involves, notwithstanding their authenticity. Experts (appraisers) are charged with the duty of verifying these values. Their valuations frequently exceed, by preconceived opinions, the values mentioned in the involves. What happens then? If the difference is not above 10 per cent the importer is relieved by paying a penalty amounting to 20 per cent of the value of the involve. This is so much to add to the customs duties which are already exaggerated. Should the estimate of the appraisers be above 10 per cent upon the prices mentioned in the involve, the seizure of the goods is made. The importer loses his commission, his freight, and cost price. There is but one resource left,—to sue the Government. This, however, is a captious remedy, since those suits last many years, and the prosecutor, in all cases, according to the American law, must bay one-half of the expenses.

The Custom-House agents, being entitled to one-half of the penaltics, use means not to be mentioned. "They have," says Mr. Feer Hertzog, "sent to Europe emissaries who, passing themselves as bearers of importants orders for Canada, gathered samples and prices procured by fraud to confiscate the goods sent by

tom-House used these samples and prices pro-cured by fraud to confiscate the goods sent by Swiss and foreign houses which had furnished

Swiss and foreign houses which had furnished them."

These unqualified proceedings are about to be repeated in yet more condemnable conditions. According to an article in an American newspaper, the New York Daily Commercial Bulletin,—reproduced in the Moniteur des Soies, of Lyons,—the agent of the Secretary of the Treasury at New York has recently called upon several commission merchants in tissues of importation to make the following propositions: "These 'jobbers,' or commission merchants, as well as retailers, to instruct their buyers abroad to purchase goods in which the largest New York houses are doing the largest business, these purchases to serve as a basis for the special agent to value goods and set a duty upon like goods on entering America." As a reward for their help these houses affiliated with the Custom-House police have received the assurance that no other house will pay lower duties than those which would correspond with the prices paid by the goods bought for investigation.

Therefore, let the European merchants es-

prices paid by the goods bought for investigation.

Therefore let the European merchants, especially our Lyons merchants, be on the alert.
Let them beware of those false buyers who will
come filled with cunning, and propose to them
prices below the market rates. The prices which
will presently be paid will probably be used
during the year for the duties upon goods imported into America, this in violation of good
faith and the formal terms of the American law,
which wisely states that the basis for valuations
is wholesale prices such as are existing at the is wholesale prices such as are existing at the

which wisely states that the basis for valuations is wholesale prices such as are existing at the time of exportation.

Such flagrant abuses should not exist. American merchants themselves begin to protect against proceedings which may be favorable to a few producers, but which, in aggravating the protective system up to the noint of making it an absolute prohibition, render all trade impossible. We must, on our side, counteract vigorously against the arbitrary habits and the personal will which threaten to become the basis for the American Custom-House.

We, therefore, earnestly appeal to all French merchants having business with the United States. Let them enable us to get out of generalities, and give us facts which have been brought to their knowledge. We will make it a duty to publish them, and to ask our Minister of Foreign Affairs to intercede with energy with the Washington Cabinet for the American law to be respected in America, and that henceforward bonest merchants may not be treated as smugglers.

the sentence was to be carried into effect. The death draught was here administered. This beverage was composed of myrrh and franking cense (lebana), in a cup of vinegar or light wine. It produced in the convict a kind of stupefac tion, a semi-conscious condition of mind and body, rendering him, indifferent to his fate and body, rendering him indifferent to his fate and scarcely sensible to pain. The drink was—in Jerusalem—provided by the women, who considered this one of the greatest mitzvoth—meritorious deeds. In provincial towns the local communal authorities were required to furnish the criminal with the draught. As soon as the culprit had drunk of the stupefying draught the

the criminal with the draught. As soon as the convention.

The Detroit Free Press says the People's Line managers have secured the stur Pearl for the Cleveland, Detroit, and Mackinaw route next year, thus giving the line three boats for next season.

A new opposition ferry company put the prop Erie Belle on the Detroit and Windsor route Tuesday, and a lively time ensued. The Windsor people greeted the new ferry with demonstrations of delight, and one of the boats of the old company ran into the Erie Belle and damaged her.

A Cheboygan dispatch to the Detroit Post and Tribuse says the stur Mary has been chartered by Coat. Clark, of the prop Badger State, to to the head of Bois Blanc Island and recover the quantity of tin jettsconed there from the Badger State, to to to he carroid only any was to leave yesterday.

A letter from Alpena says the scow Louisa ran an extraordinary risk in her second attempt to get out of Alpena and continue on her trip to Chicago with her cargo of lumber, but she was driven back. Her owner was also anxious to have her make the roun, for it was the intention to keep her in the Lake Michigan trade during the winter.

A Judge's Queer Charge.

"Ererpbody knows," says the Troy Press, "that Judge Bockes, of Saratoga Springs, is one of the ablest jurists now upon the Beuch of our Supreme Court; but very lew are aware that the musicial powers of the Judge are of a high order. Sacred music appears to be his fayorit, and we are assured that few amateurs can sing a hymn with finer effect than the Judge. The

persons to carry it was taken to the too of the eminence whence be had been thrown; the second of the witnesses then hurled the stone so as to fall upon the culprit below. This process, however, was seldom necessary, the semi-studence of the was cast insuring justant death. The bodies of those condemned for biasphemy, or idolarry, were subsequently hung upon a gallows until dusk; in other cases immediately after execution the corpse was interred. Outside every town there were two cemeteries for criminals,—one for those sentenced to be stoned or burned, one for those decapitated or hanged. As soon as the flesh had disappeared the skeleton fould be removed to the family burying place. A few days after an execution the triends and relatives of the dead man—he was no longer regarded as an offender—called upon the Judges who had bried him. This was a tacit acknowledgment that the pusishment had been justly awarded, and that those charged with the administration of the law were regarded with the revengeful feelings by the family and connections of the unfortunate man. Death by stoning was the penalty of the following crimes: Adultery of an unnatural character; blasphemy, and any form of klolatry; public profanation of the Saobath; cursing parents (which must include biasphemy); the practice of Ob and ydoni—presumably a form of idolatrous sorcery; criminal assault upon a Na'arah (a young girl not yet of full age,—one of mature years is termed in the Talmud, bagroth); any person seducing another to idolatry, and a studoor and rebellious son. Some other offenses which cannot be mentioned here were also punished by stoning. A criminal

ing. A criminal was executed in the following manner: A shallow pit some two feet deep was dug in the ground. In this the culprit was placed standing upright. Around his legs earth was showled and battened firmly down until he was fixed up to his knees in the soil. A strong cord was now brought, and a very soft cloth wrapped around it. This was passed once around the offender's neck; then two men came forward, each grasped an end of the rope and pulled hard. Suffocation was immediate: As the condemned man felt the stram of the cord, and insensibility supervened, the lower jaw dropped. Into the mouth thus opened a lighted wick was quickly thrown. This constituted the burning. Ater death ensued the body was burled in the cemetery for criminals. This manner of death was prescribed by an injunction of the Pentateuch for those committing adultery in certain specified cases,—notably where the married daughter of a priest was found guilty of the crime. SENTENCED TO DEATH BY BURNING

DECAPITATION was performed by the Jews after the fashion was performed by the Jews after the fashion of the surrounding nations. It was considered the most humiliating, the most ignominious and de-grading death that anys man could suffer. It was the penalty in cases of assasination and de-liberate murder. It was incurred by those who willfully and wantonly slew his fellow-man with a stone or with an implement of stone or iron. It was likewise the punishment meted out to all persons guilty of paganism and living in a town. STRANGULATION

was a form of death by suffocation. It was effected as in burning. The culprit stood up to his knees in loose earth. A soft cloth contain-The ends being tightly pulled in opposit directions, life was soon extinct. This mode of death was the punishment of one who struck his father or his mother; of any one stealing a fellow-israelite; of a false prophet; of any one committing adultery (as we understand this Judge who taught or acted contrary to the cision of the Great Synhedrin of Jerusalem.

The Mohammedan Religion Making Head-

Dr. Dollinger, authority in such matters Dr. Dollinger, authority in such matters, makes this interesting statement:
"At Sierra Leone a Moslem university is flourishing, in which are being educated a thousand young men whose lives will be as absolutely surrendered to the cause the school represents as were the lives of the early soldiers of the crescent, who counted it joy to fall in its defense on the field of battle. In China the followers of this aucient symbol have increased beyond computation, 50,000 residing in Tonquin alone. Among the Maylayans and the islanders of the eastern archipelago it is reported that of the eastern archipelago it is reported that 18,000,000 have been won over to its support; and still one-dith of the dwellers on the earth are enrolled as its army, of whom 50,000,000 at least, are subjects of her Majesty Queen Vic-

MINING EXCHANGE. THE CHICAGO MINING BOARD.

For some time the importance of a Mining and Stock Exchange in this city has imcago. The result has been the formation of a Stock Company under the Laws of this State, taking the name of THE CHICAGO MINING BOARD, for the purpose of carrying on the business of

A Mining and Stock Exchange.

There will be daily calls of such stocks and securities as are listed under the rules of the Board. Great care will be used in listing mining and other stocks, and it is the hope of the managers to make it a very valuable and oreditable organization to Chicago.

The following are the names of THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JACOB ROSENBERG,
D. A. KOHN.
S. H. McCREA,
I. N. STILES,
JOHN W. LLIAMS,
E. VON JEINSEN.
GEORGE A. 1VES,
A. MUNGER.

L. C. HUCK,
HARMON SPRUANCE,
CHAS. S. CRANE,
JESSE SPALDING,
JW. PRESTON,
WM. PENN NIXON,
F. MORSE,
A. MUNGER. THE OFFICERS:

protective system up to the boint of making it an absolute prohibition, reader all trade impossible. We must, on our side, counteract vigorously against the arbitrary habits and the personal will which threaten to become the basis for the American Custom-Honse.

We, therefore, earnestly appeal to all French merchants having business with the United States. Let them enable us to get out of generalities, and give us facts which have been brought to their knowledge. We will make it a dut to publish them, and to ask out Minister of Foreign Affairs to intercede with energy with the Washington Cabinet for the American law to be respected in America, and that henceforward bonest merchants may not be treated as smugglers.

JEWISH EXECUTIONS.

Stoning, Strangling, Burning, and Decaptation.

From the interesting papers on the "Criminal Code of the Jews," published by the Pail Mail Gazette, the following is taken:

Arrived withing six yards of the place of execution the sages who were with the culprit pressed him to confess his crime. They told him that whoever makes confession is privileged to share in the olam haba—future existence; since death was an explation for all iniquities. If he refused to scknowledge his guitt he was asked to say, "May death prove an atonement for all my transgressions." He was then conducted to within four yards of the place where the gentence was to be carried into effect. The death draught was here administered. This

The Offices of the Board are at 143 MADISON-ST., Where persons interested are requested to cail. All communications should be ad-

THE CHICAGO MINING BOARD, , 143 Madison-st., Chicago.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. STATE LINE To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 20 to \$75. according to accommodation. Second Cabn, \$40. Steerage, \$25. 340. Steerage, 328. AUSTIN, RALDWIN & CO., 72 Broadway, N.Y., and 166 Bandolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. New York.

London.

Paris.

Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, have, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; ascond cabin, \$20; steeps, \$30. Neurm tickets ascond cabin, \$20; steeps, \$30. Neurm tickets accorded to the Southampton, \$20; as the Southampton, \$2

notes and machinery, and all rights, cardia, and franchises and branches, lasaits, stations, and simps, cars, eagines, tools and machinery, and all rights, credition, and franchises of the said Company, including, and meaning to include, all the property, real and personal, of the said The said above described property being, and being intended to be, all and singular the said railroad of the said foleon. Peorla & warsaw italiway Company, as described in the mortgages or trust doeds hereinabove recited, and including the branch railroad from La Harpe to Lomas Station, in the County of Henderson, and all the right, title, and interest of the said Toledo, Peorla & warsaw italiway Company hand to any and all lands, depots and depot grounds, tracks, side trackt, and other property and appurtenances situace in the City of Hurlington. In the State of Jowa, including the rights of way, the road-bod, suppassing all the fixures and all states, used and to be used in operating said railroad, and all tools, implements, care, engines, and relifications, and all supparents belonging to said railway company, and all suppires and maciral provided by asid Company or the Receiver thereof to be used in operating said railroad, and all of the said Toledo, contracts, agreements, property, real and personal, acquired or held by the Receiver, together with all corporations of which said railway had been company, and company, including all the franchises of all the corporations of which said railway had been composed by consolication or other wards. Revertheless, to the said Toledo, Peorla & warsaw Hallway Company, including all the franchises of all the corporations of which said railway had been company of the said Toledo, Peorla & warsaw Hallway Company, including all the franchises of all the corporations of which said railway had been composed by consolication or other wards, revertheless, to the said Toledo, Peorla & Warsaw Hallway Company, including all the franchises of all the corporations of the said Toledo, Peorla & Warsaw New York and Glassow.

ANCHORIA, Dec. 20, 11 am | CHCASSIA, Jan. 3, 9 a m
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Mirwaukee, St. Pani & Minnesota, Green
Mirwaukee, St. Pani de Minnesota, Green
Mirwaukee, St. Pani de Minnesota, Green
Mirwaukee, St. Pani St. Pani
All trasns run vis Milwaukee.

All trasns run vis Milwaukee. United States of America: In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois—In Chancery.

James F. Secor and William Tracy va. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, and others. Original Bill.

Edward Westom, Henry G. De Forrest, Robert C. Martin, John H. Jacquelin, and Henry De Coppet vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

Joseph T. Thomas, Robert C. Martin, John H. Jacquelin, and Henry De Coppet vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

Joseph T. Thomas, Robert C. Martin, John H. Jacquelin, and Henry De Coppet vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

George J. Dyres, and the Jest and Court entered in pursuance of a decree of the said Court entered in the above cuntiled cause on the 1sth day of November.

A. D. 1879, I. Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery of the said Court, will sell to the highest and best bidder, at public auction at the west front door of the National Life-Insurance Company Building. Erf to Iss La Salle street, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, and directed in said decree, on Tuesday, the twentieth (20th) day of January.

A. D., 1880, at eleven (11) o'clock in the forenoon of said last-named day, the premises and property mentioned and described in said decree, and in the more gazes therein referred to, as follows, to wit: .. all said singular the said railroad of the said Toledo, Feoria and Singular the said railroad of the said Toledo, Feoria and Singular the said railroad connects with the Toledo, Logansport & Hurlington Eallway in the State of Indiana, Design Indiana, Design Indiana, Design Indiana, Design Indiana, Design I CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO. AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES, Union Depot, West Sida, mar Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Tickes Office. 89 South Clark-st. | Leave. | Arrive. D.LINOIS CENTRAL RATLEDAD.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.,
Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st. near Clark, Grand
Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| Leave. | Arrivo. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

PITTSBURG, PL. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAII, WAY. Depot, corner Canal and Magison-da. Ticke: Officea & Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Pacific Hotel, and Depot Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-acconding. Ticket Offices, Scilart-st., Paimer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arriva

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louis-ville, Columbus & Kast Day Kapress. 8:40 am 2:10 p m Night Express. 8:40 am 7:10 a m KANKAKEE LINE

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express. Section 5 100 pm 1 7:00 a m

to belle and the sound Leave. I Arrive

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, rear or change. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Sand a celf-address of the REV. JOSEPH T. IN MAN, envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. IN MAN, Station D. New York City.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. It magneto for a year | Leave. | Arnva.

PITTEBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS P. R. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta, West Side.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st

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chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr.J. Rean is the
city physician in the city who warrants cures or no pass.

Record of Judgments, Divorces, New Suits, Bankruptcy Cases, Etc.

THE MILAN DISTILLING COMPANY. The case of the Milau Distilling Company vs. Joseph B. Tillson, which has been on trial be-fore Judge Blodgett the past few days, went off rather abruptly yesterday morning, on the ques-tion of the admissibility of certain evidence. After the jury had been impaneled, and considerable evidence taken, the District Attorney moved that the suit be dismissed on the ground that the setzure had been made within the law, and, therefore, the Collector was not liable. The plaintiffs then asked to be allowed to go behind the assessment of the Collector of Inter-nal Revenue and show there was nothing due by sorge P. Freisinger. The Judge took the matter der consideration Tuesday night, and yesterday overruled the motion. This suit was an ac-tion on the case against Tilison, the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of of internal nevenue for the Fourth District of Hinois, for having wrongfully sold the distillery on an assessment issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and directed to him for collection against George B. Freisinger. It aped that Jacob Freisinger was the owner in of the premises in question in 1869, and used them to George P. Freisinger for a disy. He also filed a consent, in conformity Sec. 3,262 of the Revised Statutes, that lessee might use the premises for a ery, and that the Government should e a prior lien on the property for all taxes d cenalties that might accrue during the term of the lease. George P. Freisinger used the as a distillery during 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, and up to February, 1873, when possession was given back to Jacob Freisinger. In July ng the latter conveyed the property to the Milan Distilling Company. On the 31st of December, 1875, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the discharge of his duty, made an esement against George P. Freisinger for the on spirits that had been manufactured by him at the distillery in question during 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873, which had been file-870, 1871, 1872, and 1873, which had been illerally removed without paying the tax. These
axes amounted to some \$200,000, and Colector Tillson, on the 24th of January, 1876,
squed his distress warrant and levied on the
distillery for the non-payment of such tax. In
dly following the property was sold, and the
sual deed given in November, 1877, after the
time for redemption had expired, to the purhasers at the sale, who had since kept posses-

chasers at the sale, who had since kept possession.

The Judge, after setting out the above facts, asid that the plaintiff claimed to have a right to go behind the assessment and introduce evidence to show that George P. Freisinger was in fact owing nothing to the Government on the taxes named in the assessment, and that the assessment was made either by fraud or mistake, and the question was whether that would be allowed. It was admitted by the plaintiff that if George P. Freisinger had continued in possession of the property, or if he had been the owner, and continued to be the owner, that the levy would have been a proper one, and that his only vermedy would have been by appeal; or, in other words, that the Collector would have had the right in the execution of the collection warrant to have levied on any property belonging to George P. Freisinger, and sold the same under such warrant. But it was claimed, the title to the property having passed from George P. Freisinger to the Distilling Company, that the latter might attack the assessment and show that as a matter of fact there was nothing due from Freisinger. It was also admitted that George P. Freisinger himself, against whom the assessment was made, could not ipdirectly and collaterally attack the assessment, it being conceded that he would have been required to appeal from the assessment and obtain an abatement or remittal. But the position was taken that the Company, as grontee of Jacob Freisinger and the present owner of the property at the time the levy was made, was not bound to take an appeal, pany, as greatee of Jacob Freisinger and the present owner of the property at the time the levy was made, was not bound to take an appeal, and could now make an attack on the assessment under the testimony, and in such a collateral processing Jacob Freising and Collateral processing Jacob Freising Processing Jacob Freising Processing Jacob Freising Processing Jacob Freising Processing Jacob Freisinger and Collateral Processing Jacob Freisinger and the present of the property at the time the levy was made, was not bound to take an appeal. and could now make an attack on the assessment under the testimony, and in such a collateral proceeding Jacob Freisinger, having given his consent to the use of the property as a distillery, might be considered as in the attitude of a surety for George P. Freisinger. He had virtually pledged himself to the value of the property for George P. Freisinger's observance; of the laws. If, then, the assessment had been issued against George during the latter's actual tenancy, Jacob Freisinger would have been entitled to have the assessment reviewed to the same extent as George would. He stood in George's tracks for all the purposes of questioning the validity of any assessment. Having placed himself in such position, he conveyed the property to the plaintiff, and the latter took it with the same burdens on it with which its grantor had charged it; that is still liable for any raxes and penalties theretofore incurred by George P. Freisinger. The plaintiff was so far in privity with the title that it must be held bound to pursue all the remedies that the Freisingers would be compelled to pursue in order to protect themselves against a lien in favor of the Government. There was a vested lien in favor of the Government, and it was only a question whether there were any taxes doe or not. The consent to the

There was a vested lion in favor of the Government, and it was only a question whether there were any taxes due or not. The consent to the ien being of record in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, the plaintiff was bound to take notice of such fact. The authorities on that pooint were very clear. In the case of Erskine s. Hohlbach, 14 Wallace, particularly, the Supreme Court of the United States had held in a case similar to the present that the Collector vs. Hohlbach, 14 Wallace, particularly, the Supreme Court of the United State had held in a case similar to the present that the Collector could not revise or refuse to enforce an assessment regularly made by the Assessor in the exercise of the latter's jurisdiction. The Collector's duties were purely ministerial. The assessment certified to him was his authority, and, like an execution to a Sheriff, when regular on its face and issued by a tribunal having jurisdiction of the subject matter, constituted his protection. It was well settled at present that if an officer or tribunal possessing jurisdiction over the subject matter on which the judgment was hased, with power to issue an order or process for the enforcement of such judgment, and such process issued to a ministerial officer was regular on its face, then such order or process gave full and entire protection to the ministerial officer, even though serious errors might have been committed by the officers or tribunal fit reaching the conclusion or judgment on which the order or process was based. There was no distinction in principle between the cases cited and the present one. The plaintiff, therefore, could not question the assessment under which the detendant acted. The Judge then directed the jury to find for the defendant, under this ruling, which was done. The usual motion for new trial was made.

Julia A. Wheeler filed a bill yesterday asking for a divorce from George A. Wheeler on account of his alleged cruelty, desertion, and

Edward Kornreich filed a bill charging that he had some reason to believe that his wife Mathida had been guilty of adultery, on which account he thinks he ought to have a divorce.

Elizabeth Tegner was the next applicant, and her trouble is that her husband Louis is in love with all the feminine copulation of Chicago indiscriminately. Her ideas are not so catholic as his on this point, and she therefore tenders her resignation as his wife.

Judge Jameson granted decrees of divorce to the following: Julia S. Sammons from Thomas Sammons, for desertion, and Martha J. Carter from William Carter, for cruelty.

Judge Tuley granted decrees to Jennie Parkhurst from Frank Parkhurst, on the ground of drunkenness; to Mary L. Wescott from Leroy Wescott, for drunkenness; and to Eilen McCombe from John McCombe, Jr., for conviction of felony.

The State Courts have all adjourned until this fremoon to allow the Judges to attend the uneral of the late Judge Buckner S. Morris.

UNITED STATES COURTS. The Washburn & Moen Mabufacturing Comterday against Andrew Dillman, A. N. Reine-felter, and W. S. Dillman to restrain them from naing certain patent for wire barb fences. Grosvenor & Co. began a suit for \$10,000 against Stettaner Bros. & Co.

BANKRUPTCY. .

Koenig, Gustav Koenig, George V. De Forest, and Edward C. Cleaver.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. Frederics Reiner becan a suit in ejectm vesterday against John Schmidt, and -Schmidt, laying damages at \$2,000. Schmidt, laying damages at \$3,000.
Frances A. Jones, administratrix of the estate of J. Ross Jones, sued Philip and Kittle Kastler for \$1,000.
Suits were begun yesterday against Stettauer Bros. & Co. by the tollowing parties: George C. Richardson and others, for \$30,000; Brewer Brother & Co., \$70,000; Lawrence & Co., \$30,-

Marks Nathan sued Abraham Liberman for

CIRCUIT COURT. The Chicago Sinai Congregation began a suit for \$40,000 against the City of Chicago. Alexander Hanet commenced a suit in tresposs against Joseph B. Quinn to recover \$5,000 lamages for alleged malicious prosecution.

PROBATE COURT. In the estate of Daniel Arlt, leave was given to sell, or compound claim of \$2,600, with erest at 10 per cent, against Henry B. Miller for any sum not less than \$1,700 cash.

In the estate of William Austin Amory, minor, letters of guardianship of the estate were issued to William A. Amory.

Bond of

In the estate of James Guilfoyle, an attachment was issued against Michael Darrow for contempt of court in not complying with a subpena served upon him.

In the estate of James A. Fisher, letters of administration were issued to Maria F. Fisher and George H. Wells. Bond of \$15,000 appropries. A venire for a jury was issued, returnable Thursday, Dec. 18, at 11 a. m.

THE CALL

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Will call through the calenhen take up the first twenty cases ready for trial. THE APPELLATE COURT-Motions.

JUDGE GARY-519 to 551, inclusive, except 542 and 549. No. 510, McConville vs. Shulver

JUDGE JAMESON-19, 20, 22, and 23. No. 18, JUDGE JAMESON—19, 20, 22, and 23. No. 18, Wolf vs. Kicholz, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—259 to 272, inclusive, except 266 and 269. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—109, 196 to 215, inclusive. except 200, 201, and 211. No. 195, Crowell vs. North Chicago Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No call. No. 2, 283, Patterson vs. Stewart, on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insanc cases, 9 to 10 a. m. Condemnation cases Nos. 938, 939, 940, 942, 943, 944, 949, 950, 953, 974, 998, 999, and 1, 002.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE TULEY—Hanley mansianghter case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Bail cases Nos. 246 to 279, inclusive. Pomeroy case on trial.

JUDGMENTS. SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—C. M. Ackerson Lyman A. and Marshall J. Stoll, \$1, 289.58, vs. Lyman A. and Marshall J. Stoll, \$1, 289.58, — Mary F. Stoll vs. same, \$1,904.—Same vs. Same, \$1,608.55.—Margaret A. Stoll vs. Same, \$772.60.

JUDGE GARY—Shober & Carqueville Lithographing Company vs. City of Chicage, \$533.70.—C. B. Farwell et al. vs Parnell Munson, \$803.32.

CIRCUST COURT—CONFESSIONS—Berthold Loewenthal vs. Stottaner Bros. & Co., \$61,797.21.

JUDGE ROGERS—J. Q. A. Pierce et al. vs. Philip Goldman, \$1,258.37.—Bast New York Boot and Shoe Company vs. Same, \$1,037.50.

JUDGE MORAN Larrabee & North vs. Tanssain Megard and Tanssaint Menard, Jr., \$1,833.92.—John Rubo et al. vs. Fred Witt; verdict, \$350.—P. P. Oldershaw vs. A. H. Cronkhite. \$2,522.68.—S. H. Harbeson et al. vs. F. E. Courtney, \$100.01.

A ROYAL SCANDAL.

The Late Duke of Brupswick Some time ago the late Duke of Brunswick, Queen Victoria's cousin, afflicted in mind, body, and estate alike, and finding his position with his Royal relatives to be somewhat compromised by some very questionable imbroglios with which his name was prominently associated, deemed it necessary to seek fresh fields and pastures new. He accordingly chose Geneva as his home. A suite of rooms on the first floor of the Hotel Beau-Rivage, in that city, were engaged by his Royal Highness, his attendants being one or fications for their sinecures were weakness of mind and depravity,-for, although of Royal blood, the Duke is far from being a saint. The Genevese proper are widely celebrated for their love of aristocracy; and it was not long before the Prince-Duke found himself surrounded and flattered by leading members of the Geneva Council of State, who connived at, and even par scipated in, such scenes of debauchery as would have put to the blush even my Lord of Bruns-wick's notorious relative, King George IV. of England, and which would have secured expui-sion from the city and canton for less humble offenders. In addition to the revels and routs in the Duke's private apartments, he was feted and feasted by his servile adulators in the Hotel du Nord, the Cafe du Nord, and other similar

du Nord, the Cafe du Nord, and other similar establishments.

But nature gave way, and the dissipated old Duke died. It was then discovered that all his property, with the exception of a few trifling legacies to his attendants, had been bequeathed to the City of Geneva, provided that his late friends of the Conseil d'Etat caused to beerected to his memory, at a cost of 1,000,000 trancs, a monument similar to the one existing in an Italian town to perpetuate the name of his predecessor in the Duchy of Brunswick. The site selected was the angle of the Place des Alpes, separating the Hotels de la Paix and Beaughrage, and facing the windows of the apartments occupied by the Duke. The Royal remains were temporarily deposited in a plaster mausoleum in the Plainpalais cemetery to be removed, on the completion of the monument, remains were temporarily deposited in a plaster mausoleum in the Planpalais cemetery to be removed, on the completion of the monument, to the Place des Alocz. When the news of the Geneva legacy reached England, the British Court was furious. It asserted that the Durke had no legal right to dispose of the diamonds of the Duchy and o her valuable property, as such had been entailed to his next of kife, Queen Victoria. The British Government threatened and frowned upon the Republique et Cauton de Geneve, but to no purpose. The monument was begun, as was also the new theatre recently completed at a cost of 5,000,000 trancs. The remainder of the Duke's property—or some portion of it—was

to no purpose. The monument was begun, as was also the new theatre recently completed at a cost of 5.000,000 francs. The remainder of the Duke's property—or some portion of it—was set aside for beautifying the bastion's quarter of the city; at least, so it was reported.

But scarcely was the foundation of the monument laid before all kinds of rumors were sfloat. Some said the million francs apportioned for the monument had already been squandered by the executors, against whom insinuations of favoritism in the choice of the contracting parties, as well as of misappropriation, were scattered broadcast. The sir was redolent with rumors of the most unsavory kind against the Genevese legislators, when a small pamphlet from the pen of one of the Duke's valets, who had run foul of the Council of State in its settlement of his master's affairs, made its appearance. Not only were the charges already made against the Duke's coundam frieuds substantiated in this production, but figures and alleged facts were adduced to support even more serious ones. The effect of this brochure was terrible. Geneva was literally unside down. The police were ordered to make raids uoon all book and paper stores, filosques, and even many private houses, with the object of seizing the ramohlet, the possession of which was pronounced by an arrete municipale to be an offense punishable both by fine and imprisonment. The other Cantons of the Confederation looked on with amazement, but were too well accustomed to the high-handed proceeding of the Republique et "Canton de Geneve" to interfere. Meanwhile the author of the pamphlet had been escorted across the frontier by gendarmes. So great was the terrors inspired by the Conseil d'Etat and its hosts of apies, that persons were afraid to mention the Brunswick affair at all, particularly the slowly-growing monument. The charges and countercharges thus gradually sank into comparative oblivion. The monument is now approaching completion, but its cost is a mystery.

But at the last monument is now apr

History in Brief. Here is a short story of Miss'ssippi justice: Chap. I. James A. Barksdale was nominate is Chancery Clerk of Vaz-o County. Chap. II. Henry M. Dixon announced himse

as an independent candidate for Sheriff of Ya zoo County.

Chap. III. A delegation of the most respected citizens of Yazoo waited upon Capt. Dixon and strongly advised him to retire from his candidacy. Dixon complied with their politic request.

Chap. IV. He afterwards reconsidered his de traination, and again took the field, where

chap. V. James A. Barksdale went out at noon to meet Dixon, with a shotzun in his hand, fired noon him at short range, unarmed, in the open street, and killed him.

Chao. VI. Barksdale was formally arrested, but released on bail on his own recognizance.

Chan. VII. The election was held, and James A. Barksdale was trumphantly elected Chancery Clerk by a grateful people.

Chap. VIII. The Grand Jury investigated the shooting affair thoroughly, and found no indictment against Barksdale. THE END.

CURRENT OPINION.

The Historical Democrat. New York Tribune (Rep.).
Somebody has discovered that Thurman is still a Presidential possibility. He must be the historical Democrat who votes regularly for Andrew Jackson every election-day.

ready to do so again, and proclaims "Death to

Gen. Toombs fought for the Confederacy, is

the Union." It has been remarked, we believe, that the Secession sentiment of the Solid South was confined to the Village of Okolona, in the Badly Mixed Up.
Richmond. (Va.) State (flem.).
As the President does not falter on the legalender point, and Bayard is firm, we may expect

Congress on the currency question, in which both parties will be as badly mixed up as Little Buttercup's babies.

o see a very respectable general engagement in

A Dose of Their Own Physic. Richmond (Va.) Dispatch (Dem.).
The Democrats of Maine know that the Legissture of New York is Republican, and that, if they were to do what it is charged they intend to do, that Legislature would give them a large dose of their own physic by proceeding at once to choose thirty-five Republican Electors.

Let Them Alone. Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).
Why not, in the name of all common sense, let the finances alone for one year? This is our olatform, and we propose to go to the people on it, and believe they will deliberately sit down on all financial agitators, whether they are at the head of the Hard-Money politicians of the East like Mr. Bayard, or at the head of the Greenback party like Mr. De La Matyr.

Wants the Gag Law Removed.

Why a policy of silence at this time? Has ocratic party done a shameful act that it must put its hand on its mouth and its outh in the dust to keep silence before men? Is it to stand self-convicted of cowardice when the liberties of the people are imperiled by the the floeries of the people are imperied by the voice of an arrogant minority in Congress? Has the majority no rights that are worth defending at this time? What is wanted of the Democratic leaders now is wisdom in their counsels, not silence. They must stand between the people and the aggressions of the Republicans, flushed by a few local victories.

A Horse of Another Color

A Horse of Another Color.

"Seven families of apparently weil-to-do Kentuckians passed through the city yesterday and today, to take up their residence in Southern Indiana. Others are to follow, and quite a number have crossed the river between this city and Evansville to make homes in Perry, Spencer, and Warrick Counties. Come right along. Kentuckians.—New Albany Ledger-Standard (Dem.)."

If those seven families were tinged with the dusk of Africa, you would hear a howl from the L.-S. against the flood of Southern negro votes that would make a dish-rag stand on end. The kind of Kentuckian makes a big difference in his reception by Indiana Democrats. If he is black, kill him! If he is white,—why, welcome,

Jeff Davis Recants on Secession.

generalities save the brief and unqualified de nial that the public men of the South hold that State-rights include the right to secede, or that they ever believed this. As to what State-rights are, he is utterly vague; but he plainly de that they include the State-right to secede. By that they include the State-right to secode. By this he confirms just what the public men of the North said—namely: that the leaders of the Secession never believed it to be a State-right or any Constitutional right. Yet they went through the form of State-secession as if it were a right by the Constitution. By this declaration Mr. Jefferson Davis confesses that the Southern Rebellion was without a pretense of lawful right, and was a crime.

Seymour and the Presidential Cotillon.

Baltimore Gasette (Dem.). Mr. Seymour remains immovable in his determination never to re-enter public life. "When I see," says he, "tottering graybeards, about he edge of the grave, engaged in a scramble for place and power, I am reminded of Holbein's 'Dance of Death.' I have a morbid horror of such a picture, and I shall never be found mak-ing one in such a cotilion." If Mr. Seymour-were a man of determination this would be were a man of determination this would be enough to put a quietus on the movement to make him a Democratic candidate for President in 1880; but Mr. Seymour is celebrated as a decliner who yields when the pressure comes. If he is properly forced next year, we have no doubt that he will be induced to shake a foot in the great Presidential cotillon.

Had "Rebuking" Enough. Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Ind. Dem.).

The October elections foreshadowed the deeat of the Democrats on the issue they made in the last Congress, and the November elec-tions proved that the defeat is complete and sustained by the Northern people. Just after President Hayes was inangurated, we wer after President Hayes was inaugurated, we were told that the people, "the great masters of politicians, President, and Congresses." would rebuke the "great frod" by which the President was installed. When the people were presented the first opportunity to rebuke "the frod" to their heart's content, they did it by sweeping nearly all the Northern Democrats from the Lower House of Congress. If the Republicans are rebuked once more, they will control both House of Congress, and both the other branches of the Government.

Tilden.

Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.).

It is by no means certain that Mr. Tilden will consent to represent the party again. He certainly can better afford to stand apart than the party can to lose his services.

Bricksburg (N. J.) Times (Rep.)

A New York Democratic organ says: "Why
not drop Tilden?" Well, it would be the part of wisdom to drop Samuel; but how are you going to drop him while he is on top? New York Econing Express (Tammany Dem.).
Judge Black says Tilden is the most "poten-

tial" man in the Democratic party to-day. Potential solely for mischief. He always was a traitor and marplot, and it is now understood that he throttled Horatio Seymour in 1868. But he has played his treacherous game once too often. And, though he continues to be interesting to be ineresting, he is ceasing to be dangerous

Richmond (Ind.) Pultadium (Rev.).

Tilden says the income-tax suit which he is defending occupies full one-third of his time. If this is true, it would have been better for him had he paid the tax when due. He could then have had more time to devote to politics and rallroad speculations. Springheld (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

Randall is talked of now as the residuary Filden legatee by the Speaker's enthusiastic admirers; but perhaps it would be as well to wait

initers; but bernais it would be as well to wait till Tilden's political testament is admitted to probate. It is sure to be contested, and it is by no means certain that Tilden has got ready to make a will. There is a good deal of blood in

How to Tell a Horse's Age.

The editor of the Southern Planter says:

"The other day we met a gentleman from Alabama, who gave us a piece of information as to ascertaining the are of a horse after it has passed the 9th year, which was quite new to us, and will be, we are sure, to most of our readers. It is this: After the horse is 9 years old a wrinkle comes in the eyelid, at the upper corner of the lower lid; and every year thereafter be has one well-defined wrinkle for each year ot his age over 9. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is 12; if four, 18. Add the number of wrinkles to nine and you will always get at it. So says the zentleman; and ne is confident it will never fail: the citizen was looking as if ready to back the smaller one, when a man with a stiff neck and a painful gait came along, took in the situation, and said to the citizen: "Keen still—don't say a word—don't palliate a conflict!"

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE RITTER END. A bee few out in the sunny air.

By a boy so blithe and young,
Who laughed and screamed without a care,
And would not hold his tongue.

The scene is changed; with sob and shriek
The vault of Heaven rung; And homeward flew the bee so meek, While the small boy held his stung.

A MODEST MAN'S TRIALS. Prentice Mulford's Letter to San Francisco Chronicle. After a while I discovered that the Viennese who did wash themselves washed themselves all over at the great public baths, and not in the ittle pint pitchers of water they kept in their bedrooms. So I went to a public bath. I did not know what to ask for, but I knew German nough for water. I went in and said, "Wasser." They took my meaning immediately, or they might have seen that I needed washing. I declare, the ridiculous amount of water they furnish one leads to dreadful results. There are two passages leading into the great fivestoried bath barrack,—one for males, the other for females. Of course I took the wrong one, and was shoved back by a woman with a towel. I was shoved back by a woman with a towel. I didn't see that it made much difference, for the attendants ou both sides were females. Marie showed me to my bathroom. Marie was a big, brown, black-eyed Austrian maid, in rotund short skirts. She went ahead of me with an armful of towels. She opened my bath-room door. I went in. She came in after me. I was quite unorepared for this. But she wasn't. She seemed used to it, and went to work. She apread a sheet on the bottom of the bath-tub. I don't know what it was for, but they always spread a sheet on the bottom of the bath-tub. I don't know what it was for, but they always do it. At all events, it takes off the rough edge of the zinc for one's skin. Then she turned on hot water, and waited. I waited also. Out of regard for the proprieties, I removed only my hat. I would not even take off my coliar before Marie. The water seemed a long time running in. It generated a cloud of steam, which gradually filled the small bath-room, and through which vaporish atmosphere Marie and I saw each other dimly. Finally, she gave me all the hot water I was entitled to, and left.

I saw each other dimit. Finally, she gave me all the hot water I was entitled to, and left. Relieved, I sprang to the door. There was no lock upon it. I hunted in vain for some kind of a fastening. I sat down uneasy. Then I removed my coat and collar. Then Marie burst in acain with another towel. Then she went out. How was I to bathe in peace with that confounded girl continually intruding on me? Then I tried to turn on some cold water and couldn't. By turn on some cold water and couldn't. this time I had removed many of my garments and barricaded the door with my jack-knife. In stead of having sensible faucets, by which a man could regulate his own flow of water, these required the use of a wrench to turn them. The wrench, I suppose, was kept by the attendant outside. I did not know any German for wrench, and if I had, dared not call for one with the prospect of the young lady's bringing it. So I sat down on the chair, which I had backed up against the door as an additional security against Marie, and waited for the water to 'cool. It takes not water a long time to cool in Austria. Finally I got into the tub. I think it could not have been much below boiling temperament. I got out again pretty quickly, blusbing all over and sympathizing more heartily than ever with boiled lobsters. It was an uncomfortable bath. I suffered externally from the water and internally from fear of that possible Marie. But she never came again. She left a large pile of linen for me. I examined it. There was one towel about as large as a napkin, and two long aprons, which reached from my head to my heels. The aprons puzzled me. I utilized them for towels. A friend afterward told me their use. They are to put on, one before and the other behind, on getting out of the hot bath, and you git in them and ring the bell for the attendant to enter, turn off the hot water, and let on the cold. Marie all this time was waiting for my bell, to come in and turn on cold water. She never heard that bell. I put on but one of these aprons, the forward one. It fitted me perfectly. It would fit anybody. It

fitted me perfectly.

was a splendid dress for not weather; so easy to

put on and off; so loose, cool, and comfortable; so easy to slip out of, and, if need be, fan your-self with the skirt.

A QUEER HALF.

a Kearney street barroom and softly ordered

ocktail " with just a dash of absinthe, please."

with his scientific operations when the strange

"What do you mean?" asked the stranger, looking from the coin to the mixologist cu-

"Mean!" replied the man of d'loks, "why, that you must take me for an awful fresh to try and shove such a queer 'queer' as this on me. If that's the best you've got, good-by." It was now the stranger's turn to examine the coin. He took it up, felt of it, examined it, bit

it, and tried to make 't ring on the hardwood counter, but it wouldn't ring. He remarked, however, in a confident tone, "I can't see that that is queer. What alls it?"

The hedgeners took the coin up and felt of it.

that is queer. What ails it?"

The backeeper took the coin up and felt of it again. It was dull-looking and soapy-feeling.

again. It was dull-looking and soapy-feeling. He passed it back again wearly, and remarked, with the tone of a man who had considered too long a subject of trifling importance: "Take it away; it's the worst I ever saw."

The stranger took it again. He examined it more carefully. "Well, I never thought I would be taken in by a piece of the queer," he remarked, thoughtfully, "and (emphatically) I'll be olanked if I think I have."

"Oh, no; of course not," said the barkeeper contemptuously.

ontemptuously.

The stranger became earnest. He gave the

slippery-looking coin another searching glance, and then remarked slowly: "Say, mister, I have said I don't tbink I was taken in by a piece of the queer, and I think so yet. Now, I'll just bet you a ten that this is a genuine piece of sil-

ver."

The barkeeper had a ten-dollar gold piece borrowed from the till and planted on the bar in an instant. The stranger did not say a word, but, taking a knife out of his pocket, he coolly proceeded to peel a veneering of sliver foil from the coin where it had been stuck to the good either with seep.

silver with soap.

The stranger reached out for the ten-dollar piece, and, as he pocketed it, he remarked,

A TEN-ACRE WIFE.

Yesterday Solomon Glass, a colored man whose experience in agricultural pursuits has

enlightened his neighborhood, came to town with a view of getting a divorce from his wife.

"Sufficient is de grounds of dis occasion

When I rented ten acres and worked one mule

I married a 'oman suitable for de occasion. Now I rent sixty acres ob lan' and work five mules. My fust wite is a mighty good ten-acre wife, but she don't suit the occasion ob sixty acres.

but she don't suit the occasion ob sixty acres. I needs a 'oman what can spread more.' When told by a lawyer that the grounds were not sufficient, he remarked:

"I kin produce de histry to show whar I'm careck. I's a learned man, and can read ghar aroun' de majority ob colored gentlemen an a great many white fellers. De reasons belongs ter de French histry, an', though I doesn't speak French, I talks about it. You know Napoleon fust married Josephine de Beauharis."

"Yes," said the lawyer, "but you may be come a trifle too historically opulent if you proceed much further."

ceed much further."

"Dat's all right. An' you know dat when he got to de head ob de Gabernment, an' had charge of all de commisseries, he wanted a wife what would spread more, an' he got a dispensation from Josephine an' hitched onto Maria Louisa, case she could spread more. Dar's de history, an' dar's de precedent, an' et a man can't get a dispensation on dese groun's, whar's yer court-house, an' whar's yer law!"

BOUND TO BE ACCURATE.

A few days ago a citizen who does business on

Congress street was drawn to his office door by a windy war of words between two men. Both seemed ready to fight if they had backing, and

When asked upon what grounds, he replied:

slowly:
"Twigez yous" Oui, je twig."

"Mean!" replied the man of d-inks,

a theying three-card monte sharp, and had killed four men. A meaner scalawar never was born. When he first came out here to '49 he used to shave off the corners of \$50 slugs, and pay off his hands in old bills on the Farmers' Bank of New Haven.

"We know him," cried several of the jury, "he gas the worst in the deck."

One of the jurors went on the stand and testified he saw the man run out of Placerville in '53 for robbing hen roosts. He turned a widow out in a snow-storm because she couldn't pay the house rent. Several old-timers in the court-room testified to the scampish character of the deceased. One man swore that the of the deceased. One man swore that the brother of Boggstone put the tombstone up and did it in the night. It was a monumental UNCLE JOHNNY AT CHURCH. on but one of these aprons, the forward one

When good Gov. S—, who is a most devont Episcopalian, was the Chief Magistrate of Kentucky, he was wont to frequently entertain the members of the General Assembly at the Gov-ernor's Mansion. To one of these levees came, with the member from his county, an old mountaineer who had just reached Frankfort with the raft of logs which be had brought San Francisco Chronicle.

He was not exactly seedy-looking, yet he was down the Kentucky River. The old man, who was called familiarly "Uncle Johnny," soon benot such an appearing man as an experienced came the centre of an admiring group, to whom his jean clothes were not at all an improper atbarkeeper cares to supply more than one round tire for the Governor's levee; and his tongu being loosed by a giass of sherry wine, which he then tasted for the first time in his life, he was entertaining his admirers with stories from "his county," when the Governor approached. "Uncie Johany, here is the Governor," said The mixologist had proceeded about half way with his scientific operations when the stranger felt in his pocket, and after a sweeping investigation produced a four-bit piece. This the stranger tossed in the air, and it fell on the counter with a duli thud. The mixologist's attention was immediately attracted toward the coin. He looked at it a moment, and then took it between his forefinger and thumb. His countenance changed instantly. He laid the coin down on the bar and shoved it slowly toward the stranger, remarking indifferently as he out the half-composed cocktail under the bar, "I can buy 'em for a dollar a pound; bring us something better." "Uncie Johnny, here is the Governor," said one of the company; and straightway the old man was silent, for he was overwhelmed by

cipitate.' I didn't want you to precipitate a conflict, you see. I am now set right at last, and I bid you good-by."

acknowledged frankly that he had taken the

tombstone. It was so near like his own name

that, by filling up the superfluous letters with

plaster of paris, he could use it himself in case

The Court-You have the appearance of being

a pretty healthy man. Why do you expect to

Boggs-I am going to Bodie to start in busi-

ness, and — The Court—Oh, I see; the pneumonis. Bu

event you do die, as I have no doubt you will,

event you do die, as I have no doubt you will, why do you steal another man's tombstone? Do you really think it's the correct thing?

Boggs—If a man has had the use of a tombstone since 1836, it strikes me he's got his money's worth. Besides, this stone was a blasted lie all over. Bill Boggstone wasn't a kind husband and an indulgent father. He was a thieving three-card monte sharp, and had killed four men. A meaner scalawag nover was

he died.

the first vision of the majesty of the Common wealth. "Go on with your story, Uncle Johnny," said some one; "the Governor will like to hear it."

"Yes, go on, Uncle Johnny," said the Governor, with a kindly smile of encouragement; and the old map, thus convinced that even the Governor was also a man, concluded his narra-

the Governor, saving, "Guvner, I went to your meeting yistidy, and I seen whar you sets." He had been to the Episcopal church and had een shown the Governor's pew.

"Did you, Uncle Johnny," responded Governor S.—. "And how did you like it?" ernor S—. "And how did you like it?"
"Well, Guyner, I never knowed much what
they was a-doio', but I riz and fell with 'em every

ANECDOTE OF LINCOLN.

In May, 1862, a great many civil appointments were made into the regular army, and among them an old friend and comrade of Mr. Lincoln, who lived in an adjoining county, was appointed Captain in the Thir eenth Infantry. This man was a character in his own way, bu he would get drunk; and within a year he was tried by court-martial, and convicted of laying drunk all day, while in full uniform, in front of a whisky-den. He was cashiered, but went at once to Washington to get reinstated. The once to Washington to get reinstated. The official approaches to the President went to pieces like cobwebs at the attack, and he rushed into the supreme presence and stated his case and claim with as little besitation as he would have had in stating the merits of a hog case in Mr. Lincoln's dingy old office at Springfield. The attack was so sudden, and the eager face of his old chum was so enthusiastic, that the good President could only stammer:

"Why, Capt. —, there are men in the War Department who say you are not fit to be a Cantein in the army!"

Department who say you are captain in the army!"
"By G.—, Mr. President," was the reply, "there are men out West who say you are not fit to be President."

Elther because the force of this unreasonable naswer was irresistible, or because the President's kindness for his old friend overcame his official discretion, the bloulous Captain was reappointed. This story was a favorit with Capt. Simeon Holliday (rest, his soul), and be would tell it with an unction that would make you die

QUIPS. A land agitator-A plow. The original Lady of Lyons was a lioness. The man who sat upon a bent pin is de ounced as a profane upstart.

It is currently believed that a woman is a hard thing to see through. And so is her but at the opera. "Put no fulsome compliments on my tom

stone," said a wag. "Don't give me any epi-A wag says a lady's cheeks remind him of a span of horses,—"one each side of a wagin tongue."

There are some persons of such magnificent importance that, when they write the words, "In God we trust," they spell "we" with a Don't teil your wife that scalskin sacques are going out of fashion. Her mind is definitly settled on that question, and she will reply that she is glad, for they will be so cheap.—St. Louis

As girls advance toward womanhood, many of their notions undergo a change. For instance: when small, they believe in the moon; at maturer years, they believe in the

Elder sister (to little one who appeared to take great interest in Mr. Skibbons.) "Come, little pet, it is time your eyes were shut in sleep." Little Pet: "I think not. Mother told me to keep my eyes open when you and Mr. Skibbons were together."

When you see a young man in gorgeous apparel walking about the street with his arms hanging in curves from his body like the wings of an over-heated turkey on a summer's day, it isn't because he is in pain. It is because he has been "abroad."—Lowel Courier. "Keen still—don't say a word—don't pallinte | Mr. O'Fiatierty—"Be me sowl, but that was conflict!" | Mrs. O'Fiatierty—"Be me sowl, but that was declared "off." and the men | nate little actress!" Mrs. O'F.—"Nonsense,

Patrick! She's dead and gone." Mr. O'F.—
"Thrue for ye, darlint, so she is. It couldn'
be her; and now I look again, she isn't eyen in went their ways, and the citizen returned to his went their ways, and the citizen returned to mandesk. In the course of the afternoon the man with the stiff neck entered the office, passed the time of day, and said:

"Out here this morning I made use of a word which I want to correct. I asked you not to 'palliate' a conflict. I meant 'participate,' not palliate. Good-day, sir."

Next' morning at 8 o'clock, when the citizen, got off the car, the old chap was waiting for him on the corner, and, halting him against a stone wall, he said:

Mr Byron was once knocked up at an uncon-scionable bour in the morning by a friend. "Ah," he said, "a rose two bours later would have been quite as sweet."

A fashionable garment can now be made by taking your husb ind's ulster, dyeing it brown, cutting off the breast-pockets, gathering it behind, and sewing 10 cents' worth of black ruching around the neck. With one of these on, a middle-aged woman can sail into a five-cent store with the air of a Duchess.

The wife of a defeated candidate in Massa chusetts, the day after the election, presented her husband with triplets. He did not arrive at home until the next day; then he was shown bis offsoring, one at a time, until all three had been exhibited, when looking at his wife he asked: "Are the returns all in, M'ria?" They had their usual evening quarrel as the

on the corner, and, halting him against a stone wall, he said:

"I called upon you yesterday to explain that I meant 'participate' instead of palliats."

"Yes, you did."

"I now desire to inform you that I didn't mean either one. I meant 'preticipate.' I have used the word a thousand times, and I don't see how I misspoke myself as I did."

"Oh, that's all right—no harm done," laugned the citizen.

"No, no particular harm, but I want things right if they can be made so."

They separated. Near the close of the second day thereafter the old man entered the office again, placed his hat on the floor, wiped off his chin, and said: They had their usual evening quarter as sat by the hearth. On one side lay quietly a blinking dog, and on the other a purring cat; and the old woman pleaded with her growling husband: "Yust look at dat gat unt tog; they not fights like us." "Yah," chin, and said:

"I now desire to inform you that I didn't mean 'preticipate' after all. it was probably the excitement of the moment which made me use 'palliate,' and then I got mixed on the others. What I meant to have said was 'precipitate.' never gwarrels unt fights like us." "Yah." said the old growier, "I know dot; but yust tie dem together one dime, und den you see blazes!"

FONOGRAFIC SPELLING.

STEALING A TOMBSTONE.

Virginia (ity (Nea.) Chronicle.

William Boggs was arraigned before Justice Prof. Louisbery Criticised by R. Grant New York Times.

Prof. Lounsbery remarks, in the first of his articles on "English Spelling and Spelling Re-Cary, of Carson, vesterday, charged with grand arceny. The charge made by the arresting offer was that a tombstone had been stolen by the form," that "The distinguished trait of the anclent spelling was, that it made an effort to rendefendant from the cemetery. It appears, says the Appea, that the officer was passing pear the resent the ancient pronunciation, and that to consecrated spot at night, when he saw Boggs attain that end it had no hesitation about sacrificing uniformity "; and he adds that, "con staggering along with a tombstone on his back The tombstone was exhibited to the jury. It sequently, when writers attempted to represent the spoken sound, they differed widely in the Sacred to the memory of W. Boggstone. Died Jan. 3, 1859. A kind father, an indulgent husband, and a true man. Requisesat in pace.

Boggs, the defendant, went on the stand, and orthografy because there was often a wide difference in the orthopy."

. . . Modern English, says the learned gentleman, gets rid of any difficulty there may be in the choice by selecting one form to denote the spelling, and the other to denote the pronuncia-tion. This proposition is made the keystone of Prof. Lounsbery's arch; and he proceeds to establish it-let us see with what success. He chooses first the "past participle of the verb to be," which he tells us "is written been, and pronounced bia, in accordance with the spelling which at one time was very common." Now, in the first place, the only pronunciation of been admitted by the best English speakers is that which makes it a perfect rhyme with seen and keen, as I spelling be represented this pronunciation. In my last paper I remarked incidentally upon the various old speilings of this word. I must now trespass upon the patience of readers, and of compositors and proof-readers, while I give a very lew, not one in a hundred, of the examples of the pronunciation and spelling of this word, which I have at my hand. It will be observed that they extend over a period of 200 years, at the time when modern English took form and modern orthografy was established.

In the "Paston Letters," although they extend through such a long period (1422 to 1509), and are from such numerous and various hands, I have remarked, as I find, only the spellings ben, bene, and been, never bin. Nor does bin appear in "A. C. Mery Talys," the jest book referred to in "Much Ado About Nothing," of which the earliest edition known is dated 1528. Ben I find therein 23 times; but the pronunciation of the writer is plainly shown by the form bene, which occurs 24 times. In the "Mirror for Magistrates," 1587, I flud bin, bene, and beene.
"To groupe me if allurde I would assent In the "Paston Letters," although they ex-

"To groupe me if allurde I would assent.

To dis a partner in their curst cutent."

-II. 291, v. 47.

"When that he saw his nephews both to dens.

Through tender years so yet unit to rule."

-II. 382, v. 10. Sir Arthur Gorges (1614) leaves us no doub

as to what his pronunciation of the word was:

"The small figures daily scene
Of God-heads, not so fearful scene."

—Piarealia, Lib. III., page 102. "O most accursed, fatal teene,
No Libieke slaughters then had beene."

—The same, Lib. VI., page 229.

Gorges has also bin; but, as will be seen by the next succeeding illustrations, the word in, with which it rhymes, was pronounced een;

"That earst to him had faithful bin,
And in this state he now was in."

—The same, Lib. VIII., page 318, The same, Lib. VIII., page 318.

It may be remarked that it was the babit of writers of that time to make their rhyming words conform, if possible, to spelling as well as in sound. In the first edition of the authorized translation of the Bible (1811) I have remarked only the forms bens and bense. Milton, on the other hand, I believe, always spells this word bin.

"With what besides, in Counsel or in Fight, , Hath bin achieved of merit."

— Paradise Lost, Book II., L. 20, Edition 1667, third issue.

—Book IV., L. 1-7.

In Charles Butler's English Grammar (1634)
I flud in the index bene and bin interchanged;
one about as often as the other. Surely, it is
unnecessary to illustrate this point further.
Nor would it have been done here at this
length were it not that a Yale Professor seriousty makes the old spelling his a guagi justifice. ly makes the old spelling bin a quasi justifica-tion of the pronunciation bin, and the ground of an argument for so grave a matter as reform.

Now, as to the pronunciation of i indicated by the old spelling, bin, here are a few illustrations of marked character and significance:

"There lives within the very flame of love,
A kind of weeks [wick] or snufe that will abate

Hamlet, quarto of 1804. Act IV., Sc. 7. Is weaker than the Wine; and mine own tongue Spicets [splits] what it speakes."

—Anthony and Uteopatra, fol. 1, 623, Act II., Sc. 7.

—Lady Mary—Unless he be a gentleman, and Constilled.

Bonville
Is by his birth no less.

Aud'ey—Such only gentile [genteel] are that can maintain Gentily," [genteely,]—Thomas Heynood,

The Royal King and Loyal Subject," 1637, Act III. Scene 1.

Why should they such dominion seeks
As never yet was heard the like!—Sir Arthur Gorge's Lucan's Phareadia, 1614, Book II.

And that this was no mere chance use of imperfect rhyme is shown by its repetition:

perfect rhyme is shown by its repetition:

'Or that the woody shades I seeke Let him (then panting) do the like,"

The same, Book IX.

Nor does John Wallis (an Oxford Professor who wrote upon English speech in 1653) leave us without testimony as to the Oxford pronunciation of two centuries and a quarter ago, of sin and in, and of other words which now have the short, obscure sound of i.—testimony which deprives the mere spelling bin of any weight as evidence that the word thus spelled had any other yowel sound than that of es:

''Let is the Hune sound consists corrections had any other vowel sound than that of ee:

"Ie, i, exile. Hunc soum, quoties correptus
est, Angli per i breve exprimedut: quum vero
productur seribunt ut plurimum per ee, non raro
tamen per ie, vei etiam per ea. Ut sit, sedeo;
see't, id video; fit, idomeus; fee', pedes; fit,
impleo; feet, tactu sentio: Reld. ager; still, semper
quietus; steel, chalvos: iil, malus; eet, anguila;
in. in: inne, hosoitium; sin, peccatum; seen,
visum; friend, smicus; feend, cacodemon; near,
prope; dear, charus; hear, sudio, etc."

The Prince Imperial's Uniform-Recover, of the Wound-Pierced Clothing in Which

Thundi Correspondence Natal Mercury.

Col. Villiers found the Prince Imperial's uniform, or at least an agent sent by him succeeded in doing so for him. Klaas, the agent, was brought up in a Boer family and speaks. Dutch fluently. Klaas went to the neighborhood of the kraal where the Prince was killed. Here he discovered, by careful inquiry, that Xabango, the man who slew him, had been killed at Ulundi. He was of the Bonamoi Regiment. Klaas had some difficulty in discovering the relatives of Xabango, who had the uniform of the Prince, but by various means succeeded in finding the different parts of uniform in different kraals. He brought a patrol jacket, riding-breeches, leather waistcoat, shirt, belt, revolver, an ammunition pouch with twenty-one rounds in it, and a smail bag with some coins. All the clothes, except the breeches, were pierced in front with numerons assegai holes. The revolver is smashed. It appears he was wounded first by an assegai thrown from a distance of about ten yerds. He emptied his revolver at his nemmies, who closed too quirkly to allow him to reload, so he shied the revolver at his nearest assailant and drew his sword to detend himself. The Prince's watch has not yet been discovered. The Zulus deny ever having seen it. There can be no doubt about the identity of the uniform, except the shirt, which I believe belonged to one of the casort. Klaas interviewed one of the party who attacked the Prince, and it is wonderful how any of the white men escaped at all. The Zulus discovered them approaching long before they reached the krasl. Before they had off-addled, the Prince and his party were hemmed in on two sides, and affairs were brought to a climax by the Basuto discovering the Zulus in the long grass. Had it not been for this, none would have escaped. The Zulus stated that the Prince's horse bolted and broke away as he was trying to mount.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. HEALTH IS WEALTH

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind

RADWAYS

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To care a chronic or long-standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerus defect and ampolies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which his been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our ratifude. Dr. Radway has furnished manished with that wonderful remedy. Radway's Saresparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering bumanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

FALSE AND TRUE

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on

List of Diseases Cured by Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Harmors in the Blood. Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body. Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Ruckets, White Syelling, Scafd Head, Uterins Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body. Primples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspe 1812, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheulasalism and Goot, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the acove complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Hadway's Resolvent, furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The waster of the body are stopped and nealthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sudhuntz have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing cares of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparillian will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system. If those who are taking these medicines for the care of Chronic, Scrofulons, or Sypnilitie diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a cure sign that the cure is progressive. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sansaparillan makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and desa. Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Ha-

OVARIAN TUMORS

The removal of these tumors by Ranway's Re-The removal of these tumors by Radway's Rasolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannan P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Joliv, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; 1830 that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True." Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our Sansapantillar Rissolvent, I revisids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires minutes, not hours, to relieve Radway's Ready Relief,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to re-lieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excreciating the pain the RHUEMATIC, Bed-ridden Infru, Crippled, Nervous. Neuralzic, or prestrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant case.

afford instant case.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficuit Breathing. Palvitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheris, Catarrh, Influenzs, Headsche, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rhematism, Cold Chillis, Ague Chills, Chiblains, Frozt Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Centa. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will care Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radwar's PitLs) so quick as Radwar's Ready Reller. It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Soasmas, Soar Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dyschiery, Colle, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Rad-Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a simulant.

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CAUTION.

All remedial azents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morpaine, commin. strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the auffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF. Radway's Ready Relief is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain. Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills. Perfect Purgative Soothing Aperients, Act Wishout Pain. Always Reliable and

VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE POR CALOMEL Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet run, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and

gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

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27 Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs; Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartbarn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Erucations, Sinking or Futtering at the Heart, Cheking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs, Belore the Sight, Fever and Dull Paia in the Eest, Deficiency of Franchation, Yellowiess of the Stim, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Hear, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doess of Haawax's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, mong which may be named:

"False and True,"
"Badway on Irritable Urethra,"
"Badway on Scrofula," and others relating to different classes of Diseases.

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